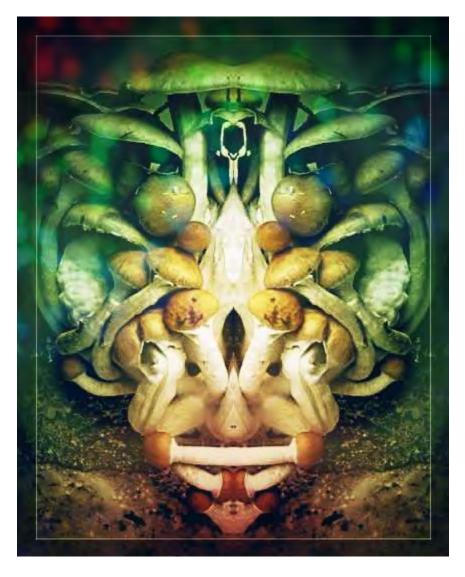
ETHNOMYCOLOGICAL JOURNALS: SACRED MUSHROOM STUDIES

An Independent Journal Documenting Historical Data Pertaining to the Occurrence and use Of the Neurotropic Species of Fungi. Featuring: An Historical Pictorial on the Cultivation, Marketing, and Packaging of Psilocybian Fungi.



DELUXE REVISED EDITION EDITED BY JOHN W. ALLEN and PRAKITSIN SIHANONTH

VOLUME XI NUMBER 1 of 4 Jan-Mar - [2022] ONLINE - [MAPS.Org]



ABOUT VOLUME XI - ISSUE I

"John W. Allen has assembled some very important strains of magic mushroom and images on the cultivation of psilocybian fungi, and as usual, I highly recommend this newly revised contribution on the cultivation of magic mushrooms to anybody with an interest in entheogenic fungi and other psychoactives. Mr. Allen has done the work and has produced an essential historical document on such cultivation of psilocybian fungi for those interested in furthering their studies of the entheogenic fungi."

--- David Tatelman, President, Homestead Book, Co. (Now retired).

Issue one of four Issues on the Cultivation of Psilocybian Fungi.

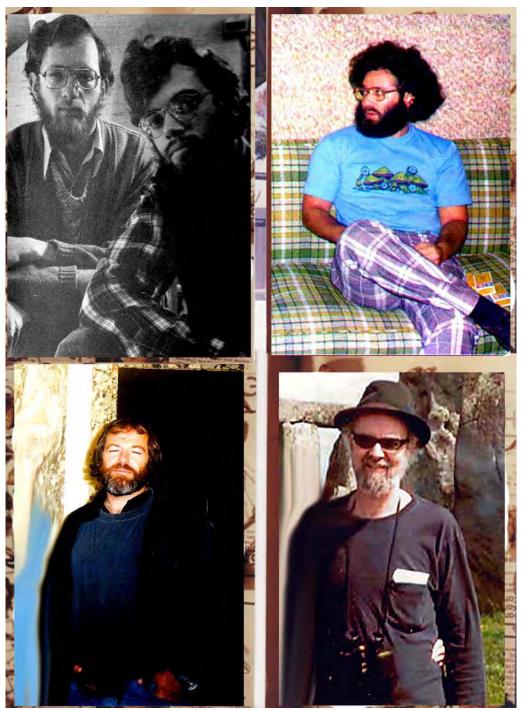


David Tatelman and John W. Allen, Seattle.



Psilocybe cubensis Philippine Strain. Fresh Mushrooms of Tiel, Nederlands, 2006.

CULTIVATORS EXTRAORDINAIRE



Top Left: 1. Dennis and Terence McKenna. Top Right: 2. Steven H. Pollock. Bottom Left: 3. Paul Stamets. Bottom Right: 4. Billy McPherson (PF).

ETHNOMYCOLOGICAL JOURNALS:

SACRED MUSHROOM STUDIES VOLUME XI: Issue 1

RIVISED and EXPANDED

EDITED BY

JOHN W. ALLEN AND PRAKITSIN SIHANONTH



Psilocybe cubensis (Earle) Singer. Ban Thurian Master Blasters. Tak, Thailand. 2004.

A special revised issue with more than 460 Images. Published Online Courtesy of Rick Doblin and the Staff of MAPS Multidisciplinary Association for Psychedelic Studies at:

http://www.maps.org

Volume XI is a special revised edition of Ethnomycological Journals: Sacred Mushroom Studies Volume V by John W. Allen and Jochen Gartz. This new edition welcomes Prakitsin Sihanonth, Jochen Gartz, Ph.D., with Psylocybe Fanaticus AKA PF=Billy McPherson, and includes his PF-Tek, and Simon Metke).

ISBN 979-8-88722-908-9. Publisher: MAPS (Rick Doblin), John W. Allen (Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.) and Prakitsin Sihanonth, Ph.D., (Chulalongkorn University, Department of Microbiology, Bangkok, Thailand) and Exotic Forays, Seattle, Washington.

January-March 2022

Ethnomycological Journals: Sacred Mushroom Studies Vol. XI, Revised Edition. Jan-Mar 2022. An Independent research journal devoted to presenting current data on studies concerning historical use of the Neurotropic Fungi

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Design: Paste-ups, layouts, and most photo by John W. Allen unless specifically otherwise noted. Special appreciation is given to Roger Rabbit for his beautiful psilocybian photos.

Hopefully: Reviewed by Stanley Krippner, Ph.D.

Cover: Image is a graphic art rendition of a John W. Allen Strain of a Ban Thurian, Thai Strain grow of *Psilocybe cubensis* created by Susan Wilder..

Additional photos; See acknowledgments.
Graphic Art (KPTS 3, 5; by JWA).. Text: Font=
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A Pictorial on the Brief History of the Cultivation, Marketing, and
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Ethnomycological Journals: Sacred Mushroom Studies Vol. XI:(1). Editors: John W. Allen and Prakitsin Sihanonth ISBN 979-8-88722-908-9. More than 450 Illustrations.

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Here below is the original photograph of John W. Allen's Ban Thurian grow that was used by Susan Wilder to create the cover photo.

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Ban Thurian Master Blaster Strain, Koh Samui, Thailand. 2005.

ETHNOMYCOLOGICAL JOURNALS: VOLUME XI

FORWARD By Jonathan Ott



This is the original forward to CD-ROM edition published in 2000 by John W. Allen and Jochen Gartz, Ph.D. of the University of Leipzig, Germany. However, this monumental work has now been expanded into four large issues covering a wide variety of data on the cultivation of psilocybian fungi that is lavishly illustrated with hundreds of photo images documenting this history. [John W. Allen, March 2022.]

John Allen and Jochen Gartz have done it again! The leading experts on counterculture history and cultivation of psilocybian mushrooms here offer a concise, yet comprehensive, survey of the laboratory and black-market cultivation of teonanácatl, the fabled "wondrous mushrooms", archaic shamanic use of which was rediscovered in Mesoamérica by R. Gordon Wasson in 1955, leading to the present-day worldwide market in these entheogenic mushrooms. Although they remain [albeit temporarily] items of black-market commerce in these United States, they are presently sold legally and openly in several countries, notably Holland [United Kingdom], and Japan. Indeed, despite the most vigorous prosecutorial efforts, the psilocybian mushrooms are not uniformly illegal even in the Evil Empire of the Imperialistic Government on the Potomac, inasmuch as at least one State Supreme Court [Florida's] has ruled that psilocybian mushrooms are not equivalent to the Schedule I [controlled] drugs psilocybine and psilocine, and hence are not proscribed by existing state or federal laws. Meanwhile, apart from Nature's bounty, human ingenuity has made the mushrooms more readily available in some states even than the far more popular marijuana. Herein is the intriguing story of how that came to pass.

Jonathan Ott Pharmacophilia, v.o.f. Amsterdam, Nederland

Psilocybian Mushroom Cultivation: An Historical Pictorial Regarding the Contemporary Use, Cultivation, and Marketing of Psilocybian Fungi by

John W. Allen, Prakitsin Sihanonth, Jochen Gartz, Robert "Billy" McPherson (PF), and Simon Metke

DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.31292.97922

Introduction

The commercial home cultivation of psilocybin containing mushrooms by amateur entrepreneurs is a recent trend which has developed into an international pastime. Not only are these mushrooms grown clandestinely and illicitly by thousands of novice cultivators, they have also attracted the attention of collectors of wild-edible mushrooms, some of whom are interested in experiencing the visions of ecstasy which the mushrooms are known to produce.

The ludibund use of psilocybian mushrooms in non-traditional settings for recreational purposes is popular throughout the world and its history will be discussed initially from an historical and ethnological perspective; briefly detailing the popular ascent of entheogenic mushroom use throughout the ages. Additionally, this study will also describe such shamanic practices by past primitive cultures and review the contemporary use by some groups of primitive peoples living in remote regions of the world. Furthermore, we will follow the ascent of the widespread ludibund use of psilocybian mushrooms which led to the current popular trend in cultivation.

Interest in the mind-manifesting properties of psilocybin mushrooms has, over the past half century, evolved into an organized network of mycophiles many of whom are primarily interested in the use and propagation of entheogenic mushroom species; particularly those species of mushrooms which contain the indole alkaloids psilocin and psilocybin. This interest soon grew, spreading like a domino effect, and vastly expanding on a global scale transcending across the world; obviously this was a direct result of the ethnomycological and/or popular writings of such pioneers as

Harvard ethnobotanist Richard Evans Schultes (1939, 1940); Swiss Chemist Albert Hofmann (1980) and together, Richard Evans Schultes and Albert Hofmann (1973, 1979); ethnomycologists R. Gordon and Valentina P. Wasson (1957a); Wasson and Wasson (1957); Ott and Bigwood (1978); noted French mycologist Roger Heim and Wasson (1958); mycologists Rolf Singer and Alexander H. Smith (1958), Gastón Guzmán (1983; 1990); Gyorgy-Miklos Ola'h (1970); popular authors such as John Lincoln (1967); Jeremy Sandford (1973); Carlos Castaneda (1968) and Tom Robbins (1974); psilocybine entrepreneur Steven H. Pollock (1974, 1976, 1977-78); ethnobotanist Jonathan Ott (1976, 1978, 1993) and the natural mind writings of health guru Dr. Andrew Weil (1975a, 1975b, 1977, 1980).

THE ANCIENT LEGACY OF SACRED USE

At least 3500 years ago, visionary or entheogenic plants played an important role in religion and most likely helped in the social development and cultural structure of many primitive societies (Schultes, 1976; Schultes & Hofmann, 1979). It is because of the special chemical compounds found within these sacred healing plants which ancient man first discovered as he hunted for food that modern science first began putting to paper the historical significance behind the unique relationship which the mushrooms have with mankind; especially with those human and animal entities who have known the secret powers which the mushrooms imbue upon their users.

Psychoactive plants were originally discovered by early humankind when gathering food. History has proven to us, time and again, that it was only through trial and error, undoubtedly by early food hunter gatherers, that the true identities and nature of these divine plants, and the substances contained within them, first became known of and separated from the toxic and edible species found growing around their village settlements.

It would seem that the early food-hunter gatherers, who became aware of the special properties found within these magical plants, would soon worship them and use them to divinate, to heal and to cure, Imagine if you will, the very first concept of deity. The first tasters had to believe in the gift which emerged from that first sacred communion with these plants, that the vision-giving powers of these magical plants were indeed a divine gift from the gods.

The oldest representation which suggests the possibility that mushrooms may have been used ritualistically are the Tassili Cave paintings in Northern Algeria. Here we find zoomorphic figures whose bodies are adorned with drawings of what macroscopically appear to be mushrooms. These drawings have been dated from at least 9000 BP. The zoomorphic mushroom drawings appear to resemble the coprophilous species known as *Psilocybe cu bensis* (Earle) Singer. However, cattle and other four-legged ruminants were not known to have been domesticated during this period, so it appears that the mushrooms in question must have been other varieties which were not of a coprophilous nature. It is also possible that this region of Northern Algeria could have been a green oasis with a variety of vascular plant life which eventually turned into a torrid desert region due to drastic climatic changes.

Mankind has learned though historical references in the known literature that there were three ancient civilizations which utilized mushrooms in a religious context. These three distinct civilizations were so far remote from each other, not just geographically, but also culturally, yet they knew the secrets of the universe which we of the present have forgotten.

Although visionary plants have been used as catalysts to divination by dozens of civilizations since mankind first walked the Earth, only three of these civilizations are of major importance in the field of ethnomycology. The most notable of the many cultures who employed some of these psychoactive plants as a key to divination were the ancient Aryans of Northern Eurasia, The Vedic's of northern India, and the Aztec-Mayan civilization of Mesoamericans as well as the indigenous natives of Middle America and South America.

The Aryans made use of a sacred divine god plant which they, in their written records, often referred to as "Soma." It has been theorized that the entheogen in question is a mushroom known as Amanita muscaria (Fr. ex L.) Hooker. The virtues of Soma are exalted and praised in hundreds of verses throughout the 9th and 10th mandala of the Rig-Veda (the Vedic Hymns). Use of this sacrament (Soma) by the ancient Aryan priests and their people had flourished for more than two thousand years (Wasson, 1967, 1968, 1970a, 1970b, 1971, 1972, 1979a). Now it is only an uncharted memory in the pages of Vedic history, as public knowledge of its identity and use has been aerated by western civilization. However, its secrets are once again being questioned as to exactly what was this potion referred to as 'Soma' and when did it's use disappear? We need only to look and maybe we shall find the answer. Although the Wassons had suggested that 'Soma' was a mushroom, most likely amanita muscaria, they suggested that this mushroom was worshipped by the ancient Aryans and that several groups of primitive tribes currently living in

Northern Siberia also employs the Amanita muscaria mushroom in a cultic manner. However, several other plants such as Cannabis (marijuana), Peganum harmala (Syrian rue) and even the coprophilous mushroom Psilocybe cubensis may also have been the "Soma" plant of the ancient Aryan religions.

In Mesoamerica, the Olmecs, the Toltecs, the Aztecs, and the Mayans, employed numerous visionary plants ritualistically in healing ceremonies. Mushrooms were one of the most important of the psychoactive agents employed by the Aztecs and their ancestors, the Náhuatl-speaking peoples. These sacred mushrooms belonged principally to the genus *Psilocybe*. Early investigators involved in the study of these plants and mushrooms found in Mesoamerica reported in the literature that some species of *Panaeolus* and *Conocybe* may also have been employed in ritual healing and curing ceremonies, as well as *Amanita* species. Several of the early Spanish chroniclers in their historical works noted that the Aztecs often referred to these mushrooms as 'Teonanácatt' or as 'wondrous mushrooms'. Schultes and Hofmann (1979) noted that the indigenous peoples of pre-Columbian Mesoamerica may also have employed either *Psilocybe* spp., and/or *Amanita muscaria* ceremoniously, for which there is now convincing evidence (Martinez & Allen, 2020).

TRADITIONAL USE VS. CONTEMPORARY USE

The past thirty-five years have shown a dramatic increase in the use of psychoactive fungi. Interest and use of these mushrooms has been well documented during this period (Ott 1978, 1993; Ott and Bigwood, 1978; Pollock 1974, 1976, 1977 1978; Weil 1975a, 1977; Allen, 1976, 1997; Allen, Merlin & Jansen 1991; Merlin & Allen, 1993; Gartz, 1996; Stamets, 1996); Allen et al., 2010).

Sadly enough, most people who consume these visionary mushrooms do so as a form of diversion, yet there are other societies outside of México who employ entheogenic mushrooms in a ritual context.

Currently, according to the late Gaston Guzman (Pers. Comm., 2015), there six indigenous groups of Náhuatl speaking Indians, ancestors of the ancient Aztecs, residing in remote mountain villages in southern Mexico. Many of these groups of indigenous people still employ certain psychoactive plants in traditional magico religious healing and curing ceremonies. The wise men and shamans (both male and female) have kept alive and in secret for over three thousand years, a treasured practice held most sacred by their ancestors.

The traditional use of these entheogenic mushrooms has survived more than three thousand years of cultural and political change among these ancient peoples. However, modern usage still remains a most profound practice among certain groups of Indians in Mesoamerica; especially since the Spanish conquistadors tried in vain to erase the use of these plants and the rituals which followed their use. Remember, in the eyes of the Spanish and the clergy, these rituals were nothing more than pagan rites being performed by agents of the devil.

The persecution by the Spaniards of these ancient native rituals and the shamans who performed them was compounded by the attitudes of the clergy and the Holy Office of the Inquisition. The clergy particularly were afraid to oppose their superiors in Spain and Rome and fell under the sway of the Holy Inquisition. Therefore they vigorously enforced any orders given them concerning punishments to be meted out against those charged with carrying out idolatrous practices and beliefs.

The earliest report of the ritualistic use of the entheogenic fungi is found in the Florentine Codex of the Franciscan monk Bernardino de Sahagún. Several passages in this extensive treatise describe the use of inebriating mushrooms which Sahagún referred to as 'teonanácatl.' Sahagún noted that the mushrooms were either served with honey and/or chocolate during ritual ceremonies, coronations and even at business celebrations and sacrifices. As we know today, the Spanish were not successful in their futile attempts at ridding the New World of these pagan rituals and practices (Schultes, 1939, 1940: Wasson, 1980).

As we have recently learned (Wasson 1957a), in 1957, there were at least a dozen species of psilocybian fungi known from Mexico that were used in divinatory rituals by the Mazatec and other tribal groups (Heim & Wasson 1958; Singer & Smith 1958.). in 2000, according to Guzmán (1983), more than two dozen species and subspecies were reportedly being used by the indigenous peoples of Mesoamerica. But due to DNA, and the knowledge that many species turned out to be merely synonyms of species previously named, such a list has currently been reduced down to about 18 known species. The majority of those sacred species belong to the genus *Psilocybe*; however, some researchers had mistakenly reported that some species of *Panaeolus* and one *Conocybe* species may have also been used (Schultes & Hofmann 1973, 1979, see Allen, 1997).

One species in particular, Panaeolus sphinctrinus var. campanulatus was originally described by Schultes (1939) as being the enigmatic mushroom of the ancient Aztec empire. It was this particular species, which Schultes once believed to be the original 'teonanácati' mushroom. The word appears in several historical works, in records written by the Spanish clergy, botanists and historians, many of whom described a fungus used in magico religious ceremonies during the pre-Columbian era (Schultes 1939, 1940).

The name 'teonanácat' was probably used by the Aztecs to describe several species of mushrooms which they used ceremonially, and most likely did not apply to one particular species. Today in contemporary Mexico, no shaman/shamaness, curandero/curandera, brujo/bruja, neither sabio/sabia, nor other native healer who employs the sacred mushrooms has been observed as to referring to them as 'teonanácatl'.

As mentioned earlier, the sacred mushrooms are today used primarily among the Mazatec, Zapotec and other Indians of Oaxaca, high in the eastern cordillera of the Sierra Madre. Use of the sacred mushrooms occurs primarily among the following indigenous groups: the Mazatec, Mixtec, Mije (Mixes), Chatino, Chinantec, and Zapotec (Wasson, 1957a; Heim & Wasson, 1958; and Schultes, 1976), and Guzmán, noted that the Nahua of México, the Otomie of Puebla, and the Tarascans of Michoacán, ,ay have also used certain mushrooms in healing ceremonies. Guzmán, in a pers. comm. to JWA (2015), noted that only six tribes still use the sacred fungi.

The use of psilocybian fungi in cultures outside of Mesoamerica cannot be conclusively inferred from the ethnographic evidence although; evidence indicates possible use in Siberia, Spain, and Africa. However, an eighteenth century report from a Jesuit priest who lived among the Yurimagua Indians of the Peruvian Amazon region (Heim & Wasson 1958; Heim 1963; Schultes 1966, 1976; Pollock 1977 1978), wrote that he observed Indians who drank a potion brewed from an unidentified 'tree-fungus' which had been mixed with a red oil. This drink allegedly caused inebriation. The identity of the mushroom in question remains a mystery to this day, but could it possibly have been a Psilocybe; mayhap Psilocybe yungensis Heim, a wooddebris fungus known from this region of the Amazon (Schultes & Hofmann, 1980; Guzmán, 1983), or possibly Gymnopilus purpuratus or Gymnopilus subpurpuratus (Gartz, 1993, 1996; Martinez & Allen, 2020).

Ritual use of other entheogenic fungi by primitive peoples is not restricted to North American, but have been known to have occurred in other areas of the world.

PALEO-SIBERIAN

Isolated groups of Finn Ugrian people, the Ostyak and the Vogul of Western Siberia are known to employ Amanita muscaria shamanistically. So are the Chukchee, Koryak and Kamchadal people of Northeastern Siberia (Heizer, 1944; Brekham & Sam, 1967; Wasson, 1968; La Barre, 1975). Other reports verify that the use of Amanita muscaria was not just restricted geographically to western and northern Siberia. Both Graves (1960) and Schultes (1976) have indicated that some Finns and Lapps, as well as a small enclave in Afghanistan all use this species shamanistically (Graves, 1960; Schultes, 1976) and such use in Japan and the Philippines have also been noted. The use of Amanita muscaria was recently reported among some groups of North American Indians (Wasson, 1979b). In her books, Windmills of the Mind and Hallucinogens: Cross Cultural Perspectives, Marlene Dobkin de Rios (1976, 1984) speaks of the strange custom of Amanita urine drinking by tribal reindeer herdsmen of Siberia. This interesting habit had first been reported by travelers and explorers in Siberia during the late seventeenth and eighteenth century and similar evidence of the urine-drinking is also mentioned in the Vedic scriptures (Wasson, 1968). It is likely that some psilocybian mushrooms were also used in Siberian shamanism (Wasson, 1968).

North American Indians

In North America, Amanita muscaria has been observed and reportedly used among two different groups of Native American Indians:

- 1). The Dogrib Athabascan (Schultes & Hofmann 1979) and
- 2). The Ojibway of Northern Michigan, U.S.A; and Ontario, Canada (Keewaydinoquay, 1978, 1979, 1998; Wasson, 1979b).
- 3). Use of this *Amanita* species by native American Indians dates back over four hundred years. These are the first recorded records of a group of North American Indians who use mushrooms as a sacrament (Navet, 1988, 1992).
- 4). Active ingredients isolated from Amanita muscaria include ibotenic acid, muscimol and muscarazone (Saleminck, 1963; Eugster, Jolly & Good, 1965). The same causative agents have also been isolated from a similar species; Amanita pantherina (Takemoto, Nakajima & Sakuma, 1964). Both of the above-mentioned species are sometimes employed as ludible drugs in the Pacific Northwest region of the United

States (Ott, 1978; Weil, 1977, 1980). Furthermore, there are several other species of *Amanita* which also contain these classical agents (Ott, 1993; Guzmán, Allen & Gartz, 1999).

NEW GUINEA

In New Guinea, the Kuma aborigines are known to employ various mushrooms belonging to three separate genera: *Boletus*, *Heimiella*, and *Russula* (Singer, 1958b; Reay, 1959, 1960; Singer, 1960; Heim & Wasson, 1965; Nelson, 1970; Heim, 1972; Rios, 1976, 1984).

These fungi are used by several tribes belonging to the Nangamp aborigines. Effects attributed to these fungi appear to resemble chronic states of hysteria and madness. It is reported that this madness may last for up to two days. The term therogen [becoming a beast] has been adopted to describe New Guinea context of such use.

The Kuma people who reside in the Southern Wahgi valley in the Western Highlands District know these mushrooms as Nonda. The Danga, another tribe belonging to the Nangamp call them Nong'n.

Species used by these natives include: Boletus flammeus Heim, Boletus reayi., Heim, Boletus kumeus Heim, Boletus manicus Heim, and Boletus nigroviolaceus Heim; Heimella anguiformis Heim and Heimella retispora Heim; Russula agglutinata Heim, Russula maenadum Heim, Russula kirinea Heim, Russula pseudomaenadum Heim, Russula nondorbingi Singer and Russula wahgiensis Singer.

Stearic acids have been found in two species of Russula. Causative agents in the other species of mushrooms used by Nangamp natives are as yet unidentified.

Another species of fungus found in New Guinea is *Psilocybe kumaenorum* Heim, and it has been suggested by Guzmán (1983) that its psychoactive properties may be known of and used by these aborigines.



PORTUGAL

In Portugal, evidence shows that some modern day witches used mushrooms for magical enchantments (Graves, 1960, Heim, 1963; Emboden, 1979). Roger Heim had once been given some specimens of the Portugal fungi and later identified them as Panaeolus papillionaceus. (Note, those may have been Copelandia species that were misidentified).

AFRICA

According to Samorini (1992, 1994), there are certain tribal groups in Africa who know some species of local mushrooms to possess mind-altering properties. One convincing piece of evidence of past use is the paintings on the walls of the caves at the Tassili Plain in Northern Algeria. These cave-paintings are dated at more than 9,000 years old. Horak (1978) reported that the 'Banza' people of central Africa consume Pluteus atricapillus var. ealensis, possibly for psychoptic effects. The 'Banza' refer to this mushroom as 'abanda' and the people of Zaire refer to it as 'losulu'. Several species of Pluteus have been identified as being psilocybian (see Stijve & Meijer, 1993; Stijve & Stamets, 1996).

Modern Scholarly Discovery Of Traditional Ritual Use

Blas Pablo Reko was the first investigator to collect visionary mushroom specimens in Huautla de Jiménez, Oaxaca. However, his specimens, sent to Harvard University, spoiled and were impossible to identify. A few years later, Richard Evans Schultes (1939, 1940), together with Reko, collected several identifiable specimens of the suspected sacred fungi ultimately shown to represent 3 species: Panaeolus sphinctrinus, Psilocybe caerulescens Murrill, and Psilocybe cubensis. Later, another species Psilocybe mexicana Heim was also mentioned as possibly being included in this collection of visionary fungi which were first described by the Spanish historians and scholars who documented the plant life of the New World. It was Schultes who first brought to the attention of the scientific community, that the Aztec had referred to the hallucinogenic mushrooms as 'teonanácafl', and proved that there existed in secret, a modern-day cultic use amongst certain tribal groups of indigenous peoples of Mesoamerica who used these fungi in magico religious ceremonies.

The rediscovery of the sacred mushrooms in Mesoamerica, and of the natives who still used them, is only due to the scientific and popular writings of R. Gordon and Valentina P. Wasson. These were amateur ethnomycologists, who, along with several other prominent investigators, journeyed into the Sierra Mazateca region of Oaxaca, where, in a remote village in southern Mexico, Huautla de Jiménez, they became the first westerners to experience a sacred mushroom velada.

R. Gordon Wasson had first contacted Richard Evans Schultes of Harvard University for references to México. Schultes then referred Wasson to Roberto Weitlaner, an engineer and ethnologist, who accompanied the Wesson's on their first excursion into México during the summer of 1953 (Schultes, Pers. Comm., 1989). There in the Oaxacan hamlet of Huautla de Jiménez they were able to observe an actual mushroom ceremony, albeit unable to partake in the sacred mushroomic communion.

Two years later, Wasson and his photographer, Allan Richardson, became the first outsiders in modern times to participate in a sacred mushroom vigil which was held under the supervision and guidance of a Mazatec sabia, a curandera named María Sabina. Wasson then made several more excursions into Oaxaca and other regions of southern México seeking out new evidence and exploring the enormity of the 'teonanácatl' complex which he and his colleagues had uncovered.

During those field trips in México, Wasson sought the aid of many prominent collaborators who assisted him in the taxonomic and anthropological study of these mushroom cults and the Indians who used them. Eventually they presented their findings to both the public and scientific communities (Wasson, 1957a, 1957b; Wasson & Wasson, 1957; Heim & Wasson, 1958; Singer, 1958a, 1958c, Singer, 1960; Singer & Smith, 1958; Heim, 1963). Of the need to further their studies into the enigma of the mysterious sacred fungi, Wasson himself wrote that

"Our mushrooms impinge on a multitude of disciplines: in science, on mycology, chemistry, psychology and medicine, in the humanities, on folklore and mythology, philology, anthropology, archeology, history, and religion." And then Wasson asks the ancient question. How does it come about that laymen without academic qualifications in any of these disciplines are so bold as to address a scientific body on these subjects?"

I myself also found the mushrooms and they called out to me "like a virgin, for the very first time." Then I too began my studies of the sacred mushrooms of life.

First Applications in Western Culture

In the early 1960s, a few privileged researchers at Harvard University had learned of the existence in México of certain mushrooms which caused strange visions. These wondrous mushrooms were believed to confer healing powers through divination on those who used them as a sacrament and a divinatory tool. Wouldn't it be a boon for the world if such arcane medicinal practices could be incorporated into the western pharmacopoeia? So, it came to pass that some of these intrepid scientists and scholars decided to employ these archaic healing plants as new tools or adjuncts to psychotherapy.

News of the discovery of the sacred mushrooms soon transcended Life Magazine to the campus of Harvard University; for it was at Harvard, four years after Wasson's Life Magazine article appeared in print (May 13, 1957), that psilocybian mushrooms first gained a small following amongst specialists in certain eclectic academic circles.

Before much longer, students discovered that some species of the Mexican magic mushrooms could be commonly found in the southeastern and gulf-state region of the United States (Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas). This is an area where one of the most common wondrous mushrooms, *Psilocybe cubensis* can be found. This rather large fleshy mushroom fruits abundantly in manure after heavy rains during the late spring and early fall. In the early 1960s, the use of this mushroom began half-way around the globe among a surfer-biker group which frequented the Gold Coast region of Australia (McCarthy, 1971; Allen, Merlin & Jansen 1991.

As the public slowly learned of the existence in México of mushrooms which were used in healing and curing ceremonies, the scientific community began to express interest in the visionary properties of these mushrooms. Before long, scientists, chemists, and others whose interest lay in the field of psychiatry and modern medicine, began conducting experiments, using psilocybine and psilocine, on both animal and human subjects in controlled and supervised environments.

Beyond the limited-edition publication of the Wassons' book, Mushrooms, Russia, and History, public attention to their discoveries was nurtured by more than 46 book reviews which appeared in print in nationally-distributed magazines and scientific

journals between 1957-1962. Les Champignons Hallucinogénes Du Mexique (Heim & Wasson, 1958) and a second volume, Nouvelles Investigations Sur Les Champignons Hallucinogénes, published ten years later (Heim et. al., 1967), gave birth to the in vitro cultivation of hallucinogenic mushrooms.

Early Personal Experimentation With Hallucinogenic Psilocybe Species

At first, the Wesson's were apprehensive about publicly revealing their findings. They conjectured that these mushrooms might be capable of extrasensory perception and possibly be misused if seize upon by the wrong parties. They also believed that their writings might subsequently lead to the possible use or misuse of these fungi by individuals who would undoubtedly experiment with them outside of their natural native ceremonial context. However, contrary to Wasson's own personal ideologies, personal experimentation with the Mexican magic mushrooms began within Wasson's very own circle. This event came about when Wasson first turned his wife Valentina and their 19 year old daughter Masha onto some of the Mexican mushrooms (Wasson, in his 1980 book The Wondrous Mushroom: Mycolatry in Mesoamerica, inadvertently mentioned that his daughter Masha was 13 years old when she first ate the sacred mushrooms).

In 1957, Albert Hofmann isolated and later synthesized psilocybine (Fig. 1) and psilocine (Fig. 2) in his laboratory at Sandoz Ltd., in Basel, Switzerland. Prior to his isolation of psilocine, Hofmann had ingested some dried specimens (2.4 grams) of Psilocybe mexicana as initial assays had proved useless in identifying the active ingredients in the fungi. It was Hofmann's belief that it would help him and his colleagues in their chemical analyses of the mushrooms (Fig. 3). Then Hofmann in turn induced his colleagues into trying some of the mushrooms (Hofmann, 1980).

Although the Wassons had now introduced several of their personal friends to the mushrooms they had collected in Oaxaca, other individuals began to take an interest in their discovery. Wasson observed that the mushrooms were not addictive and further noted that in all of his travels in southern México he found no evidence that the mushrooms were, physically harmful, nor habit forming, and that he had not seen nor heard of one shred of evidence showing that they were being "abused" by the natives (Wasson, 1980).

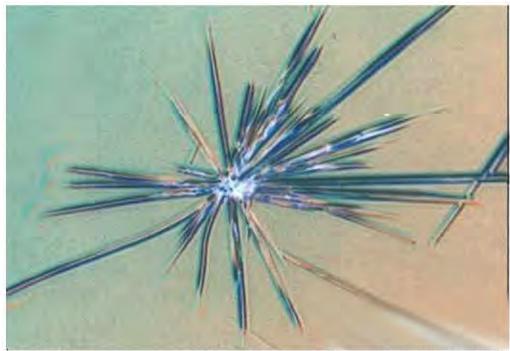


Fig. 1. Psilocybine crystals. Photo: Courtesy of Steven Peele (FMRC 2002).

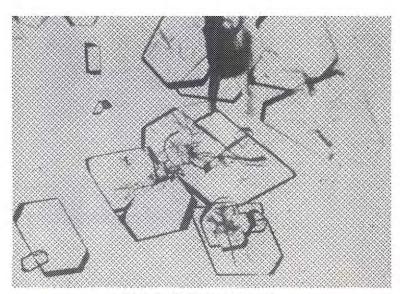


Fig. 2. Psilocine crystals.

In 1958, Dr. Sam I. Stein ingested five dried grams of *in vitro*-grown specimens of *Psilocybe cubensis*. His personal account of this inebriation was rather frightening and his experience less than pleasant (Stein, 1958). This was the first reported "bad trip" from the consumption of hallucinogenic fungi.

The writer and Greek scholar Robert Graves was also introduced to the mushrooms by his friend R. Gordon Wasson. This occurred after Wasson had returned to America from México in 1955. Graves then went on to write several speculative articles on the mythology surrounding the suspected use of psychoactive substances in ancient Greece and India (Graves, 1957, 1960). A few years later, Graves reported on his own personal encounter with the Mexican magic mushrooms provided to him by the Wassons (Graves, 1962).



Fig. 3. Laboratory culture of Psilocybe mexicana Heim.

Timothy Francis Leary

While major credit for the rediscovery of the hallucinogenic mushrooms must belong to Weitlaner, Reko, Schultes and the Wassons, no one was quite prepared for the man most responsible in bringing about the popular and widespread use of these mushrooms in academic circles and then to the attention of the general public.

In 1960, a young Harvard psychologist and lecturer, Timothy Francis Leary, consumed magic mushrooms (*Psilocybe caerulescens* Murr.) while on a summer

vacation in Cuernavaca, México. Leary later related his unusual experience to his friend and colleague, Richard Alpert, claiming that "without a doubt, this was the deepest religious experience of my life (Leary, 1968)."

After returning to Harvard, Leary, still in awe from his ecstatic experience on mushrooms, sought to develop a program using the psychoactive fungi as a new tool and aid in psychiatric medicine. He applied to Sandoz Pharmaceuticals in Basel, Switzerland for samples of synthetic psilocine and after receiving his first supply of pills (100/2mg. doses), he took it upon himself to test the product among his inner circle of friends. Leary believed that he should first test the power of the pills on himself in order to find out if the pills produced effects similar to what he had experienced in Mexico; and they did. Before too long, Leary began turning on graduate students, professors, and laymen to the drug. Leary next set up several therapeutic sessions using psilocine as an adjacent to psychotherapy, as well as a new therapeutic agent to be used in psychiatric medicine.

The first experiment where psilocine was provided to human volunteers was conducted by Dr. Timothy Francis Leary at the Concord Massachusetts State Reformatory for Men (Leary, Litwin & Matzner, 1963; Leary, 1968; Clark, 1970). These first experiments were much publicized, as was the "Miracle of Marsh Chapel" (Leary & Clark, 1963; Clark, 1969), an exploratory excursion involving twenty theology students who ate either, visionary mushrooms, mescaline and/or a placebo. However, Leary's original research at the Concord Men's facility led him to truly believed that the therapeutic value of this psychotropic agent, whether used inside or outside of a controlled therapeutic environment, could be of value to the user; possibly leading to new and mystical experiences as well as being beneficial in self-interpreting the biosphere's and functioning of mechanisms in the human mind. Decades later, Rick Doblin of MAPS (Multidisciplinary Association for Psychedelic Studies) conducted a 23-year follow-up to Leary's research, proving that the use of psilocine was indeed a valid treatment for certain kinds of psychiatric disorders. And the MAPS study was able to connect with several of those very volunteers from those first studies by Leary and the results of the follow-up revealed promising advances in psychiatric medicine.

During the course of these experiments, Leary began to fail in attending his classes at Harvard and so officials saw fit to remove his name from their payroll in April of 1963. One month later on May 27, his good friend and colleague, Richard Alpert, was publicly fired from Harvard for his refusal to stop giving drugs to undergraduate

students. Alpert believed that he had been fired for providing students with the greatest educational experience of their lives. However, this did not deter Leary from proselytizing converts into using psychedelic agents and by the end of 1963, Leary had turned on more than 500 people to psilocine, mescaline and LSD. During the next five years, Leary continued to turn on several thousands of individuals many of whom he considered to be gifted to psychoactive substances. These people, in turn, would eventually turn their friends on, thus leading to millions of users throughout the world within just a few short years.

Leary's further promoted the use of mind altering substances by informing the youth of the world to "tune in, turn on, and drop out." This apparently caused many millions of people to do just that. As the use of these mushrooms at Harvard spread into other regions of the United States and the world, their trail would eventually lead right back into Mexico.

More people soon journeyed into México (Swain 1962; Finkelstein 1964). Some were able to attend and participate in all night mushroom ceremonies with the Mazatec curandera María Sabina. Their personal accounts persuaded even more University students and others into traveling to Mexico in search of the sacred mushrooms; mushrooms which they had read about or heard about from other friends, and some may have read of John Lincoln's 1967 classic adventure of *One Man's México* or Jeremy Sandford's 1973 mushroom encounter with María Sabina *In Search of the Magic [sic] Mushroom*.

On The Trail of the Elusive Mushroom

Personal experimentation with psilocybian mushrooms slowly gained popularity but were not yet a drug of choice within the new drug subculture spurred by Wasson and Leary. One reason for this was that the interested public was unaware of the existence of wondrous mushrooms outside of México. Knowledge of their existence in the United States was limited only to a few mycologists, some members of the scientific and academic communities, and to a few elitists in the military intelligence complex (the CIA, see Marks, 1979, *The Manchurian Candidate*).

During the middle and late 1960s, only a few hundred people living in the United States, mostly people in Florida and possibly Louisiana and Texas, were aware of the occurrence of *Psilocybe cubensis* in their environment (Badham, 1984a). This species, first identified from Cuba, can be collected in cow-dung after heavy rainfalls and was first collected as a possible psychoactive species in Oaxaca, México, in the late 1930s

by Blas Pablo Reko and Richard Evans Schultes (1939). They were the first to report its suspected use by Mazatec Indians (Fig. 4).

The few who first journeyed into southern México in search of the wondrous mushrooms, undoubtedly realized that this species might be found in similar ecological climates surrounding the gulf-states. Early pickers of *Psilocybe cubensis* then began exporting this species from Georgia South to Florida and west to Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, importing them into the larger metropolitan areas of the northeastern United States.

Although the use of *Psilocybe cubensis* gained very little attention in the United States during the early 1960's, the same cannot be said about its use in Australia where *Psilocybe cubensis* and *Psilocybe subcubensis* Guzmán, along with *Psilocybe sub aeruginosa* Cleland, *Copelandia cyanescens* (Berk. & Br.) Singer and *Psilocybe semilanceata* (liberty caps) gained a unique cult following among a group of surfers and bikers who frequented Australia's Gold Coast. According to Stocks (1963), McCarthy (1971), and Hall (1973), the use of psilocybian mushrooms was common in Australia during the late 1960's and still are today (see Allen, Merlin & Jansen 1991).



Fig. 4. Psilocybe cubensis. Mexico. Photo: Courtesy of Alonso Cortés-Pérez.

Psilocybian mushrooms were also popular in Canada during the middle 1960s, and in British Columbia, specimens of suspected psychoactive mushrooms were first examined by local authorities in 1965 some fungal specimens had been confiscated from some students by the R.C.M.P., and sent to a laboratory to be analyzed (Heim et al., 1965). Psilocybine was detected in these specimens, which were later identified as *Psilocybe semilanceata* (Fr.:Secr.) Kummer (liberty cap"). This places the Canadian use of the 'liberty cap' mushroom at least seven years before they became a popular recreational drug in the Pacific Northwest United States.

The Rise of Illicit Drug use and The Role of Psilocybian Fungi

In San Francisco, during the summer of 1967, the most commonly used now-illicit hallucinogenic drugs were *Cannabis sativa*, Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), and, to a lesser degree, Peyotl (peyote or mescaline), and MDA (3, 4-Methylene dioxyamphetamine, the 'Love Drug'). This was the so-called 'Summer of Love.' A summer when thousands of young teens and young adults suddenly converged on the Haight-Ashbury district of San Francisco.

These people had come in search of themselves, of free love, and visionary drugs. Marijuana was easily available, as was LSD; these drugs were popular and very cheap. Methamphetamine and heroin were also popular, but were never highly abused by the counter culture hippies. Since mushrooms at that time were scarce on the West coast, and most people were unaware of their existence in the United States, it is easy to understand why there was not a big demand in the 'hippie' community for psilocybian mushrooms.

In 1968, two books appeared which further spread interest in psilocybine mushrooms. The first, *High Priest* by Timothy Leary (1968)-(Fig. 5-6), described in detail his personal encounter and initial experience with hallucinogenic mushrooms and LSD, and how he came to believe in their use as therapeutic agents in experimental psychiatry.

A second fanciful novel described an apprenticeship with an alleged 'Yaqui' sorcerer and shaman named Don Juan (Castaneda, 1968)-(Fig. 7).

Both books were read by millions of students whose intellectual minds had suddenly

been awakened causing many of these students to seek out their own Don Juan's and their own supply of mushrooms as well as other visionary drugs. Many who read these two books eventually made their own pilgrimages into Mexico in search of the wondrous mushrooms, much as ethnomycologist R. Gordon Wasson had done 12 years earlier.

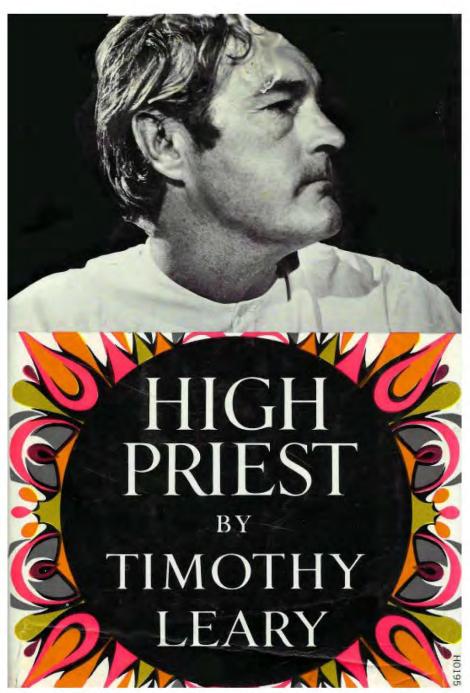


Fig. 5. First Hardbound Edition of High Priest (1968).

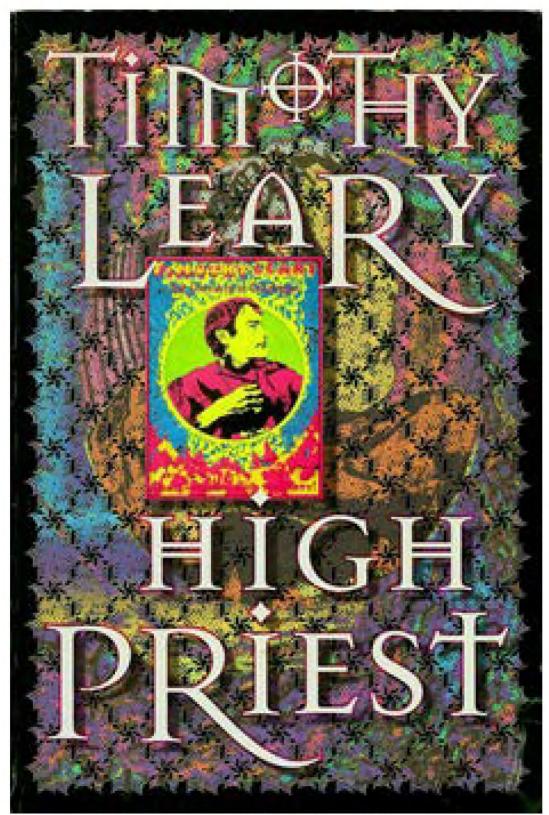
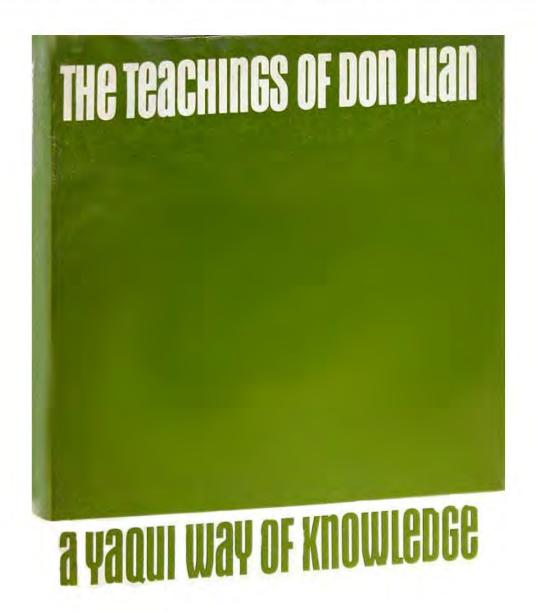


Fig. 6. First Paperbound Edition of High Pries (1995).



BY CARLOS CASTANEDA

Fig. 7. Carlos Castaneda's The Teachings of Don Juan. 1968.

As more and more young long-haired individuals journeyed into Mexico in search of these mushrooms, some of the youthful thrill-seekers created problems, wreaking havoc with their 'hippie shenanigans' upon the mestizos and Indians who sold them the mushrooms. These self-styled demi gods soon turned many quiet village hamlets into shambles. Since there were not enough Indian shamans or curanderos in México to guide the thousands of mushroom seekers who had invaded their territories, many poor, innocent Mexican peasants began to provide the hippies with the mushrooms they so diligently sought. Before long, María Sabina, and other shamans, brujos, or curanderos who resided in southern Mexico, realized that these young people who came in search of God and the mushrooms did not need their services when consuming the fungi.

Furthermore, many Mexicans seeking to make a "quick buck," soon began peddling mushroom-designed articles such as embroidered shirts, blouses, handbags, postcards and blankets to the invading foreigners (Ott 1975). The disruption of these once peaceful Indian villages by hippies, bohemians, students, and scholars, eventually led the Mexican authorities to expel thousands of unwelcome individuals from their country (Anon. 1970).

By the early 1970s the non-traditional use of entheogenic mushrooms for recreation received more attention in the Pacific Northwest of the United States. Each year during the fall months (Aug-Dec), daily newspaper-reports chronicled even more widespread mushroom-picking activity occurring from Bandon in the south of Oregon north to British Columbia. Local radio station disc jockeys in Oregon and Washington states made public announcements concerning the annual appearance of psilocybian mushrooms. During this period, hundreds of individuals foraged through pastures and meadows, seeking out numerous species of psychoptic mushrooms. Apparent over-picking by thousands of individuals, led to shortages and suppliers and users suddenly were confronted with the task of seeking out new sources to satisfy and supply the growing demands of those interested in obtaining psychotropic fungi.

Attention is then focused on the technology of psilocybian mushroom cultivation. This trend first gained national attention through the publication of several mushroom growing manuals which described newly-developed growing-techniques, and some magazines that advertised the necessary tools and growing-supplies needed for the in vitro cultivation of psilocybian fungi.

The most common species of hallucinogenic mushrooms grown in vitro are 1): Psilocybe cubensis (Earle) Singer and Psilocybe subcubensis Guzmán; two macroscopically indistinguishable species, both grown primarily for their psychotropic effects and alteration of consciousness rather than as a source of food.

This includes such hybrid strains of *Psilocybe cubensis* from Florida, the Amazon, Malaysia and Thailand (see Fig. 9); 2): *Copelandia cyanescens* from Hawaiian strains (Fig. 10 and Fig 11); and 3), the sclerotia of *Psilocybe tampanensis* (see Fig. 12 from Leipzig, Germany, and Fig. 13) the sclerotia of *Psilocybe mexicana* from Hazerswoude-Dorp, Nederlands. Although numbers 1, 2 and 3 were once mass produced legally in the Nederlands, number 1 is also grown illicitly throughout much of the world). Note: prior to the death of mycologist Gastón Guzmán, *Psilocybe cubensis* and *Psilocybe subcubensis* were to be reclassified as *Psilocybe cubensis* (Earle) Singer (Pers. Comm. to JWA, Guzmán. 2014).

By 1973, a few pamphlets on hallucinogenic mushroom identification had appeared in print. The first described in detail several *Psilocybe* species common to the Pacific Northwestern United States (Enos 1970). A 2nd pamphlet described the identification of Psilocybe cubensis and its distribution in the Gulf States (Ghouled 1973). Although Enos' pamphlet was printed in a limited edition (5000 copies), it also included in the text a section devoted to mushroom cultivation. On the other hand, Ghouled's 16page booklet sold over 350,000 copies during the next ten years. Ghouled's Guide for Psilocybe cubensis, he mistakenly labeled two penial-shaped in situ specimens of Psilocybe cubensis as Panaeolus subbalteatus (now a synonym for Panaeolus cinctulus) in two photographs in his guide. Ghouled also mistakenly noted that Amanita muscaria was the famed 'Teonanácat' mushroom of the Aztecs. Two other popular books about hallucinogenic mushrooms presented some personal insights in abstract forms. The first described a personal venture by the author into the realm of Mazatec wizardry (Sandford 1973), and the other was a work of fiction by Pacific Northwest author Tom Robbins (1974). Below in fig. 9 we see four varieties of Psilocybe cubensis strains for which spores and grow bags were advertised in ephemeral publications and were also available to the public at some head shops and garden supply stores in the Pacific Northwest. Included was the potent cold-weather species, Psilocybe cyanescens Wakefield (not featured here).



Fig. 8 A shroom graphic designed by John W. Allen.



Fig. 9. (1) Psilocybe cubensis (Earle), 'match stick' strain. (2) Psilocybe cubensis (Amazon), a 'penis envy' strain, and (3) Psilocybe cubensis (Malaysian), 'Mals' strain. (4) Psilocybe cubensis (Thailand), 'Thai' strain. Courtesy of Rich Gee.

Between 1974 1978, several independent researchers also presented numerous informative ethnopharmacological reports to the scientific community concerning their own personal observations on the non-traditional ludible use of these mushrooms (Pollock 1974, 1977 1978, 1978; Weil 1975a, 1975b, 1977; Ott 1975, 1978; Allen, 1976, 1978).





Fig. 10. Copelandia cyanescens ('Hawaiian' strain, Oahu).



Fig. 11. Copelandia cyanescens ('Hawaiian' strain, Maui).



Fig. 12. The sclerotia of *Psilocybe tampanensis* on lolium seed (rye grass seed), Germany. Photo: Courtesy of Jochen Gartz.



Fig. 13. 250-grams of the sclerotia of *Psilocybe mexicana*. Magic Truffles (formerly ProCare), Hazerswoude-Dorp, Netherlands.

Ecological Distribution of Common Species in the United States

Nineteen seventy-six was a busy year for the proliferation of psychoactive mushroom identification manuals, as it was for the many mushroom pickers who bought and used these guides. Newspaper items published in the Pacific Northwest, as well as in the Gulf states, reported that irate farmers felt as though they were being 'milked' by the sudden surge of mushroom pickers illegally trespassing on their lands (Anon 1977c, 1977d, 1978b, 1978c; *Emerald Daily* 1977; Egan 1976; Kendrick 1976; Perian 1976).

In Florida, four primary species are harvested for their psychoactive properties. These include *Psilocybe cubensis*, *Psilocybe weilii* (Syn. = *Psilocybe caerulescens*), *Copelandia cyanescens*, and *Copelandia tropicalis*, and to a lesser degree, *Copelandia westii* Singer. *Psilocybe cubensis* is also a common species in southern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

In the Pacific Northwestern United States, over 23 species of psilocybian fungi have now been identified (Allen, 1997; Guzmán, Allen & Gartz, 2000; Stamets, 1996); an area considered by many mycologists to be the mushroom capital of the United States. In this region of the United States, some species grow abundantly all year long depending on the weather and water sprinkler systems during lack of rain. And several PNW species in this region thrive well in man-made habitats.

The most commonly-picked species in the Pacific Northwest include the 'liberty cap' (Psilocybe semilanceata); the 'blue ringer' species (Psilocybe stuntzii Guzmán & Ott; and Psilocybe ovoideocystidiata Guzmán et Gaines); the 'wavy cap' (Psilocybe cyanescens Wakefield); 'Elfin caps' or 'woodland caps' (Psilocybe pelliculosa [Sm.] Singer & Smith); 'blue bells' or 'blue fuckers' (Psilocybe baeocystis Singer & Smith), the latter so named by ludible users in signifying its potency; 'Allen's Psilocybe' (Psilocybe allenii Boroviĉka, Rockefeller, and P. G. Werner); 'Azures', 'flying saucers', and 'Psilocybe astoriensis' (Psilocybe azurescens Stamets and Gartz), the latter species now being cultivated by transfer of spawn and mycelia throughout the states of Oregon and Washington and has been successfully transplanted into areas in Germany, Italy, Austria, Switzerland and Holland; and the 'Red caps' or 'subbs' (Panaeolus cinctulus (Bolton) Saccardo [formerly known as Panaeolus subbalteatus [Berk. & Br.] Sacc.). The latter was a popular cultivated species in the Nederlands until the Dutch parliament banned fresh mushrooms on 2 December of 2008. Some of these varieties are currently still being cultivated; and will be discussed in more detail in another section of this history.

The ecological and geographical distribution of these species in the Pacific Northwest extended from northern California (San Francisco) along the I-5 corridor up to and including British Columbia, Canada. The epicenter of this region surrounds Seattle, Washington and the outlying area known as Puget Sound. From there it extends west to the Olympic Mountain Range and east to the Cascades.

Taxonomic literature had described more than 180 species of fungi, belonging to 13 genera, known to contain the psychotropic alkaloids psilocybine and psilocine and other related tryptamine compounds (see Allen, Gartz & Guzmán, 1992; Ott, 1993; Guzmán, Allen & Gartz, 2000 [1998]). The genus *Psilocybe* has the most species. Plus another 70 or so which also contain these compounds, judging by taxonomic affinity to the chemically proven psilocybian species, and presence of the telltale 'bluing' reaction. Over thirty species of hallucinogenic mushrooms have been reported from the United States. However, due to DNA, some are synonyms. These include at least eighteen species in the Pacific Northwest, six from the East Coast, 6 found in the Hawaiian Islands (Allen & Merlin 1989, 1992), and 1-2 found in Alaska (Miller, Laursen & Farr 1982). This list varies in how many species occur in the United States.

Other Cultivated Psychoactive and Narcotic Plants

It is common knowledge that several narcotic plants, as well as many visionary or entheogenic plants, have been and still are being cultivated for their magical and healing properties and for their narcotic, visionary and euphoric effects. Some of these plants have been cultivated for over 5,000 years (Emboden, 1979; Schultes & Hofmann, 1973).

The oldest known cultivated narcotic plant is probably marijuana (Cannabis sativa and Cannabis indica). Seeds from the Cannabis plant, as well as the leaves, stalks, and stems of the plant, were unearthed from an archeological site in China. They have been dated back to at least 4,000 B. C. (Schultes & Hofmann, 1979). The opium poppy (Papaver somniferum), known for its euphoric and pain killing properties, has also been cultivated for several thousand years. Seeds and poppy straw have been unearthed in excavation sites in both Switzerland and Germany, dating back to approximately 1,500 B. C. (Latimer & Goldberg, 1981; Merlin, 1984). Another well-known cultivated drug-plant is coca (Erythroxylum coca), used on a daily basis by indigenous native inhabitants of Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia in South America (Kennedy, 1985).

According to Andrew Weil (1980), several other psychotropic plants which are mildly psychoactive and used for their stimulating effects include: coffee beans, tea leaves,

and kola nuts (caffeine); cocoa (theobromine and caffeine); sugar cane and sugar beets (sucrose); tobacco (nicotine) and hops. Each of these substances is used almost on a daily basis by hundreds of millions of individuals throughout the world. For example, betel nut (*Areca catechu*) is used daily by more than one-tenth of the world population and George Bush had it banned in the USA and Guam in the 2000s.

While many of the various drug-using cultures knew the secrets of cultivating many of these plants, scholarly literature offers no reference on the cultivation of psilocybian fungi in indigenous cultures where these mushrooms were once used or are still currently in use. Many of the Middle American cultures, who employed mushrooms for ritual ceremonies, often utilized other psychoactive plants when mushrooms were not available (Schultes 1976).

One possible reference mentioned in several scholarly journals appears to be vague and somewhat sketchy. Copelandia cyanescens, a dung-inhabiting species found in the tropics and neotropics of both hemispheres, was reported as being cultivated on cow and buffalo-dung by native cattle tenders on the island of Bali in Indonesia (Pollock, 1977, 1978; Schultes & Hofmann, 1979; 1980). Neither Pollock, nor Schultes and Hofmann mentioned the supposed methods of cultivation involved for this species, though Copelandia spp. do occur naturally in the dung of cattle and other four-legged ruminants. However, the Bali mushrooms were actually harvested by native cattle herders who collected them from manure after heavy rainfalls. "In biogeography, the Neotropic or Neotropical realm is one of the eight terrestrial realms. This realm includes South America, Central America, the Caribbean islands, and southern North America (Wikipedia, 2021)."

On the tropical island of Koh Samui, Thailand, situated in the southwest region of the Gulf of Siam, German immigrants and local Samui and Thai natives have been observed harvesting *Psilocybe cubensis* c.f. Allen & Merlin, 1992; Allen et al., 2010).

Which now brings us to a turning point in the history of visionary plant cultivation, this time a mushroom, belonging to the genus *Psilocybe*, is currently being cultivated by thousands of people whose sole interest is in growing them for their psychotropic effects, rather than as a source of food. The mushroom in question, *Psilocybe cubensis*, had its cultivatory roots in a Parisian laboratory during the late 1950s, and on the following pages the authors will reflect on the events leading up to its present popularity among thousands of intrepid cultivators of psilocybian fungi.



Fig. 14. Graphic Designed *Psilocybe cubensis* Mushroom Art by John W. Allen. Fruiting in a Rice Peddie field in Na Muang, on Koh Samui, an Island in the Gulf of Thailand, 710 kilometers South of Bangkok.

CHAPTER ONE PART ONE

Early Psilocybian Mushroom Cultivation

Roger Heim, the noted French mycologist, accompanied R. Gordon Wasson on several expeditions into Oaxaca and other regions of southern Mexico during the late 1950's. During these field trips, Dr. Heim collected several specimens of the so called Mexican "magic [sic] mushrooms." After returning to Paris with several species of the fungi, many of which were new to science, Dr. Heim, in the quiet of his laboratory, keyed out the taxonomic particulars of the mushrooms, gave new names to the species he identified, and then proceeded, along with several of his colleagues, to develop the *in vitro* cultivation of some of these newly discovered psychoactive mushrooms (Heim & Cailleux, 1957; Heim & Hofmann, 1958; Heim & Wasson, 1958). Heim also contributed several water-colored renditions of these newly identified species to Dr. Wasson's *Life magazine* article announcing the rediscovery of these mushrooms to the world (Wasson, 1957).

While Heim and his colleagues tried unsuccessfully to isolate the active principles in the mushrooms, they did succeed in growing them. Specimens of *Psilocybe mexicana* Heim were successfully cultivated (Fig. 7) and eventually some specimens were forwarded to Albert Hofmann of Sandoz Pharmaceuticals in Basel, Switzerland. Hofmann eventually succeeded in isolating 2 primary tryptamine hallucinogenic alkaloids from the mushrooms (Hofmann, 1980), and Hofmann's colleagues, Arthur Brack and Hans Nobel, succeeded in developing the mass production of the fungal material in their laboratory at Sandoz (Wasson, 1962).

Heim and his colleagues later succeeded in cultivating several other species of the hallucinogenic *Psilocybes* on agar and compost media (Heim & Cailleux, 1957; Heim & Wasson, 1958), as did Singer (1958a). The first group of fungi which were successfully cultivated included: *P. caerulescens* Murr., *P. mexicana* Heim, *Psilocybe semperviva* Heim, *Psilocybe zapotecorum* Heim (Heim & Hofmann, 1958). The results of their findings were first published in French, appearing in scientific journals, and were later presented to the public in *Les Champignons* Hallucinoqenes du Mexique. Ten years later, a second volume was added to the first, *Nouvelle Investigations sur les Champignons* Hallucinoqenes in which these intrepid scientists described in detail, the successful cultivation of *Psilocybe acutissima* Heim, *Psilocybe mixaeensis* Heim, and *Psilocybe yungensis* Heim (Heim et al 1967).

[All Text in Red are notes from the Authors]

From the cultivated mushrooms which were grown by Roger Heim in his laboratory, and the mushrooms and generic indocybin pills produced by Albert Hofmann and his colleagues at Sandoz Pharmaceuticals, enough psilocine was created for clinical and therapeutic research on both animal and human subjects.

Of course, these early investigations eventually led to the cultivation of several species of psychoactive mushrooms, most of which were grown from spores and cultures of mushrooms originally collected in Mexico, and thus created the initiative for a few individuals to write and produce the numerous articles and mushroom manuals of the sixties and seventies which helped spread the awareness of psilocybian mushrooms. While early research into the field of cultivation served the scientific community with its own unlimited supply of mushrooms, they (the mushrooms) were still not readily available to the vast growing number of users who felt that they needed to experience them.

One must remember that the first cultivated psilocybin mushrooms grown in a laboratory were produced in petri plates and Erlenmeyer flasks (see fig. 15). The first of the published growing manuals only created a new demand and need for more psychotropic fungi, which, in turn, became a matter of necessity for the supplier as well as the user. In this manner, the first cultivated illicit specimens of *Psilocybe cubensis* which were grown in mason jars (see Fig. 16 on following page), led to the eventual mass production of *Psilocybe cubensis*, which became a reality when home cultivators grew large amounts of mushrooms in trays, aquariums and large garden bed-boxes.

Cultivation to Serve the Market

In the late 1960s, the first book published with the intention of reaching illicit drug users described growing techniques for the production of *Psilocybe cubensis* (Brown, 1968). It described methods for growing hallucinogenic fungi on agar, liquid culture, uncased rye grain, and compost. A similar method in this manual was given for growing *Psilocybe mexicana* Heim on potato dextrose yeast agar (PDY), and liquid culture. This book also featured recipes for the home manufacture, extraction, and synthesis of psilocine and other illicit hallucinogens.

Another publication also offered the reader with the same techniques previously described in in Brown's book (Unsigned, 1969). The authors of both of these books apparently assumed that the reader had access to mushroom spores for *Psilocybe cubensis* and *Psilocybe mexicana* or had some basic knowledge of mushroom cultivation. However, at the time when these two books appeared in print, it would have been

very difficult to obtain fresh specimens or spore prints for either of the two above mentioned species, thus hindering and making the methods described in these books somewhat impossible for the novice mushroom grower.

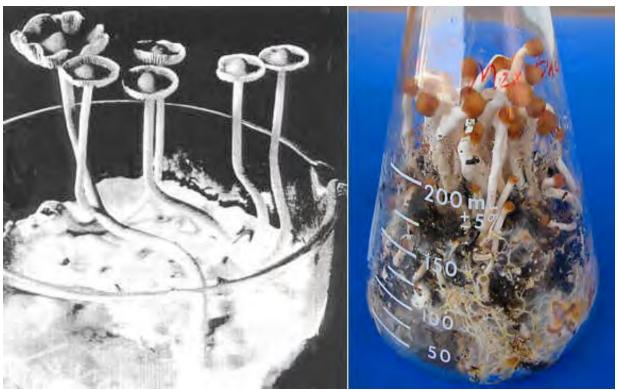


Fig. 15. (1) Psilocybe mexicana Heim. Paris. (2) Psilocybe cubensis (Earle) Singer. Photos Courtesy: (L) Peter Stafford with permission. (R) Prakitsin Sihanonth.



Graphic Shroom Visual Designed from photograph of Panaeolus subbalteatus by John W. Allen.

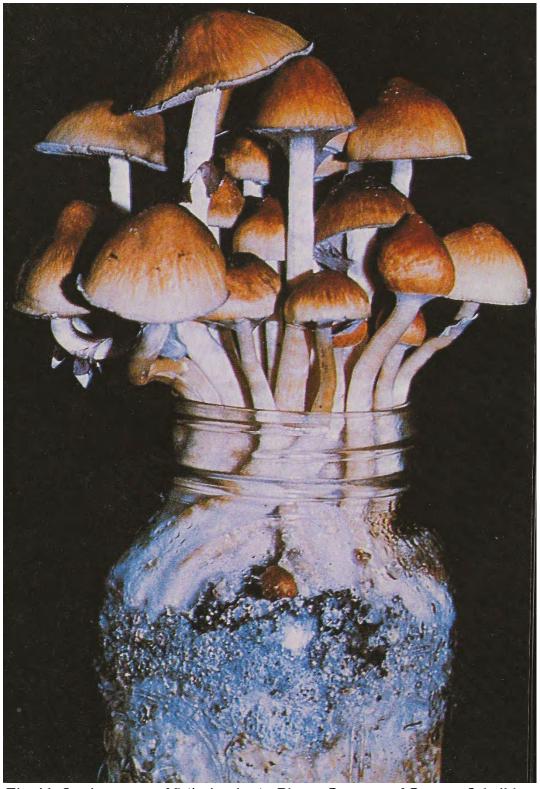


Fig. 16. In vitro grow of Psilocybe cubensis. Photo: Courtesy of Georges Scheibler.

Two years later, Leonard Enos (1970) produced and published the first of many Psilocybe mushroom identification pamphlets that would appear in print over the next ten years (see Fig. 17). This small booklet described in detail the identification of several varieties of *Psilocybe* and *Panaeolus* spp., which occurred naturally in the Pacific Northwest United States. Each species was accompanied by a water colored rendition of the species described in the manual to enable the reader in his or her identification of the species presented. Enos also wrote a chapter on mushroom cultivation, providing detailed information for culture techniques. However, his techniques basically required too many additives in the agar, thus making his method too complicated a process for the amateur cultivator interested in growing these mushrooms at home.



Fig17. Cover of book by Leonard Enos. Rare Circa 1971 Edition.

Two years after the publication of Enos' book, a second identification manual appeared in print. This pamphlet (Fig. 18) dealt only with the collecting of wild specimens of *Psilocybe cubensis* from the Gulf States (Ghouled, 1972). Ghouled offered his reading audience a method for growing *Psilocybe cubensis* from sections of a fresh cultured mushroom caps, and mentioned that he was preparing for publication a new mushroom growing manual which would describe new, never before published methods for growing hallucinogenic fungi. This book contained several errors, which over the years and many subsequent printings failed to be corrected. This guide, and the other above mentioned booklets did not lead to the popular cultivation of any hallucinogenic mushrooms, but they did pave the way for the eventual popularity of psilocybian cultivation.

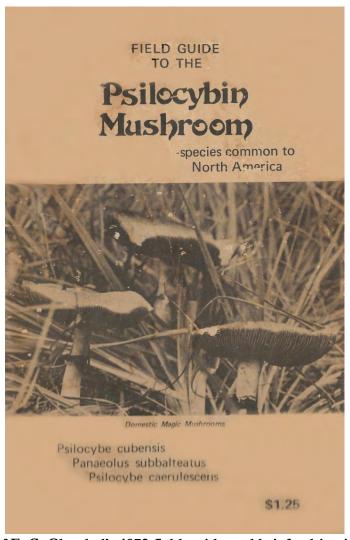


Fig. 18. Cover of F. C. Ghouled's 1972 field guide and brief cultivation instructions.

In the same year, another pamphlet on the cultivation of *Psilocybe cubensis* appeared in print and a new method was described for producing psilocybine from mycelia (Superweed, 1972). This method had been copied from a scientific paper on cultivation written by Catalfomo and Tyler (1964). The author of this 24 page booklet (Fig. 19) had also described several non-existing psilocybian species by repeating the synonyms of some varieties as individual species.



Fig. 19. Cover of book by Mary Jane Superweed.

In the mid-1970s, Dennis and Terrance McKenna, using the pseudonyms of O. T. Oss and O. N. Oeric, along with drawings by Kat Harrison and outstanding photography by Irimias the Obscure (Jeremy Bigwood in Oss & Oeric, 1976; 1986), produced one of the bestselling growing manuals intended for a small audience interested in the home cultivation of *Psilocybe* spp. This book described several newly developed techniques originally employed in the cultivation of *Agaricus bisporus*, the common grocery store edible mushroom. Instructions to be used in propagating *Psilocybe cubensis* were accompanied by step by step photographs of the process involved, enabling the grower to produce a good crop of mushrooms (Figs. 20-21).

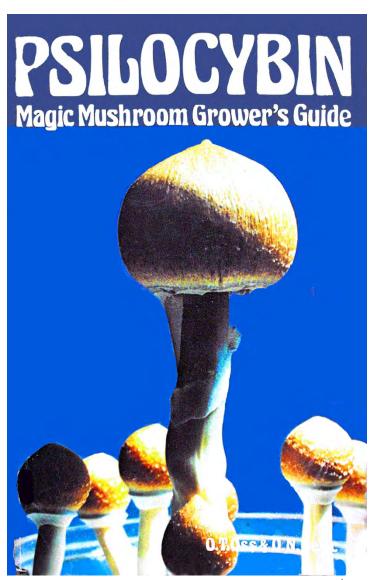


Fig. 20. Cover of book by Oss and Oeric. 1st Edition. And/or Press, 1976.

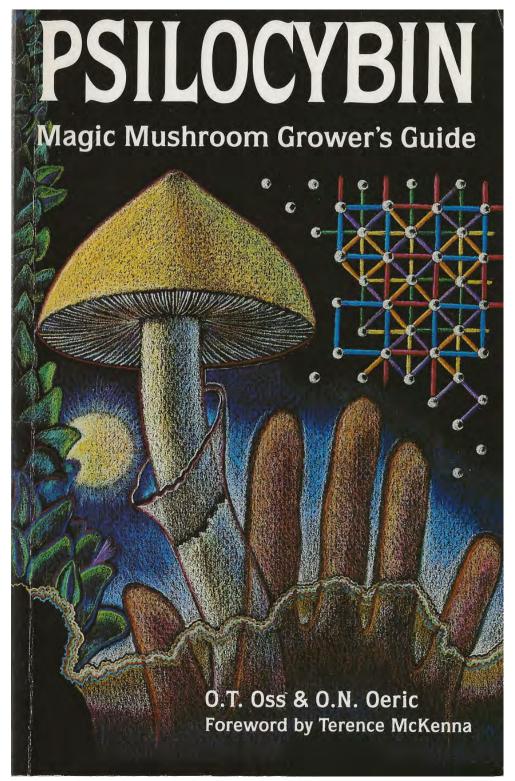


Fig. 21. Cover of book by Oss and Oeric. Revised Edition. Lux Natura, 1986.

The tremendous popularity of Oss and Oeric's (Dennis and Terrance McKenna) growing manual, encouraged many users into becoming home cultivators of hallucinogenic fungi. Its successful popularity in the drug subculture led to the proliferation during the next two years of more than half a dozen more books on mushroom cultivation (Harris, 1976-[Figs. 22, 23, 24, 26, 27]; Gotlieb, 1976[1997]-[Figs. 28-29]; Pollock, 1977-[Fig. 30]; Stevens & Gee, 1977-[Fig. 31]; Gould & Meridith, 1977-[Fig. 32]; Unsigned, 1976a [Hongero Press Mushroom Cultivators Bible]-Fig. 33); Stamets, Figs. 34-35). Oss and Oeric's growing manual was also followed by the publication of more than a dozen hallucinogenic mushroom field guides and identification manuals. By 1985, French and German translations of Oss and Oeric's book appeared in print in Europe (Stijve 1989, Pers. Comm.).

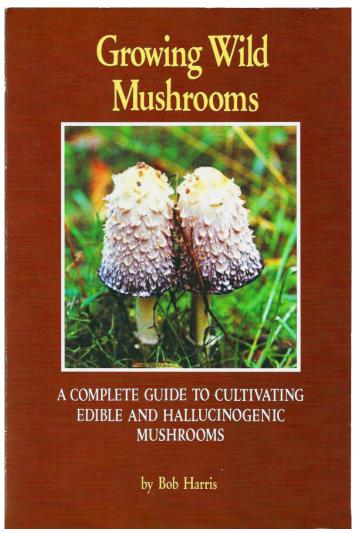


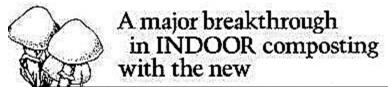
Fig. 22. Cover of book by Bob Harris.

Many of these growing manuals not only provided step by step photographs of the processes involved for the home cultivation of *Psilocybe cubensis* and other more potent species of *Psilocybe*, but also provided identification sections of American species, and listed companies from which spore prints and growing supplies could be obtained. Often the identification of species described in many of these guides were incorrect and subsequent printings of these booklets failed to correct the misidentified species.

For example, Bob Harris' (1976) book, Growing Wild Mushrooms, mistakenly misidentified three species of psilocybian fungi from the Pacific Northwestern United States (Fig 22). Harris misidentified Psilocybe baeocystis as Psilocybe cyanescens; Psilocybe cyanescens as unidentified; and Psilocybe stuntzii as Psilocybe pugetensis. Those errors were later corrected in a 2nd edition. At the time of publication, the taxonomy of Psilocybe. stuntzii was in press. Below we present his first ad in High Times Magazine (Fig. 23). In Figure 24 and 26a, Bob Harris introduces an electronic composting machine which produces pasteurized compost for growing contamination free mushrooms. That ad ran in High Times Magazine for three issues (32-34).

young Psilocybe cubensis on your friends! Grow your own a 100% cotton shirt, in your \$2.50 + .25 post, and hand. choice of red, gold, blue, giant Magic Mushrooms. Send check or money order navy, white or beige. Sizes: men's sm-xlg; boys' sm-lg. with your name and address \$7.00 ppd to Bob Harris, P.O. Box 607, Here's all you need: Inverness, California 94937. **Postcards** California residents please especially Psilocybe cuben-BOOK: A set of six close-up photos of add 6% sales tax. Canadian sis. Gives highest growth rate orders add \$1.00 checking North American Psilocybin **Growing Wild Mushrooms** for these species. mushrooms, complete with fee. For a brochure only by Bob Harris \$8.75 / 1/2 lb. ppd listing complete items availdescriptions so you can com-A clear, illustrated guide to pare with field notes. Turn on able, send 50¢. the cultivation of edible and Petri Plates hallucinogenic mushrooms. Sleeve of 20 presterilized Written by a professional, \$2.50 ppd experienced mycologist for Compost people with no science back-A scientifically prepared synground. Procedures are thetic compost. Pasteurized included for growing Psiloto prevent contamination. cybe cubensis in Mason jars Perfect for Agaricus sp. or on grain or on compost and Psilocybe cubensis. \$10 ppd as large as 12" and weighing 1 pound each. Full color Spores photographs of the common From the strain that produces 12" 1-pound Psilocybe North American Psilocybin cubensis. Genetically mushrooms. \$3.50 + .50 post. and hand. cloned to ensure fruiting at home. Supply now available. \$10 ppd SUPPLIES: AND TO INSPIRE Bob's Malt Agar Medium YOU FURTHER: A specially formulated agar medium for Psilocybin mush-T-Shirts rooms that grow in cowpies, Full-color photograph of

Fig. 23. Bob Harris' 1st High Times ad for Mushroom Growing Supplies Issue 20, April, 1977.



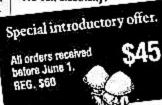
DASTEURITE ELECTRIC COMPOSTING MACHINE

Pasteurized mushroom compost in just six days. You'll never need to buy compost again!

If you have already
experienced growing
mushrooms in grain jars or if
you are working with
different species of mushrooms, this new breakthrough is just for you.
Precise control of steam heat
allows you to control the succession of bacteria and lungi
in a miniature compost heap.
The ingredients for each

species can be blended in quantities as small as three gallons, composted and pasteurized, and then tested. Compost is made so precisely and free of insects that mycelium can often be started from spores directly in the compost WITH NO STERILE CULTURE WORK. Samples of local compost resources can be tested on a

small scale before investing time and energy in large amounts. Requires 5 amp, 110 volt electricity.



Also from Bob Harris:

Growing Wild Mushrooms, by Bob Harris. The clearest book written on all aspects of home mushroom cultivation, plus color photos and field descriptions of North American psilocybin species if you've read other books, you must read this one, Rovised edition;

\$4.50 ppd

Agar Knile. Specially designed for rapid heating and cooling; the shape of the blade is designed for easy transfers. Try one! \$1.50 ppd

Bob's Mab Medjum. Test results show this medium far superior to ordinary malt media. Cultures of Psilocybe blue readily when grown on this special formula. If you are familiar with culture work but have never tried our media, you should. 1/4 lb. \$8.75 ppd

And much more. . . Send for our free catalogue.

Bob Harris

P.O. Box 607 Inverness, California 94937

Catilornia residents add 6% sales tax. Canadian orders and \$1 checking lies. Wholesaler and distributor inquiries invited.

Gur purpose is teaching people plant cubvasion technology for home use. The whole earth is truly one big organic garden. By studying more about plants in our nam gardens, nowever small, the more wo will understand about the whole planet. We must remomber that to date our pursuay energy source has always been plants, whether lossel form or not. They deserve more of our anention, especially the decomposers.

Fig. 24. Bob Harris' Electronic Composter ad. High Times Magazine Issue 32. April 1978.



Fig. 25. Graphic Art Shroom Visual Designed from photograph by John W. Allen.



Fig. 26a. Bob Harris' Electronic Composter ad. High Times Magazine Issue 41. January 1979. Also in *Stone age Magazine* Issue 2. Spring, 1979.

In April of 1979, Bob Harris ran a single Classified Ad in *High Times Magazine*Issue 44. "MUSHROOM GROWING SUPPLIES from Mushroom People- the most complete mail order source of mushroom supplies. Try: Bob's Malt Agar Medium, \$8.75 / 1-1/2 lb.; Growing Wild Mushrooms by Bob Harris, \$4.50; "Sporeprint, Mushroom News Service," \$25 /yr. Write for free catalog. MUSHROOMPEOPLE, 12783 Sir Francis Drake Blvd., P. O. Box 607A, inverness, (Ca. residents add 6% tax.)."

In Figure 26c, , we have an ad that first ran beginning in Issue 61 in September of 1981. Bob Harris had no ads in Issues 59 and 60 (July and August, 1981). This particular ad was the last one that was published appearing in Issues 61 to-Issue 88. However, this ad appeared in various sizes each month and at the time of his departure from High Times, several other spore vendors also ended their sales.

Bob Harris ran 54 ads beginning in April of 1977 with Issue 20 and ending with Issue 88 in December of 1982 That was his last advertisement. During that period, Bob Harris also ran several ads in other ephemeral publications as noted on page 64).

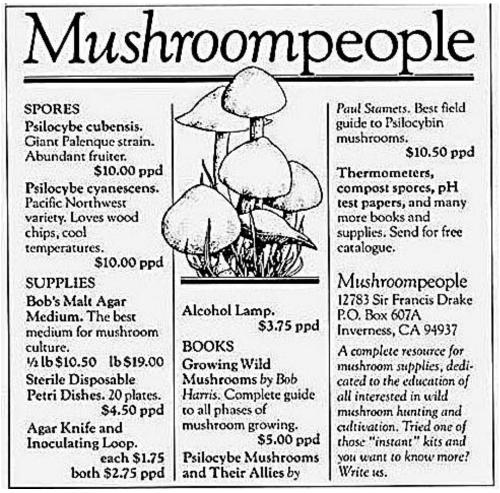


Fig. 26b. Bob Harris' ad for books and mushroom growing supplies. *High Times Magazine* Issue 50. October 1979. First ad for Mushroom People.

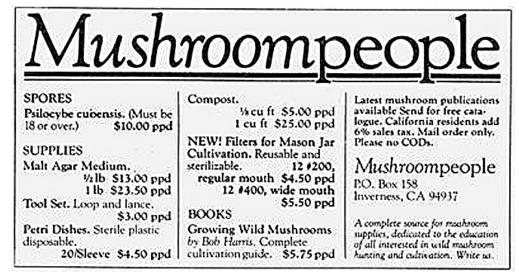


Fig. 24c. Harris' last Ad for Mushroom People. High Times Magazine Issue 88. December 1988.

identified some species with incorrect identifications and also described an impractical method for the manufacture and illicit production of 5000 doses of psilocine from mycelium, which he claimed could be produced on a weekly basis from one's own home. Gottlieb's early book was reprinted and updated in 1997 as *Psilocybin Production* (Fig. 29). However, this pamphlet, like that of Superweed (1972) also contained many of the same errors described in its 1976 printing. Errors which were never corrected.

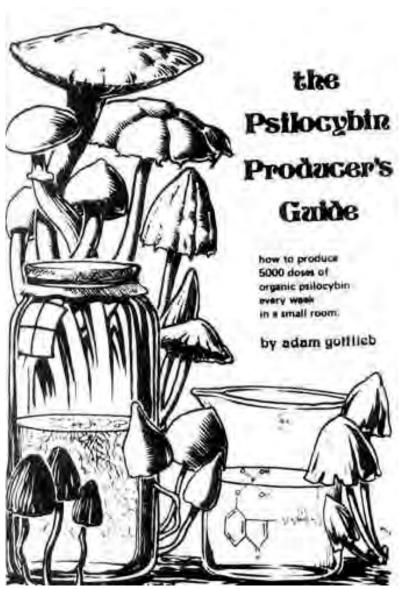


Fig. 28. Cover of Adam Gottlieb's first book.

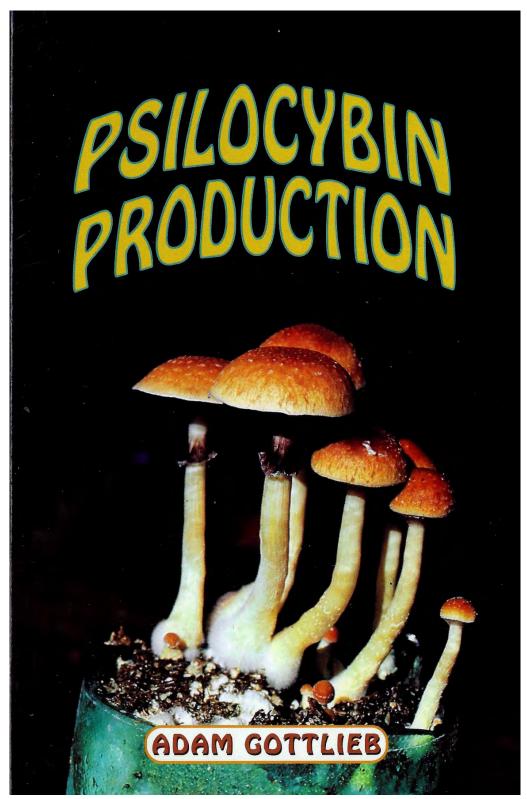


Fig. 29. Cover of 2nd book by Adam Gottlieb.

Steven Pollock's (1977) small booklet, *Magic Mushroom Cultivation*, described several new and never before published methods for cultivating several of the more potent, cold weather species of *Psilocybe* which occurred naturally in the Pacific Northwest (Fig. 30). Pollock also described several newly developed techniques utilizing pasteurized wheat straw for the cultivation of *Copelandia cyanescens* and *Panaeolus subbalteatus*. The latter species has been renamed as *Panaeolus cinctulus* (Bolton) Sacr. Furthermore, Pollock also developed a method for producing sclerotia grown from the mycelia of *Psilocybe tampanensis*, as well as from *Psilocybe mexicana*.



Fig. 30. Cover of Magic Mushroom Handbook by Steven H. Pollock, M. D.

Jule Stevens and Rich Gee's (pseuds)1977 book described new adapted growing procedures using *Psilocybe cubensis* culture tubes with agar. Their book also provided identification of the common species found in the Pacific Northwest (Fig. 31).

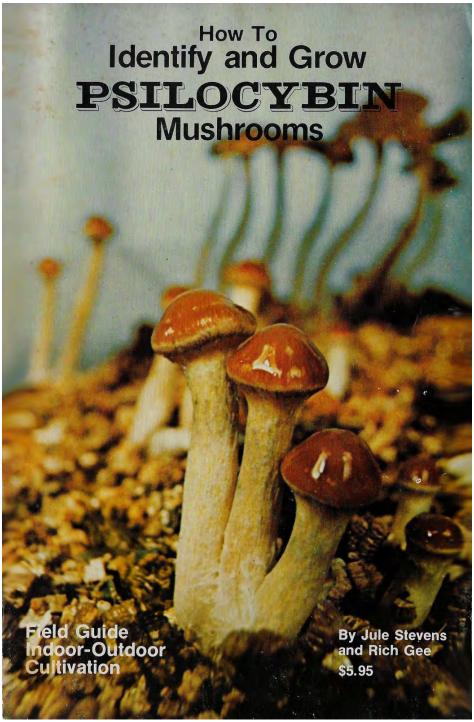


Fig. 31. Cover of book by Jule Stevens and Rich Gee (pseuds).

F. C. Gould and Richard Meredith's (1976) book offered procedures too complicated for a novice cultivator to follow (Fig. 32), This new book by Gould and Meridith was a follow-up to their 1972 pamphlet using the name Ghouled. That first booklet had misidentified a couple of species from the Southeastern United States, and exactly one and a quarter pages of text on cultivation. This new edition provided novice cultivators methods on organic composting, preparing chemical cultures, how to synthesize psilocine (with improbable methods), and the identification of several species in the PNW and Canada); as well as offering the reader a new liquid culture device.

Psilocybin Cultivation



ORGANIC COMPOSTING
CHEMICAL CULTURE
SYNTHESIS
SPECIES IDENTIFICATION
INCLUDING A NEW LIQUID CULTURE DEVICE

Fig. 32. Cover *Psilocybin Cultivation* by F. C. Gould and R. Meredith.

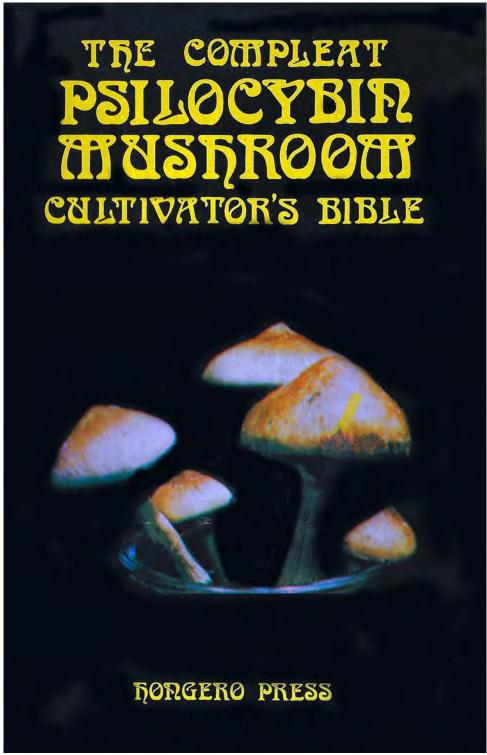


Fig. 33. Cover of book by Hongero Press, Florida. Authored by college professor, Peter Vuchich. Miami, Florida. This book also features water-colored photographs of the more common species in America (Southeastern U.S.A, and West to Texas, and the Pacific Northwest United States).

While *Psilocybe Mushrooms and their Allies* was a welcomed field guide to the identification of psilocybian fungi found mostly in the Pacific Northwest of the United States and in Mexico, it also featured an 11-page tek for cultivating *Psilocybe* species at home (Figs. 34-35).

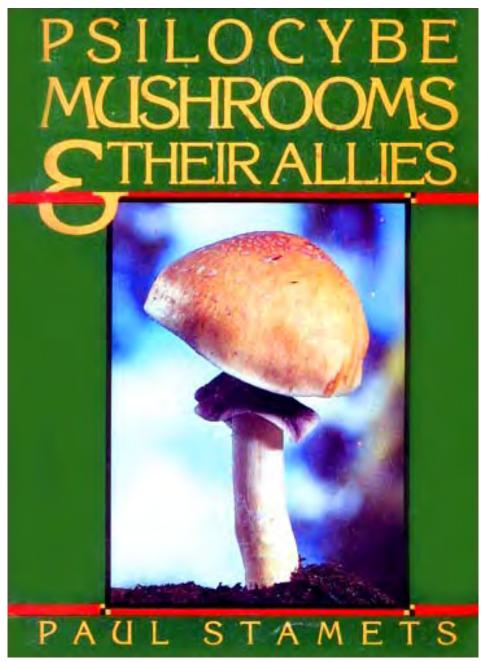


Fig. 34. Cover of Paul Stamets field guide, Psilocybe Mushrooms and their Allies.

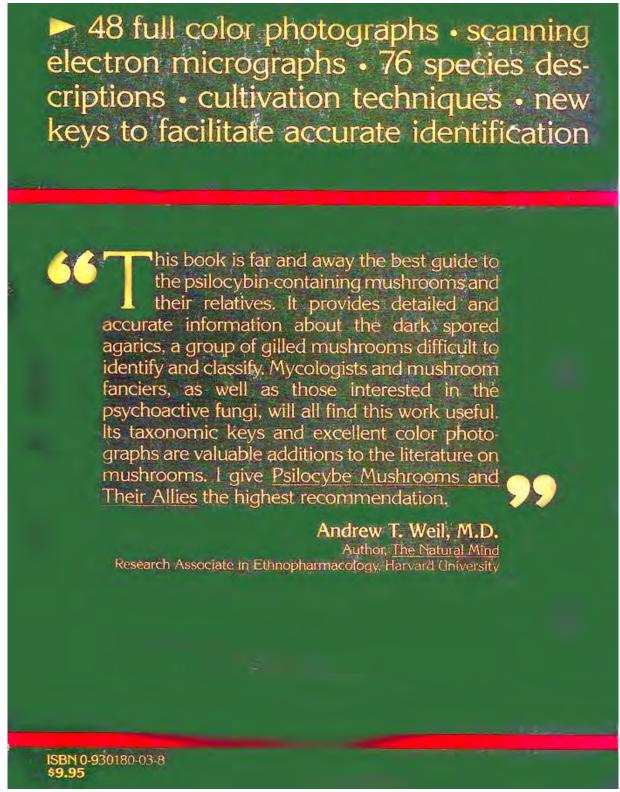


Fig. 35. Back cover of Paul Stamets field guide, Psilocybe Mushrooms and their Allies.

In 1978, psilocybin cultivation expert Jeremy Bigwood (1978) presented new and improved cultivation methods for producing high yield crops of Psilocybe cubensis (Fig. 36) Bigwood presented his findings to the public and scientific community at the 1977- 2nd International Conference on Hallucinogenic Mushrooms, held on the Olympic Peninsula in Washington State. The proceedings of this conference were published in Teonanácatl: Hallucinogenic Mushrooms of North America (Ott & Bigwood, 1978), which was the first book to illustrate step-by-step cultivation in full color (Figs. 37-45), besides reviewing the various growing methods, the taxonomy, identification and use of the 15 most common North American and Canadian species with papers by R. Gordon Wasson, Albert Hofmann, and Richard Evans Schultes describing their ongoing research. This book was translated into Spanish in 1985, becoming the first European book on identification and cultivation of psilocybian mushrooms. Jeremy Bigwood was the first entrepreneur to suggest using syringe inoculation for sterile work in cultivating the psilocybian fungi, although San Antione used that method as did the larger commercial mushroom farm growers. That method was also later adopted by PF and the Hawkseye.

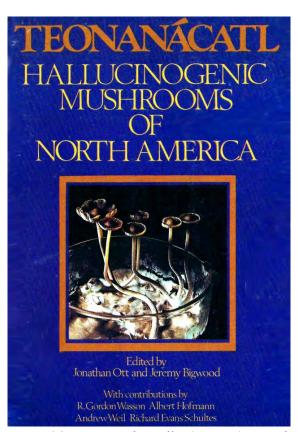


Fig. 36. J. Ott & J. Bigwood's, Teonanácatl: Hallucinogenic Mushrooms of North America.

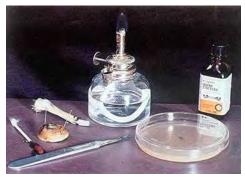


Fig. 37. (1) Equipment needed for scalped isolation of sterile flesh of *Psilocybe cubensis*. Photo: Courtesy of Jeremy Bigwood.



Fig. 38. (2) Equipment needed for sterile transfers and step-by-step growth from spores to mushrooms. Photo: Courtesy of Jeremy Bigwood.



Fig. 39. (3) Step-by-step preparation of mason jars prior to inoculation. Photo: Courtesy of Jeremy Bigwood.



Fig. 40. (4) Inoculation of mason jars from stock culture. Photo: Courtesy of Jeremy Bigwood.



Fig. 41. (5) Mycelial growth in mason jars; 5, 10, 15 days. Photo: Courtesy of Jeremy Bigwood.



Fig. 42. (6) Spraying and casing mason jars showing growth of mycelium through casing layer.

Photo: Courtesy of Jeremy Bigwood.



Fig. 43. (7) Syringe transfer technique and tools, showing sequential growth from spore to mushroom. Photo: Courtesy of Jeremy Bigwood.



Fig. 44. (8) Syringe inoculation of liquid culture in mason jars. Photo: Courtesy of Jeremy Bigwood.

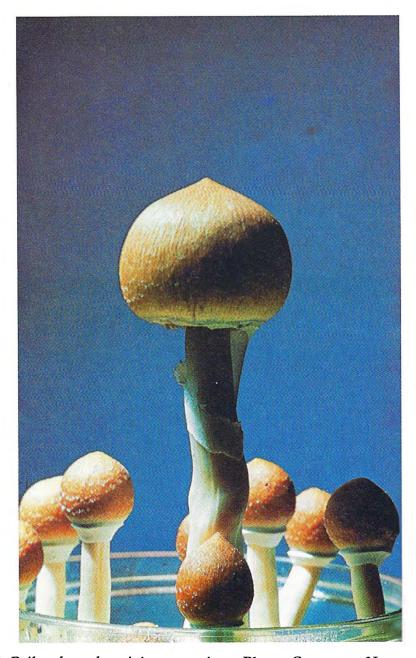


Fig. 45. (9) Psilocybe cubensis in mason jars. Photo: Courtesy of Jeremy Bigwood.

A few years later, Jeremy Bigwood and Michael Beug (1982), while attending studies at Evergreen Community college in Washington, published a paper verifying their research on the different potency levels obtained from several cultures and different strains of *in vitro* grown *Psilocybe cubensis*.

And in the early to mid-1980s, E. R. Badham, an independent researcher became involved with the cultivation of *Psilocybe cubensis* also contributed several scientific papers describing new and improved methods for obtaining better production ratios in the cultivation of *Psilocybe cubensis* (Badham, 1980, 1982, 1984b, 1985; Badham & Kincaid, 1984).

Back in the late 1970s, Tom Van Doozer and the late Dr, Steven H. Pollock created the Hidden Creek Mushroom Farms Herbal Research projects with interests using psilocybian mushrooms as adjacents to psychotherapy and for possible use in internal medical practices. And somewhere along the way, they parted company. Together they began to cultivate hallucinogenic fungi for their research projects. When they split up, Tom Van Doozer began to launch his grow projects in High Times and other drug related magazines of the times. He started a company in San Antonio called The Perpetual Gardens (Fig. 46-48). It was out of San Antonio. He developed a method for creating liquid mycelium, which he successfully sent out all over the country after advertising in *High Times Magazine*. His ad read as,

"SHROOMS IN 1 WEEK AFTER INOCULAION."

Unfortunately, Tom Van Doozer's ads only appeared in *High Times Magazine* from Issue 62 in October of 1980 until July of 1981, And he ran three different ads during that period. Six were full page ads, and two were half page ads.

What happened is that Dr. Steven H. Pollock was murdered in January of 1981. Journalist Hamilton Morris wrote of that incident in the July 2013 issue of *Harper's Magazine* (Fig. 91).

When that happened, ads for Tom Van Doozer's Perpetual Gardens ran from January of 1981 and the last of his ads appeared in the July 1981 issue of *High Times*. Interestingly, Tom Van Doozer had no ad in the March 1981 issue of *High Times*.

At the same time, Steven Pollock's full page ad for his Hidden Creek Mushroom Farm still appeared in the January 1981 issue and ran until August of 1981; However, when *High Times* published an article in their June of 1981 issue on Dr. Pollock's murder, the magazine did not have Pollock's monthly ad in that June 1981 issue. Instead, the editors posted Homestead Book Company's full page ad opposite of the Steven Pollock Murdered story. Additionally, Tom Van Doozer also ran similar ad in several other counter culture magazines,



Fig. 46. Tom Van Doozer's first full Page ad for Perpetual Gardens. *High Times Magazine* Issue 62, October 1980. This ad ran for four issues ending with Issue 65.

After four full page ads in *High Times* and a few ads in other subculture Magazines, Tom Van Doozer Next ad was reduced to a half page ad (Fig. 47a).

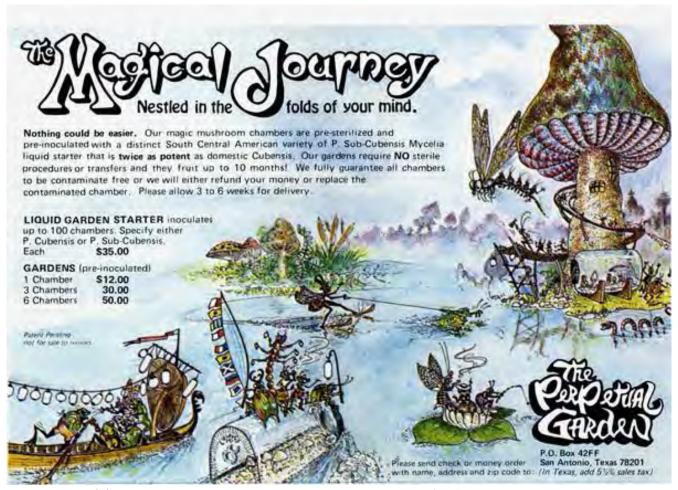


Fig 47a. Tom Van Doozer's ½ half Page Ad in *High Times Magazine* Issue 66. February 1981. Page 65.

Tom Van Doozer's next two ads for Perpetual Gardens appeared in April and May of 1991 announcing five new distinct psilocybian species, *Psilocybe cubensis*, *Psilocybe subcubensis*, *Psilocybe cyanescens*, *Panaeolus cyanescens* (Syn.=Copelandia cyanescens), and DeCotis Cubensis (a hybrid cubensis strain) (Fig. 47b). In the new ad, Van Doozer misspelled *Panaeolus* as Panaelos, Oaxacan as Oaxocan, and *Psilocybe subcubensis* as *Psilocybe* Sub-Cubensis. Van Doozer also noted that his *Panaeolus cyanescens* were native to Hawaii. They were not. They were an introduced species common in the manure of cattle first brought to the Hawaiian archipelago in 1793-94 by Capt. George Vancouver (See Merlin and Allen, 1992).



Fig. 47b. Tom Van Doozer's last full page ad. *High Times Magazine* Issues 68-69. April and May 1981.

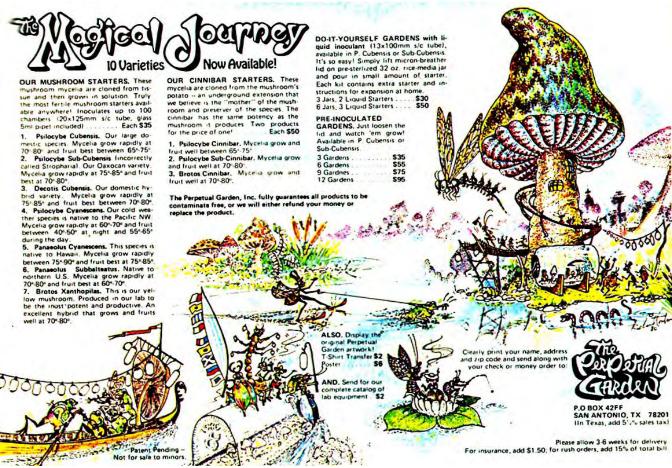


Fig. 47c. Pollock and Tom Van Doozer's ad for Perpetual Gardens. *High Times Magazine* Issue 70, June 1981.

There was a lot of confusion of the ownership and management of Perpetual Gardens and the Hidden Creek Mushroom Farms in regards to Tom Van Doozer and Steven Hayden Pollock. There is very little information on Tom Van Doozer, but rumors spread that he and Steven Pollock had a falling out and went their separate ways. Van Doozer with his Perpetual Garden company and Pollock with his Hidden Creek shroom Farm and His Herbal Medicine Research projects. as it appears he may have been a pseudonym for Dr. Pollock.

During the early 1980's, the interest in growing psilocybian mushrooms reached a new turning point in the history of entheogenic mushroom cultivation. It was the ultimate breakthrough in hallucinogenic mushroom cultivation and it came about as a result of the publication of a book which Andrew Weil described as being "the best source of information on growing mushrooms at home (Figs. 48-49)."

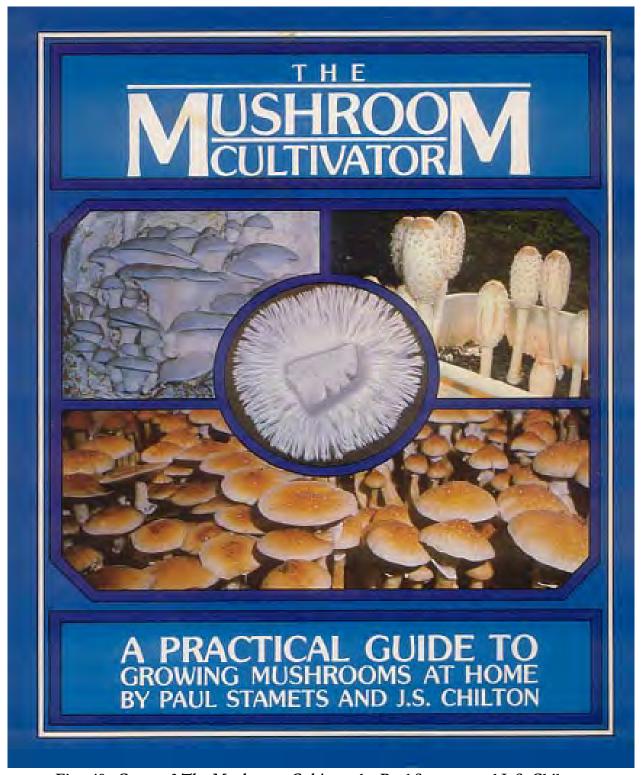


Fig. 48. Cover of *The Mushroom Cultivator* by Paul Stamets and J. S. Chilton.

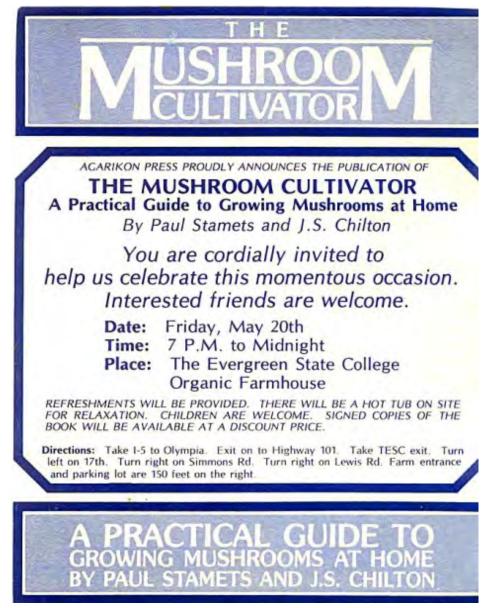


Fig. 49. An momentous event in the history of the cultivation of psilocybian mushroom.

The above book (Fig. 48), written by Stamets and Chilton (1983), offered some of the most unique and simple growing techniques for the home cultivation of wild mushrooms. It was intended for both the professional mushroom grower, as well as the interested novice cultivator. Included in this large book were many methods for growing several exotic species of wild, edible mushrooms as well as their psychoactive cousins. Stamets (1994) later published a second mushroom cultivation book which described newer methods for growing wild edible fungi, medicinal fungi and even their hallucinogenic cousins (Fig. 50).

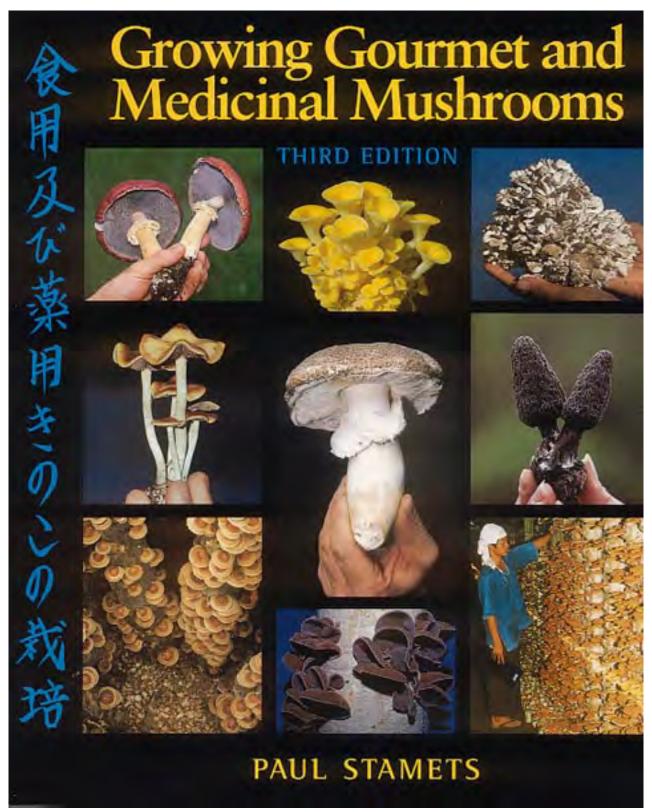


Fig. 50. Cover of Growing Gourmet and Medicinal Mushrooms by Paul Stamets.

Recent breakthroughs in psilocybian cultivation reached a new high with the 1995 publication by Rich Gee (Pseud) on newly developed techniques for growing *Psilocybe cubensis* in an aquarium (Fig. 51-52).

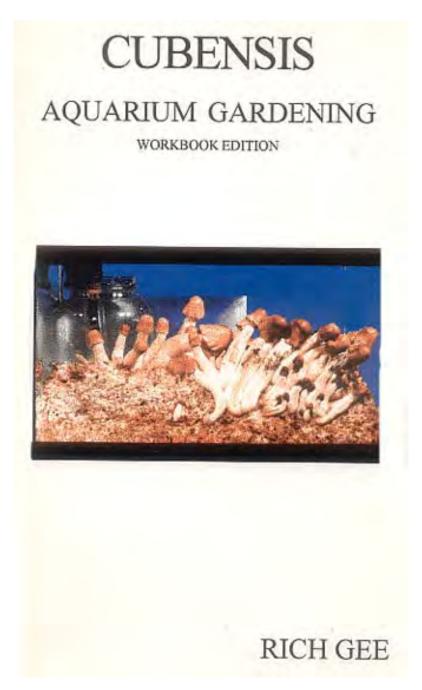


Fig. 51. Cover of book by Rich Gee.

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Fig. 52. Table of cultivation content for Rich Gee's Aquarium Grow Book.

Aquarium cultivation is also popular in Holland where mushroom growing aquarium tanks were once legally sold in Smart Shoppes and in Head shops throughout the country. The Holland mushroom growing aquarium tanks are packaged for producing small crops of both *Psilocybe cubensis* and *Copelandia (Panaeolus) cyanescens* mushrooms. However, as previously noted, fresh mushrooms were banned in the Nederlands as of 2 Dec 2008. Yet still legal are the spores, mushroom growing kits and the sclerotia of several species of psilocybian fungi.

In 2001, the second most popular grow guide since the McKenna brothers published their growers guide (Oss and Oeric, 1978) was the brainchild of a mushroom cultivating entrepreneur, Billy McPherson. Using the name of Professor Fanaticus,

and the pseudonym of Psylocybe Fanaticus, he was known to the online shroom community as 'PF' (Fig. 53). That publication also incorporated the syringe inoculation made popular by San Antonio and Jeremy Bigwood. Furthermore, its popularity spread to Amsterdam where a young Dutch entrepreneur, Rene Rikkelman became Billy McPherson's European protégé.

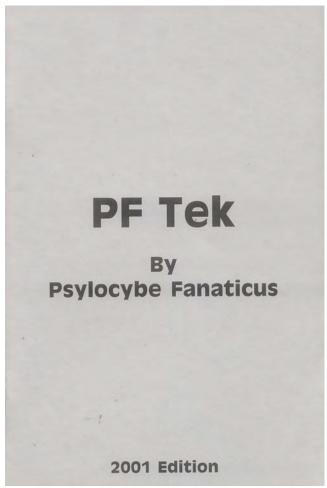


Fig. 53. Cover of the PF Tek by Psylocybe Fanaticus aka PF (Billy McPherson).

Years later Rinkelman also published some grow manuals and articles on the cultivation and history of the cultivation of psilocybian fungi which will be discussed later in this book.

It should be noted that the growing techniques employed in all of the above mentioned manuals were originally obtained and derived from the research and writings of several well-known, and prominent investigators who previously had paved the way in the field of hallucinogenic mushroom cultivation (Heim & Cailleux, 1957; Singer, 1958a; Ames et al., 1958; Kneebone, 1960; Catalfomo & Tyler, 1964; Agurrel, Blomkuist & Catalfomo, 1966; San Antonio, 1971).

Published reports on the home cultivation of *Psilocybe cubensis* began to circulate in scholarly journals as early as 1975 (Weil, 1975a, 1977; Ott, 1975, 1978). At the time when these first reports describing the home cultivation of hallucinogenic mushrooms appeared in print, Ott and Weil could scarcely imagine the enormity of both small and large scale mushroom cultivation operations which were sprouting up, so to speak, across the United States, Great Britain and Europe.

Ephemeral Publications

During the fall of 1979, many drug-orientated magazines began to circulate throughout the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. While the primary focus of these ephemeral publications revolved around the recreational use of *Cannabis* and its cultivation, many other popular recreational drugs, mushrooms included, graced the pages of such publications as *Rush*, *Dealer*, *Flash*, *Head* (USA), *Hi-Life*, *Stone Age*, *Paraphernalia*, Heads (Canadian), and *Home Grown* (*UK*), to name a few. The latter publication is from Great Britain. Each of these ephemeral magazines published several easy to follow articles on the subject of hallucinogenic mushrooms, often displaying advertisements for mushroom related books, spores, and growing supplies. Many of the articles appearing in these magazines were contributed by freelance writers and researchers involved in the study of hallucinogenic mushrooms, yet several eminent scholars also contributed to the pages of some of these publications.

Blotter, a tabloid publication from Los Angeles, only published a few brief articles on mushroom cultivation (Mycelium, 1979) and *Head* magazine (U.S.A.) which devoted the majority of its pages to *Cannabis*, had six well-written articles on mushroom cultivation during their three years in print (Unsigned, 1977a, 1978a, 1978b). Another publication, *Hi-Life* magazine, contributed several articles on mushroom cultivation (Stamets, 1979a, 1979b, 1979c; Unsigned, 1979; Pollock, 1979; 1980), but folded after only a few years on the market.

Which now brings us to the most popular and best-selling of all the drug-orientated publications to reach the public market; Trans-High Corporation's *High Times Magazine*. This magazine, marketed specifically for those individuals involved in the drug-subculture, began as a quarterly publication in the fall of 1974 and within one year blossomed into a monthly phenomenon.

During the first 22 years, *High Times* has published numerous articles as well as many letters from readers on the subject of "magic mushrooms", yet has only published a few articles devoted specifically to the cultivation of *Psilocybe cubensis* (Obscure, 1976; Peele, 1988a, 1988b, 1989). *High Times*, since its initial conception in 1974, has also offered its reading audience numerous advertisements for the sale of mushroom identification guides, cultivation manuals, spores and growing supplies. One issue (Unsigned, 1977b) displayed more than a dozen such advertisements, indicating the successful popularity of hallucinogenic mushroom cultivation (see Fig. 54). 24 years after they first published, this issue from 1997, shows that *High Times* still offers numerous advertisements for companies selling mushroom growing related items (see Fig. 56). And the FMRC ad (Fig. 57).

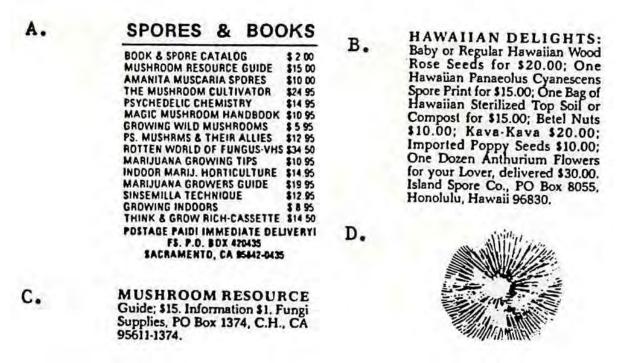


Fig. 54. *High Time*s Personal columns. (a) An ad for mushroom books and growing supplies; (b) Hawaiian mushroom spore prints; (c) growing supplies; (d) spore print of *Copelandia (Panaeolus)* cyanescens.



Fig. 55. Graphic Design by John W. Allen.

Growing Aids

HAWAIIAN MUSHROOM SPORES

Hawaiian Copelandia Cyanescens, Panaeolus, Psilocybes, Tampanensis. Hawaiian Woodrose Seeds. Catalog, \$2. Pacific Exotic Spora, PO Box 11611-H, Honolulu, HI 96828.

MUSHROOM GROWING SUPPLIES

Catalogue \$3, Mycelium Fruits, PO Box 551-T, Iron Station, NC 28080-0551.

MUSHROOM PEOPLE

Top quality growing supplies. Traditional, high-yield methods, books and videos. Free catalog (800) 692-6329.

NORTHWEST GROWING SUPPLY PO Box 4344, Butte, Montana 59701. 406-782-9801.

GROW 10 POUNDS OF MUSHROOMS EVERY MONTH

Complete set-ups, kits, minature growhouses, exotic growing supplies. Free catalog, Call anytime 847-419-1587. Magic, Box 39K, Prospect Heights, IL 60070-0039. See us at www.mushroommagic.com.

AMANITA MUSCARIA MUSHROOMS

"Soma," "Fly Agaric." Red, orange, yellow variations; also roots, seeds (non-cannabis), herbs, extracts and other poisonous non-consumables, Catalog #17, \$2. JLF, PO Box 184-HT, Elizabeth, IN 47232 www.jlcatalog.com.

WORLD'S LARGEST MUSHROOM BANK

Since 1972. Free spore sample with two different really large catalogs. Largest species collection anywhere. Send \$10.00: FMRC, PO Box 8104. Pensacola, FL 32505.

Fig. 56 *High Times Magazine* mushroom ad, Aug., 1998. World's Largest Spore Bank is Steven Peele's FMRC (see Fig. 57 featured below).



Fig. 57. FMRC (Florida Mycology Research Center) ad. Shroomtalk Issue 2, June-July 2008.

Over the years, these advertisements for mushroom growing supplies have reached millions of potential cultivators, many of whom obviously attempted to cultivate *Psilocybe cubensis*. In 1978, an independent researcher of psychoactive plants and author of several books and articles on the subject of hallucinogenic fungi claimed that "there is probably not a sufficient quantity of wild mushrooms to satisfy the demand[s] of a growing number of users" (Ott, 1978). However, over 23 species of psilocybian mushrooms are common in the Pacific Northwest of the United States and are seasonal; fruiting abundantly in man-made environments throughout the year. It should be noted that psilocybian mushrooms are also found in Los Angeles, New York City, Michigan, Ohio, and many other states on the east coast and northeast USA as well from Florida to Texas.

History Of The Psilocybin Spore Print Entrepreneurs

In 1980, Andrew Weil reported that,

"a number of companies now sell by mail kits to grow the mushrooms and spores of the common species. Federal law controls all 'materials' containing psilocybin. Spores of the mushrooms do not contain the drug and are (therefore) legal, although they produce illegal material when they germinate." Weil then goes on to say that "growing mushrooms from spores is not as easy as growing higher plants from seeds, but many people have learned to do it, especially with Psilocybe cubensis As a result, that mushroom is now available all over America."

The Marketing and Packaging of Psilocybine Spore Prints

The majority of mushroom spore print samples marketed for sale are packaged in the United States, Canada, Great Britain and the Netherlands. In the United States, perspective growers have purchased spore print samples from as far away as Hawaii, Australia, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, France and Germany.

In 2005, California passed a law making the possession of *Psilocybe cubensis* spores and/or spore prints illegal, punishable by a fine and imprisonment (Health and Safety Code Section 11390-11392). Similar laws were also enacted in Washington state in July of 1998. However this law in Washington state has not been enforced since many companies in the state are still selling their products. Ironically, the seeds of the opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*) are not illegal to possess in the United States or in any other country in the world and can be purchased from any Bar and Restaurant Supply Company.

Psilocybian spore prints are sold individually or with growing accessories and are packaged with warnings to protect the seller from prosecution. One company includes warnings on their spore print labels which also describes the viability of their product.

For example, see below how ones spore print company markets their product which is packaged with a label informing the purchaser that:

WE IN NO WAY ADVOCATE ANY ILLEGAL ACTS BY THIS SPORE SAMPLE OFFERING

ALTHOUGH SMALL---YOUR SPORE SAMPLE CONTAINS HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF MICROSCOPIC SPORES

IT WILL THEREFORE GERMINATE ACCORDING TO THE SKILL OF THE CAREFUL CULTIVATOR

PSILOCYBE----FOR IDENTIFICATION ONLY

These labels are usually accompanied by another label stating that these spores are "NOT FOR SALE TO MINORS." The labels are usually inserted into packaged spore print kits. The warning labels are apparently intended to protect the companies who are promoting and selling spore prints from prosecution although the spores are not illegal.

The majority of spore prints available are then sold through the U.S. mail and in head shops, plant shops, some record stores, or from advertisements in publications such as those mentioned above. Most spore prints, depending upon the particular species, are available at a price range of from \$5.00 to \$20.00 dollars per print. For example, a single spore print made from a healthy carpophore of *Psilocybe cubensis* is capable of producing about three good spore prints. Each one of these individual spore prints can then be cut-up and sectioned into four smaller prints, depending on the size of the original spore print. Basing the going rate of a single sectioned spore print at a basic price of \$5.00 to \$20.00 each, this would make the actual value of a spore print to be worth approximately \$80.00 or more. View the prints available from Steven Peele's FMRC (Florida Mycology Research Center) - (Fig. 58). Many vendors sold these small prints in the late 1970s-2000s. An average sized dark *Psilocybe cubensis* spore print that measuring a tad over 2 ½ inches in diameter cam be cut into as many as 10 to 15 small-sized one inch wide by one third of an inch high portions being marketed at \$10 to \$20 dollars per print (Fig. 59).

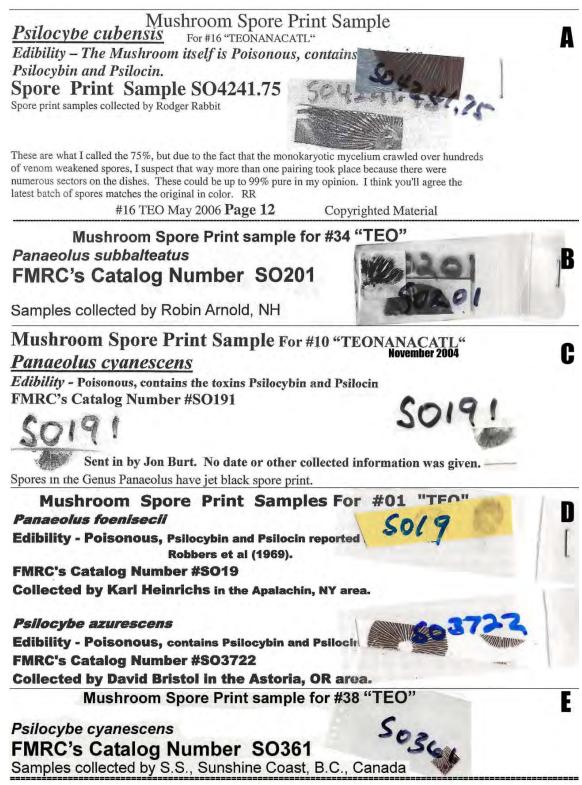


Fig. 58a. From various issues of Peele's journal, 'Teonanácatl'. A is from Roger Rabbit (aka Mark R. Keith of the "Lets Grow Mushrooms" video. Figs 228-229).

Additionally, Steven Peele, curator of the FMRC (Florida Mycology Research Center) only ran a total of only 5 ads in High Times Magazine offering spore prints for entheogenic species (Figs. 58b-58f) As well as a few ads in other publications. Peele recently retired in 2019. Peele's primary source of sales was at online mushroom forum websites such as the Shroomery and Mycotopia, and other popular sites.

World's Largest Mushroom spore and live culture

bank; growing equipment, publications, we have it all. Extensive catalogue. \$5. FMRC, P. O. Box 8104, Penasacola, FL, 32505

Fig. 58b. High Times Magazine Issue 200. April 1992. Classified Ads.

World's Largest Spore Bank

Since 1972, free spore sample with two different really large catalogs. Largest species collect ions anywhere. Send \$10.00: FMRC, PO Box 8104, Pensacola, FL., 32505.

Fig. 58c. High Times Magazine Issue 276. August 1998. Classified Ads.

PSILOCYBE AZURESCENS SPORES \$5.00. FMRC, POB 8104, Pensacola, FL., 32505

Fig. 58d. High Times Magazine Issue 280- December 1998. Classified Ads.

MUSHROOMS
World's largest selection from
Amanita to Psilocybe www.mushroomsfmrc.com

Fig. 58e. High Times Magazine Issue 301- September 2000. Classified Ads.

MUSHROOMS

"The Easiest 6 Cheapest Ways to Grow Mushrooms!" \$20-Wide Mouth Filter Disks 100 at \$35-FREE P. Cubensis spores with any order! [HT]. PO Box 18105. Pensacola, FL.,12521.

Fig. 58f. High Times Magazine Issue 315- November 2001.. Classified Ads This was Steven Peele's last ad im High Times Magazine.

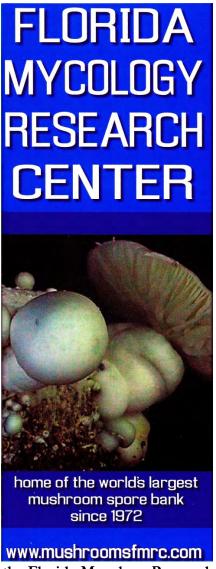


Fig. 58g. Steven Peele, curator of the Florida Mycology Research Center ran a single ad in the last issue of *Shroom Talk Magazine* Issue 4. January-March, 2007.

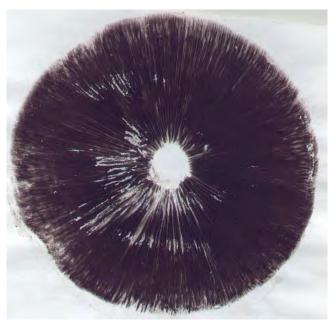


Fig. 59. Earle Spore Print.

The majority of salable spore prints of *Psilocybe cubensis* which were sold in the U.S. mail in the 1970s, originated from various strains of *Psilocybe cubensis* which were collected in Florida, Louisiana and Texas. These latter collections of *Psilocybe cubensis* are considered to be a weaker strain of mushroom with a low potency level. Spore prints from the more potent strains of *Psilocybe cubensis* originated from specimens collected in Palenque, Mexico (San Isidro variety), and from several strains of *Psilocybe cubensis* (Earle) Singer and *Psilocybe subcubensis* Guzmán (1983), which were originally collected in Central America. Spore prints collected from the Mexican and Central American varieties became known to growers as "Earles" (Fig. 60-61). Eventually, spore prints from strains of *Psilocybe cubensis* in Columbia, South America were made available to the public. From these first collections, more potent strains were then developed. A few companies, who advertised in several of the ephemeral publications, offered potent strains of magic mushrooms allegedly from the Isle of Bali and from Ecuador, South America (the Amazonian strain is very potent, see Fig. 62).

By the early 1990's, spore prints of *Psilocybe cubensis* from Thailand, Cambodia, India, Burma, and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia were available through several new companies who advertised their products in several drug subculture magazines. Some of the strains which were developed from these spores were more potent than their South American varieties.



Fig. 60. Left: Psilocybe cubensis (Earles) Right: Penis Envy Strain (Amazon).

Spore prints are usually inserted into glassine envelopes in order to protect them from contamination. However, several companies package their spore prints in triple ought gelatin capsules or in a petri dish or on swab sticks inserted in culture tubes. One investigator (1981, Pers. Comm.) mentioned that several spore prints which he had personally examined were probably contaminated, most likely from human handling while they were being packaged. Many of the small business enterprises which offer these spore print samples or simple spore print kits only provided the perspective grower with the basic tools of mushroom cultivation: a spore sample, an inoculating loop, a petri dish, and a 2-4 page instruction sheet for growing the mushrooms.



Fig. 61. Psilocybe cubensis Top: Earles. Bottom: (Amazon), Penis Envy Strain.

Very few spore print mushroom kit retailers ever informed their perspective buyer of these kits about the necessity for a glove box, a growing manual, a pressure cooker (autoclave), mason jars, agar, casing or compost, etc.

One collector of psychoactive mushrooms, a frequent picker in the Pacific Northwest United States who wishes to remain anonymous, confided to the author that over an eight year period he had personally collected enough species of psychoactive fungi, producing more than 125,000 spore prints of 6 species of hallucinogenic fungi. He then supplied these spore prints to several small mushroom growing business ventures. All of whom advertised in subculture based magazines and on the Internet.

Cubensis Spore Swab



Psilocybe cubensis Columbia

Name: Amazons, Penis Envy (PEs)

70 to 85 degrees F

Fig. 62. A label for an Amazon strain of Penis Envy cultivated from a mushroom spore swab stick in a culture tube.

SporeWorks Labs in Tennessee currently offers spore syringes for *Psilocybe cubensis* and *Psilocybe tampanensis* and other strains such as the Amazon Penis Envy.

Spores are provided in sterile aqueous solution using 10cc BD Luer-Lok syringes. One 1.5in 16ga needle will be provided for each spore filled syringe.

Habitat: Bovine, Equine Dung and Enriched Soils

Climate: Subtropical

The 4 Pack Customer's Choice Special *Psilocybe cubensis* microscopy kit selection is presented to provide an inexpensive alternative to those interested in microscopy of multiple strains of Psilocybe cubensis (Fig. 63).



Fig. 63. Spore syringes from SporeWorks Labs in Tennessee.

Premium Spores out of Huntley, Illinois currently offers spore syringes and spore swabs for several strains of *Psilocybe cubensis* including Cambodian cubes, Koh Samui Super Strain, and Ban Lipa Yai (Our of stock) bur they offer several others from Mexico and Europe as well (Fig. 64).



Fig. 64. Spore swabs for *Psilocybe cubensis*. Premium Spores, Huntley, Illinois. Currently active online as of 2020.

Hongero Press of Miami, Florida, was the first independent commercial enterprise to successfully advertise and sell psilocybin mushroom spores and growing supplies

through the U.S. mail. They had just published a mushroom growing manual known as the *Compleat [Sic!] Psilocybin Mushroom Cultivators Bible*, sold separately along with spores and growing kits for *Psilocybe cubensis* (Unsigned, 1976a).

Not only did their book described methods for the cultivation of *Psilocybe cubensis*, it featured 24 black and white photographs of the process involved in the said mushrooms indoors.

Also included in their cultivation book was a short field guide, that briefly described 18 species if fungi of which only 13 were active psilocybian species. The ID portion of the guide featured 20 well drawn water-colored renditions of the described species.

Hongero's first ad was $1/3^{rd}$ of a page and was in black and white. It appeared in *High Times* Issue 7 in March of 1976 (Fig. 65a).. Their 2^{nd} ad was in color and appeared in Issue 9 in May of 1976. It ran consecutively for 3 more issues ending with issue 12 in August of 1976 (Fig. 65b). In September of 1976, Hongero ran their first full page ad in Issue 13 (Fig. 66a). That full page advertisements in *High Times* magazine appeared in 7 more issues (Issue 15-21). It was not featured in October's Issue 14.

Hongero changed their ad with a new company name as "Mushrooms UN-LTD" and their Miami address was now listed as Van Nuys, California. That ad ran for several issues (High Times Magazine Issues 22-26.. No explanations as to why (Fig. 66b.)

By the time Issues 27 and 28 (Nov-Dec, 1977) appeared in print, the *Mushrooms UN* -*LTD* name for that ad page for the Van Nuys, California address then reverted back to that of *Hongero Press* in Miami, Florida (Fig. 66c)..

This seemed to be the end of Hongero Press. They had apparently decided to end their successful sale of spores and their cultivation and field guide books, yet they shall always be remembered as the first advertiser to have been able to bring *Psilocybe cubensis* to the attention of the mushroom subculture that soon spread across the world..

Their last ad appeared in *High Times Magazine* issue 29 in January of 1978 (Fig. 66d)

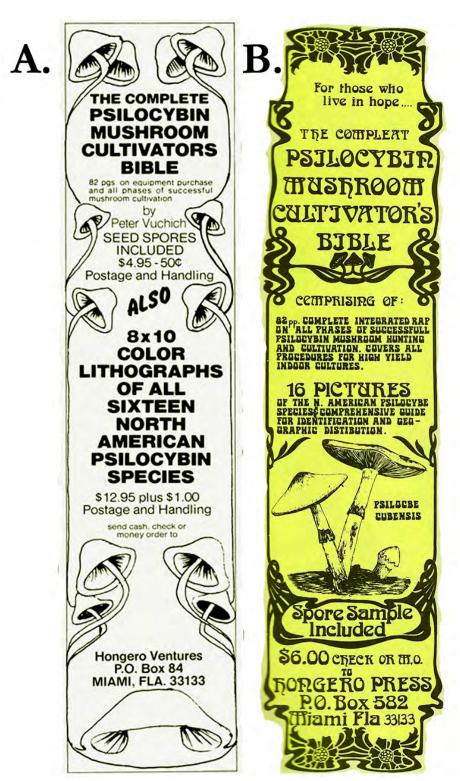


Fig. 65. Image A: Hongero Press ad in *High Times Magazine* Issue 9. May, 1976. Image B" Hongero Press 2nd ad in High Times magazine Issue 10-12 (May-August), 1976.

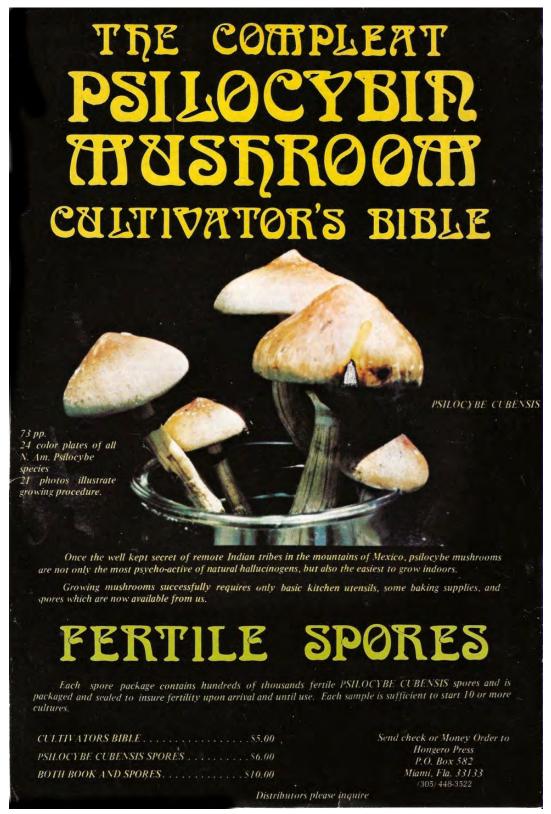


Fig. 66a. Hongero Press' 1st ad. High Times Magazine Issue 13-21, Oct-May, 1976.

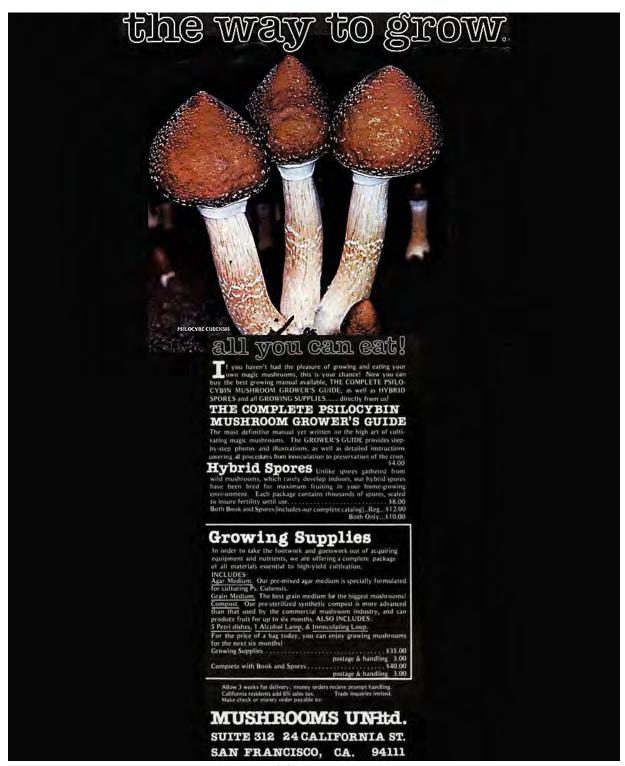


Fig. 66b. Hongero Press ad. High Times Magazine Issues 22-26 July-Oct), 1976.

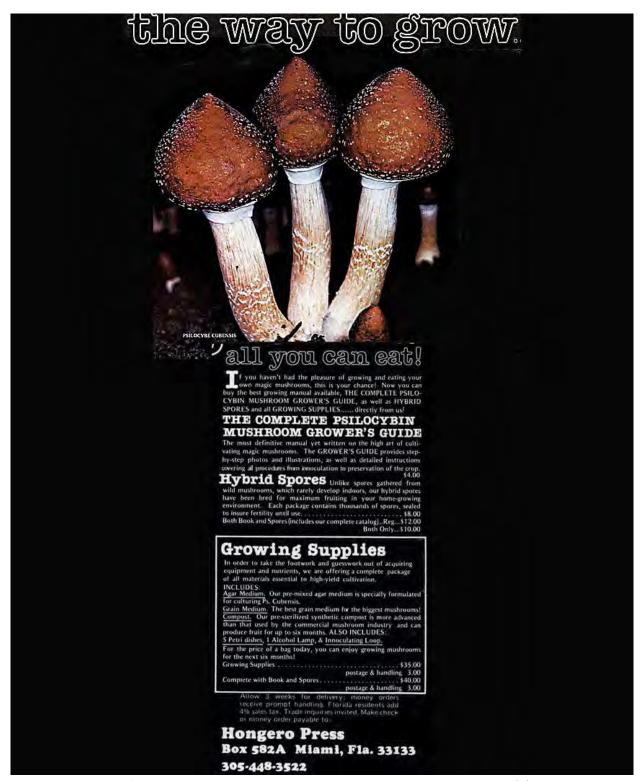


Fig. 66c. In *High Times Magazine*, Issue 27-28 (Nov-Dec, 1977. These two issues listed the address as *Hongero Press* in Miami.

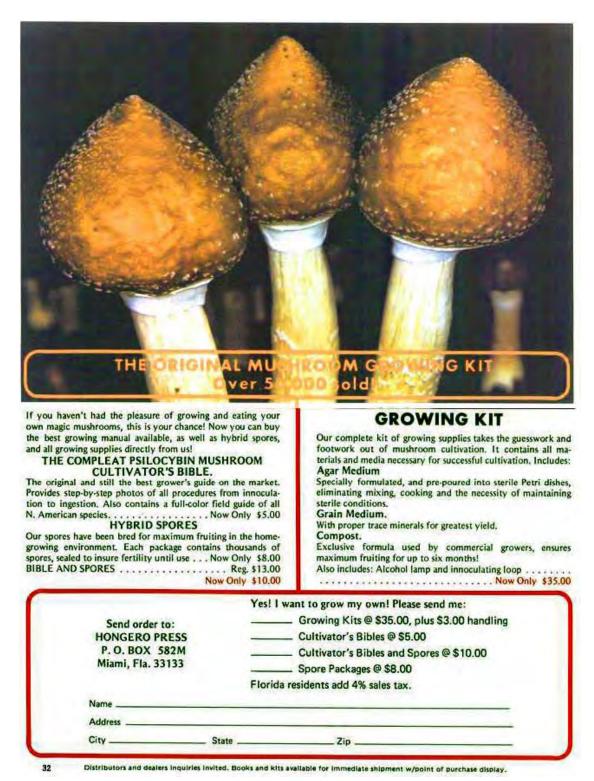


Fig. 66d. Hongero Press. *High Times Magazine* Issue 29. January, 1978. This was their last advertisement.

The second company to advertise in *High Times Magazine* was the "Homestead Book Co." of Seattle, Washington. Under the guidance of David Tatelman, Homestead Book Co. became the number one distributor of Counter-Culture books and magazines, and Underground Comix in the Pacific Northwest United States as well as the entire West Coast of America, and probably in the entire world.

Homestead began as a small distributorship in Seattle that provided the entire state of Washington with Rolling Stone magazine and Underground Comix. Homestead began their Business in the early 1970s by distributing Counter-Culture publications from the basement of the American Dream Head shop in Seattle's University District. In the fall of 1976, Homestead Book Co. published the very first hallucinogenic mushroom identification manual accompanied by colored photographs of Pacific Northwest species of psilocybian mushrooms (Fig. 67).

Homestead, with the help of Richard Alan Miller of the Beltane Herbal Company, was able to obtain several photographs of hallucinogenic mushrooms species from the University of Washington's mycology department, photographs provided to them by mycologist Ben Woo. The photographs were the basis of their guide. This small pamphlet was so successful that Homestead Book Co. then decided to cash in on the mushroom cultivation business. Homestead marketed the most successful of the growing kits which were provided to Homestead by mycologist Bob Harris who had just published his best-selling cultivation manual, *Growing Wild Mushrooms* (se Figure 23). These kits were soon made available through advertisements in national magazines such as *High Times Magazines* and other drug subculture magazines that soon followed. And of course, David Tatelman's Homestead Book company made him the most successful mushroom growing kit executive in the USA, and the world.

In a personal communication to the senior author (22 March 1988l Tatelman reported that each year that his company sold approximately 300 mushroom growing kits. Their kits provided perspective growers with potent strains of both Mexican and South American varieties of *Psilocybe cubensis*, and made available the basic accessories and growing tools needed for the simple cultivation of these fungi. Homestead Book Companies mushroom growing kits are sold to individuals in the United States (including Hawaii and Alaska), as well as to cultivators in Canada, England, Europe, Australia and New Zealand. Mycobag grow kits were also marketed in a local head shop in Seattle's Pike Place Public Market. However, the supplier recently retired, yet the market head shop does carry a line of mushroom field guides and cultivation manuals.

A year later, a newer pocket sized revised edition of their booklet, *Magikal Mushroom Handbook* was published and was a success in the PNW (Fig 68).

The successful cultivation of *Psilocybe cubensis* from these mushroom growing kits virtually depends upon the skill and cleanliness of the potential cultivator. Not everyone who purchases these kits appears to be capable in producing the products he/she seeks. Over the years, both (JWA) and Jonathan Ott (1978) have observed kilos of *Psilocybe cubensis* being harvested by some of the many commercial mushroom growing entrepreneurs.

The tremendous success of *High Times Magazine*, whose audience not only was made up of Bohemians, beatniks, poets, hippies, musicians, and singers but also included folks from all walks of life. From Wall Street financiers to scholars, to teachers, to students, to psychologists and psychiatrists, to authors, and of course to Law Enforcement authorities such as the FBI and the DEA. High Times Magazine became so popular with young adults and their sales soon skyrocketed within just a few short years after their first issue appeared on the newsstands, They instantly had acquired through subscriptions and newsstands sales, over several million readers within just a few years. Such a demand for a magazine whose content covered all aspects of all drugs; from those of a narcotic nature both legal and illicit, to those of ludible use such as Cannabis (marijuana/hashish), LSD, psilocybian fungi, Iboga (Ibogaine), ayahuasca, yage, and caapi (Banisteriopsis Caapi and Psychotria viridans vines-harmaline), peyote and San Pedro (mescaline), pharmaceuticals, amphetamines, MDA, MDMA, DMT, 5-Meo-DMT, DET, and 2cb, etc., brought about a demand for more of the same. And those publications catered specifically to those individuals who were devoted to the ludible use of illicit drugs; and such intended to appease the millions of drug subculture fans, After High Times hit the newsstands in 1974, several other ephemeral publications soon appeared in print. However, they lasted only a few short years.

Between 1976 and 1981, all of those new Counter-Culture drug-orientated magazines began to appear within two years after that first issue of *High Time*s magazine appeared on the newsstands, it was applauded by critics as a valid source of information on *Cannabis* and other drugs.

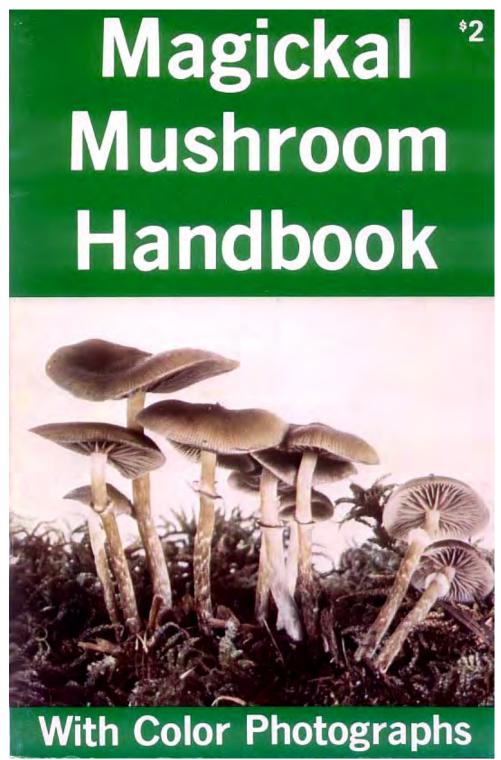


Fig. 67. Homestead Book Co.'s 1st Edition, Magikal Mushroom Handbook.. 1976

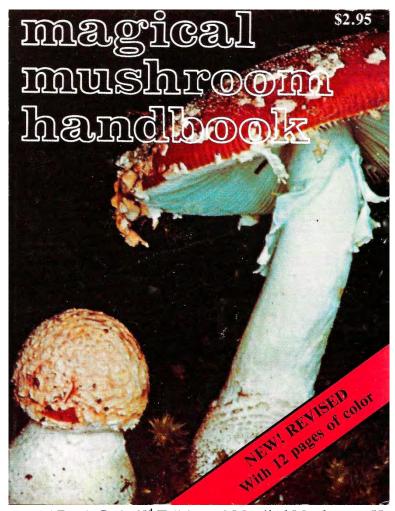


Fig. 68. Homestead Book Co.'s 2nd Edition of Magikal Mushroom Handbook, 1977.



Fig. 69. Graphic montage by John W. Allen. South African Transkei Strain.

Homestead Book Company presented their first full advertisement in *High Times Magazine* offering a complete mushroom kit for growing *Psilocybe cubensis* (Figs. 70a-70o, and Figs. 71-85). We present every ad from Homestead Book Company).

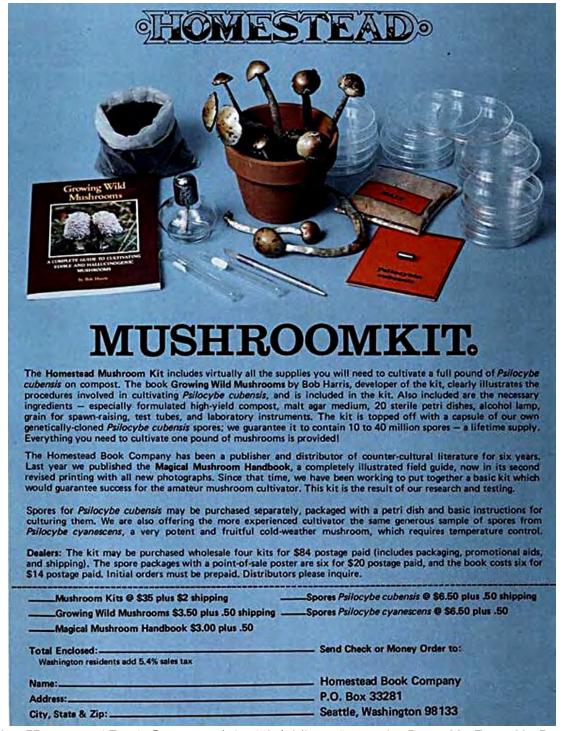


Fig. 70a. Homestead Book Company Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 22. Page 39. June 1977.

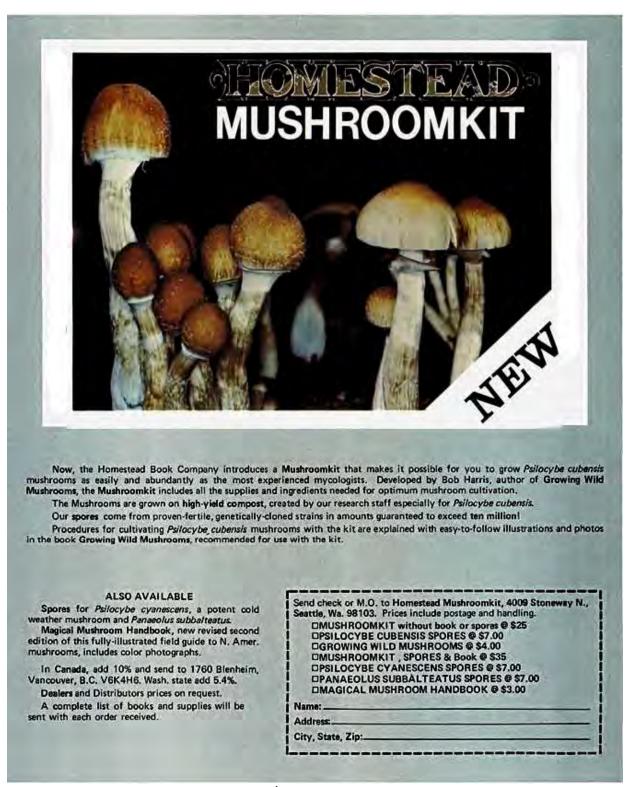


Fig. 70b. Homestead Book Company's 2nd ad. *High Times Magazine* Issue 23 and 24. July and August of 1977. This issue ran for two months.

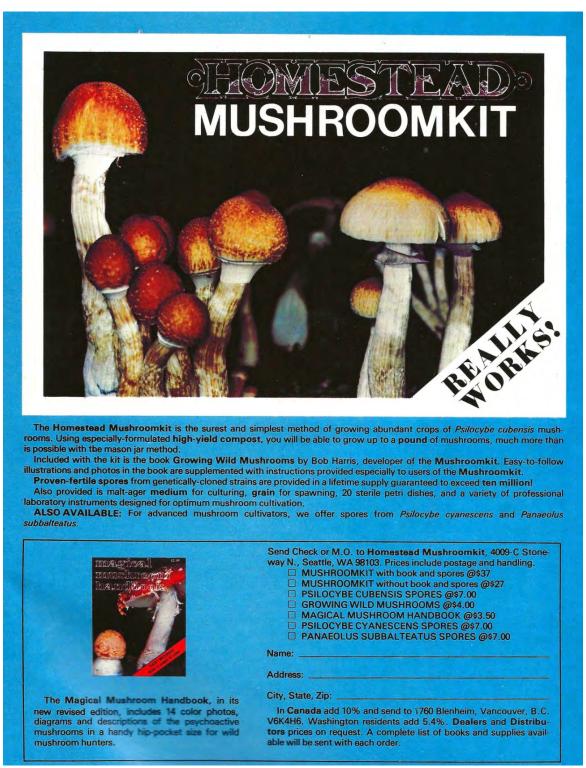


Fig. 70c. High Times Magazine Issue 25. September 1977. This issue ran for four months featuring Homestead Book's Revised Magikal Mushroom Handbook.. It also was featured in *Flash Magazine* Issue 3. 1978.



The scientific approach to mushroom cultivation

When a professional mycologist needs to obtain mushrooms, he doesn't muddy his shoes slopping through cow pastures. He grows mushrooms using the same scientific techniques available to you with the Homestead Mushroomkit.

The Homestead Mushroomkit enables you to grow bountiful crops of *Psilocybe cubensis* mushrooms in the exact manner utilized by the mushroom industry today. Once you have obtained your pure culture, you will have it for as long as you wish, enabling you to pass it on to others and grow new crops year after year.

Developed by Bob Harris, author of the standard text, Growing Wild Mushrooms, the Homestead Mushroomkit even includes the book. A ten-page list of instructions, which Bob has written exclusively for buyers of the Mushroomkit, guides you through the step-by-step process.

With the Homestead Mushroomkit, you will learn the elementary techniques of tissue-culture cloning, as you watch your spores germinate into mycelium. The mycelium is then cultured, and in a few weeks your first mushrooms will be growing in our specially-formulated compost.

Once your mycelial culture is established it can be used for years, much as a bread yeast is stored. It can be easily preserved right in the test tubes provided in the kit, or you can culture it out to produce hundreds of pounds of mushrooms.

The tools supplied — an inoculating loop, agar cutting knife and an alcohol lamp — are reusable for as long as you culture mushrooms. By providing you with twenty sterile petri dishes, we allow you ample room for experimentation and error, as you gain familiarity with the necessary techniques.

Resupplies of the disposable items — malt agar medium, straw compost, and grain — are readily available at a reasonable cost from us or through local sources. Complete instructions for making your own are given in the book.

Essentially, the **Homestead Mushroomkit** is a complete home-study course in mushroom growing. As such it requires a certain amount of intelligence and aptitude, similar to that required to brewing your own beer or putting together a science-fair project.

The Psilocybe cubensis spores provided in the Mushroomkit have been isolated from a single clone from cultivated mushrooms. We are constantly checking our stock of spores to insure freshness and fertility. An incredibly large amount of spores are provided: hundreds of millions according to our microscopic scan.

Once you have successfully cultivated Psilocybe cubensis mushrooms, which are considered the easiest to grow, you may wish to try growing some other species. We currently offer spores for Panaeolus subbalteatus and Psilocybe cyanescens. The Homestead Book Company has been a publisher and distributor of alternative publications since 1972. For those of you who don't mind walking through fields, our latest publication is the Magical Mushroom Handbook, a pocket-size field guide to the psychoactive mushrooms.

The **Homestead Mushroomkit**, the spores and books are also available in local stores, and are distributed to the trade by Cannabisco and directly from us.

Send check or M.O. to	
HOMESTEAD MUSHROO	MKIT
4009 Stoneway N., Dept. E	WIKII
Seattle, Wash. 98103	
☐ MUSHROOMKIT @\$37	00
□ SPORES-Ps. cubensis @	
☐ SPORES-Ps. cyanescens	
SPORES-Pan. subbaltean	
☐ MAGICAL MUSHROO	
HANDBOOK @\$3.50	
☐ GROWING WILD	
MUSHROOMS @\$4.00	
Name:	
Address:	
City/State/Zip:	
Washington residents add 5.	4 070
In Canada add 10%	4 70
HOMECTI	CAD
HOMESTI	LAD
BOOK COMPA	NY
	-
he	ead 33

Fig. 70d. *High Times Magazine* Issue 30,-32, and 33. Feb, Apr, and May, 1978. It also was featured in *Head Magazine* Issue Vol. 2 No. 7. March, 1978.

MUSHROOMKITS



Psilocybe cubensis remains the easiest and most popular mushroom for home cultivation. It is the largest of the Psilocybe mushrooms, some reaching weights of up to a pound apiece! It grows readily at warm temperatures common to its native Mexico. Homestead's new grain kit provides an excellent medium to produce a rewarding crop for the novice cultivator. The kit includes all the inoculating tools, alcohol lamp, malt-agar medium and petri dishes that come with our larger kits. The mycelium is transferred directly to the grain that is already contained in two bottles, and the mushrooms grow directly out of the bottles. Casing soil is included as well as our usual lifetime supply of proven-fertile spores. For larger crops, we have available a non-manure compost the Psilocybe cubensis thrives on. Simply transfer the already growing myselium into this compost and your crop will be increased many times over. The spores are also available separately.



BEGINNER'S CUBENSIS KIT\$25

Psilocybe cyanescens is a particularly favorite mushroom in the temperate climate of the Pacific Northwest where it thrives on wood mulch. The mycelium spreads rapidly at warm temperatures in the 70's and fruits at about 50 degrees Fahrenheit. When the climate is suitable, this mushroom is ideal for growing outdoors in your garden. Once established you can transfer this species without sterile culture. We include two pounds of a non-manure wood compost that is also available in larger amounts at a very reasonable price for more extensive cultivation. This is a beautiful little mushroom that will more than satisfy the most particular mushroom fancier with its prolific growth. With some ingenuity it can be grown indoors using a thermostatically controlled refrigeration system, as described in the instruction booklet which is enclosed in the kit. The spores are also available separately.



OLYMPIC MUSHROOMKIT \$34

Panaeolus cyanescens grows in the tropical environs of Hawaii, where it is highly prized and loved. This small mushroom springs forth from compost in only ten days after the spawn is added to it. The kit includes two pounds of a specially-blended washed straw manure compost, which has been scientifically proven to be the most productive medium for dunginhabiting mushrooms. The proper hot and humid climate can be reproduced in an indoor or outdoor setting in many parts of the country. A green house is ideal. As in all the kits, we include all the tools and supplies you need, grain for spawning, and the booklet illustrated from Bob Harris' Growing Wild Mushrooms. Compost for this mushroom is not available from us in extra quantities, but it can be easily produced in unlimited quantities using the Pasteurite Electric Compost Machine, invented by Bob Harris. The spores are also available separately for a limited time only.

The Homestead Book Company introduced the first *Psilocybe* Mushroomkits a year ago, and now we are pleased to introduce the latest developments in mushroom cultivation. Our 3 new kits include all the tools and supplies needed, a generous amount of fertile spores, and a completely illustrated booklet excerpted from Bob Harris' **Growing Wild Mushrooms**. We recommend that you purchase the revised edition of the book, which includes information on all three species.

HAWAIIAN MUSHROOMKITS37

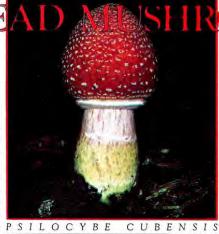
☐ Beginner's Cubensis Kit	\$25	☐ Spores-Psilocybe cyanescens	\$ 8
□ Olympic Mushroomkit	\$34	☐ Spores-Psilocybe cyanescens	\$ 8
☐ Hawaiian Mushroomkit	\$37	 Spores-Panaeolus cyanescens (Hawaiian) 	\$10
 Pasteurite Electric Composting Machine 	\$60	☐ Compost-10 lbs. (not for Hawaiian)	\$10
☐ Magical Mus		ooms (revised edition) \$4.50 landbook (field guide) \$3.50	
Name:			
Address:			
City, State, Zip:			

Fig. 70e. High Times Magazine Issues 34-38. July through October. 1978. Also featured in Head Magazine Issue Vol. 2 No. 10. May, 1978.

HOMESTEAL ROOMKITS

Cubensis Grain Kit

Psilocybe cubensis remains the easiest and most popular mushroom for home cultivation. Now we have simplified the method of growing to help you grow this largest of all Psilocybe mushrooms. The mushrooms are grown directly out of grain bottles provided in the kit, eliminating an entire step. The kit includes all the inoculating tools, alcohol lamp, malt-agar medium and petri dish- PSILOCYBE es supplied with our more expensive kits as well as casing soil and our usual lifetime supply of proven-fertile spores.



rapidly throughout the two pounds of nonmanure compost provided in the kit. With some ingenuity, it can be grown indoors using refrigeration. See for yourself why this beautiful little mushroom is so popular in its native Pacific Northwest. The spores are also available separately.

without sterile culture work. It spreads

All of our kits include illustrated instructions excerpted from Bob Harris' Growing Wild Mushrooms.



PSILOCYBE CUBENSIS

Deluxe

The Psilocybe cubensis deluxe kit includes two pounds of compost and the book Growing Wild Mushrooms.

Olympic

Psilocybe cyanescens is a particular favorite in the Pacific Northwest, where it thrives on wood mulch. For the experienced cultivator in a northern climate, this mushroom is ideal for growing outside in your yard. The mycelium spreads rapidly at warm temperatures in the 70's and fruits at about 50 degrees Farenheit. Once established, this mushroom can be transferred valuable to you for years to come.



PSILOCYBE CYANESCENS

Pasteurite composting

The Pasteurite Electric Composting Machine allows you to make small amounts of compost custom-blended to specifications for any mushroom or plant. If you are serious about home cultivation but find it impractical to maintain a compost pile, our portable composting machine will prove

Psilocybe Mushrooms and Their

"This book by Paul Stamets is far and away the best guide to the psilocybincontaining mushrooms and their relatives. Mycologists and mushroom fanciers, as well as those interested in the psychoactive fungi, will all find this work useful. Its taxonomic keys and ex-

cellent color photographs are valuable additions to the literature on mushrooms. I give Psilocybe Mushrooms and Their Allies the highest recommendation."

—Andrew T. Weil, M.D., Harvard Univ. author, The Natural Mind

48 color photographs, scanning electron micrographs, 76 species descriptions, cultivation techniques. \$10.45

Homestead Book Company

4009 Stone Way N. / Seattle, Washington 98103
Cubensis Grain Kit \$28 Deluxe Cubensis Kit \$37 Olympic Mushroomkit \$35 Ps. cubensis spores \$7 Ps. cyanescens spores \$8 Pasteurite Machine \$60 Psilocybe Mushrooms and Their Allies \$10.45 Growing Wild Mushrooms \$4.50 Magical Mushroom Handbook
(field guide) \$3.50
Name
Street Address
City
State/Zip
Bill to my: ☐ Master Charge ☐ Visa Card No. Expires
Card NoExpires

Phone for credit card orders only: (206) 634-2212. No collect calls. Orders processed in 4 weeks, shipped by UPS. (Personal checks: allow 6 weeks.) Washington state residents add 5.4%. European and Canadian orders add 15% US

Signature

Fig. 70f. High Times Magazine Issues 39-43. November 1978 through March 1979. Also featured in Hi Life Magazine Issue 2. February, 1979.



Fig. 70g. *High Times Magazine* Issue 44. April 1979. Also featured in *Stone Age Magazine* Issue 2. Spring, 1979.



Fig. 70h. High Times Magazine Issue 45. May 1979.



grow wild mushrooms forever with the Homestead Mushroomkit

Since we introduced the original Mushroomkit two years ago, thousands of successful cultivators have discovered the only way to grow an unlimited amount of mushrooms for as long as they want.

Other "kits" give you one paltry crop . . . if you are lucky. Only the Homestead Mushroomkit utilizes the scientific methods that enable you to keep growing mushrooms forever without ever having to buy another kit or more spores.

Our Deluxe Mushroomkit includes the authoritative book Growing Wild Mushrooms by Bob Harris, the leading mushroom expert. The kit also includes millions of provenfertile spores, two pounds of our reknowned high-yield compost, and professional tools that will keep you in the mushroom business forever.

Credit card holders may call us toll-free at 800-426-6777. In Washington, Alaska, and Hawaii please call 206-634-2212.

☐ Mushroomkit w ☐ Psilocybe Cube ☐ Psilocybe Mush	be Cubensis Kit - \$39 without book - \$35 ensis Spore packet - \$10 prooms & Their Allies ok available" - \$10,50
Total Enclosed:	
Name:	
Address:	
City	
States	Zip:
VisaMC	Expires:
Numbers	
Washington residents	s please add 5.4% tax, foreig
cessed in 2 weeks,	 Funds. Money orders pro personal checks longer.
	i. Funds. Money orders pro personal checks longer.
cessed in 2 weeks,	i. Funds. Money orders pro personal checks longer.
cessed in 2 weeks. Dealer Inquiries Welc	6. Funds. Money orders propersonal checks longer.
Dealer Inquiries Weld B O O K · 0 4009 S	i. Funds. Money orders propersonal checks longer. come. C O M P A N Stoneway N.
B O O K · 0 4009 S Seattle	6. Funds. Money orders propersonal checks longer.
B O O K · 0 4009 S Scattle	is, Funds. Money orders propersonal checks longer. COMPAN Stoneway N. Wa. 98103
B O O K · 0 4009 S Scattle	is, Funds. Money orders propersonal checks longer. COMPAN Stoneway N. Wa. 98103

Fig. 70i. High Times Magazine Issues 49-75. Spanning September 1979 through November 1981.



Fig. 71. High Times Magazine Issues 76-96. Spanning November 1981 through August 1983.

Grow Wild Mushrooms Forever With The Homestead Mushroomkit



Seven years ago, the **Homestead Book Company** introduced the first **Psilocybe Cubensis** Mushroomkit. Since then thousands of people have learned the joys of cultivating your own mushrooms.

Each Homestead Mushroomkit includes a lifetime supply of fertile spores and two pounds of our rich high-yield compost. You also receive supplies, reusable tools, and ten pages of instructions from Bob Harris' book Growing Wild Mushrooms.



Just published, The Mushroom Cultivator by Stamets and Chilton. A virtual encyclopedia for serious mushroom growers, with over 400 pages of detailed information and photos.

TOLL-FREE ORDER LINE 800-426-6777 CREDIT CARDS ONLY. (except WA, AK, and HI). All others please call (206) 782-4532.

HOMESTEAD BOOK COMPANY

Serving You Since 1972.

 Deluxe Psilocyb Mushroomkit 	e Cubensis\$45
☐ GROWING WIL Simple guide ☐ PSILOCYBE M	\$25 OM CULTIVATOR Imended\$20 .D MUSHROOMS\$6 USHROOMS &
ALLIES . field g	uide \$13
Total Enclosed: VISA MC Card Number:	Expires:
Signature:	
Name:	
	s add sales tax. Foreigi s. Money Orders pro n fine stores, too.
HOME	STEAD
BOOKEC	OMPANY
	C 11 00101
P.O. Box 31608	Seattle, wa. 98103
	782-4532

Fig. 72. *High Times Magazin*e Issues 97-136. Spanning September 1983 through December 1986.. This ad featured Paul Stamets and J. S. Chilton's "*The Mushroom Cultivator*."



Fig. 73a. High Times Magazine Issue 137-173. Spanning from January 1987 through January 1990.

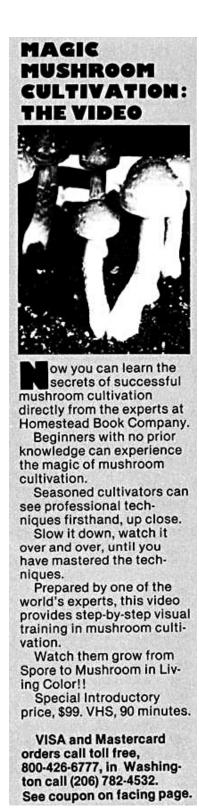


Fig. 73b. High Times Magazine Issue Unknown. Homestead Grow VHS Video. Circa 1988.



GROW WILD MUSHROOMS AT HOME

Since introducing the first **Psilocybe Cubensis Mushroom Kit** over twelve years ago, the **Homestead Book Company** has satisfied thousands of customers by continuously working to improve and update it.

The **Homestead Mushroom Kit** remains the only complete kit on the market, containing a lifetime supply of fertile Psilocybe Cubensis spares, two pounds of our rich, high-yield compost, supplies, re-usable tools and complete instructions.

TOLL FREE CREDIT CARD LINE (for orders only) 800-426-6777 Questions? Please call	DELUXE PSILOCYBE CUBENSIS MUSHROOM KIT included spores \$55 JUMBO PSILOCYBE CUBENSIS SPORE PRINT \$25 MUSHROOM GROWING MAGIC Video A mushroom cultivator's dream come true. Watch the experts and learn their techniques for successful cultivation. VHS in color. 85 minutes. \$89 THE MUSHROOM CULTIVATOR by Stamets and Chilton. The largest and most complete book ever on growing mushrooms. 400 pages with many color photos. \$30 GROWING WILD MUSHROOMS by Bob Harris. Homestead's simplest guide to growing mushrooms by the inventor of the Homestead Mushroom Kit. \$11 TOTAL ENCLOSED.	HOMESTEAD BOOK COMPANY P.O. Box 31608 Seattle, WA. 98103 Serving You
(206) 782-4532	Sorry, no COD's	Since 1972
	Washington residents add 8.1% sales tax. Canada and other countries add 20% in U.S. funds. Money Orders processed faster than checks. NAME	
	ADDRESS	

Fig. 74. High Times Magazine Issues 174-259. Spanning from February 1990 through March 1997.

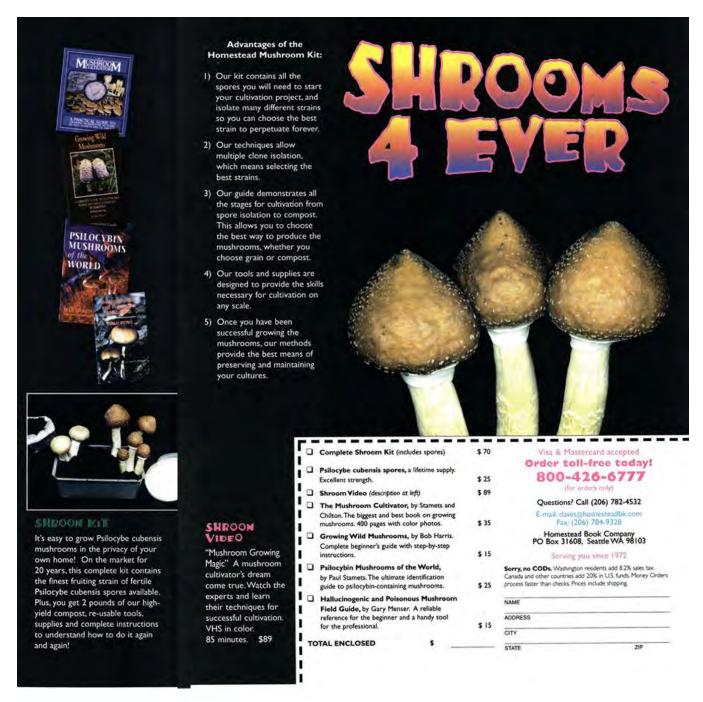


Fig. 75. High Times Magazine Issues 260-262. In April to June- of 1997. This ad ran for three issues. And later was interchangeable with the next ad below.

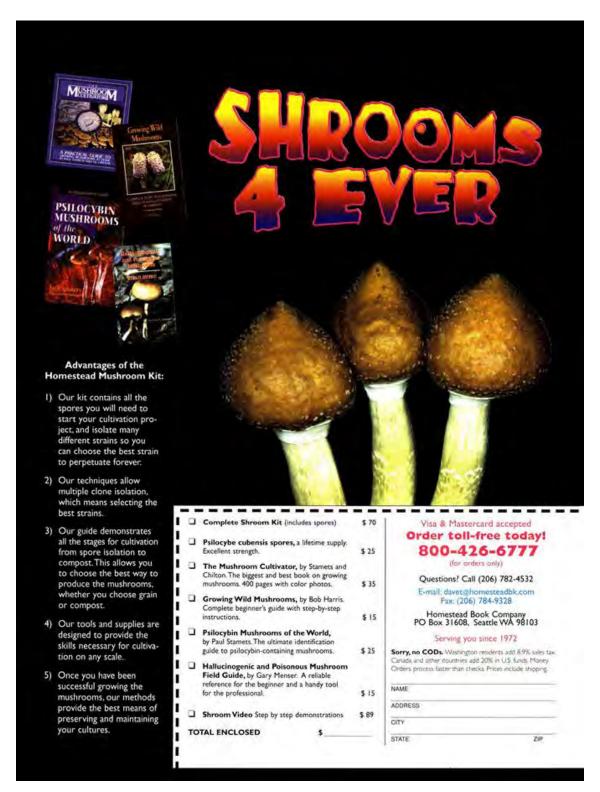


Fig. 76. *High Times Magazine* Issues 263 through 288 from July 1997 through August of 1999. This same ad was constantly changed every few issues with Image posted above.



Fig. 77. *High Times Magazine* Issues 289-314 in September of 1999 through October of 2001. And again in Issue 316 in December of 2001.



Fig. 78. Homestead Book Co., ad. *High Times Magazine* Issue 315. November 2001 and then in Issues 317-332. Spanning from January 2002 through April of 2003.



Fig. 79. Homestead Book Co., ad. *High Times Magazine* Issues 333-380. May 2003.. Spanning from May of 2003 through September of 2007. No Ads between Issues 334 (June 2003 through Issue 342 (September of 2003, due to the Psilocybe Fanaticus bust of Jan 2004.

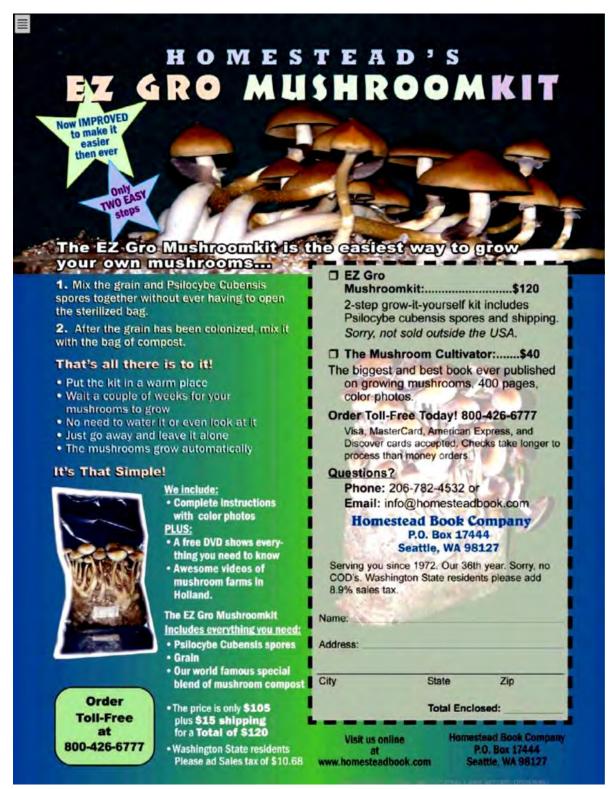


Fig. 80. Homestead Bool Co., ad. *High Times Magazine* Issue 381-444. Spanning from October of 2007 through January of 2013.

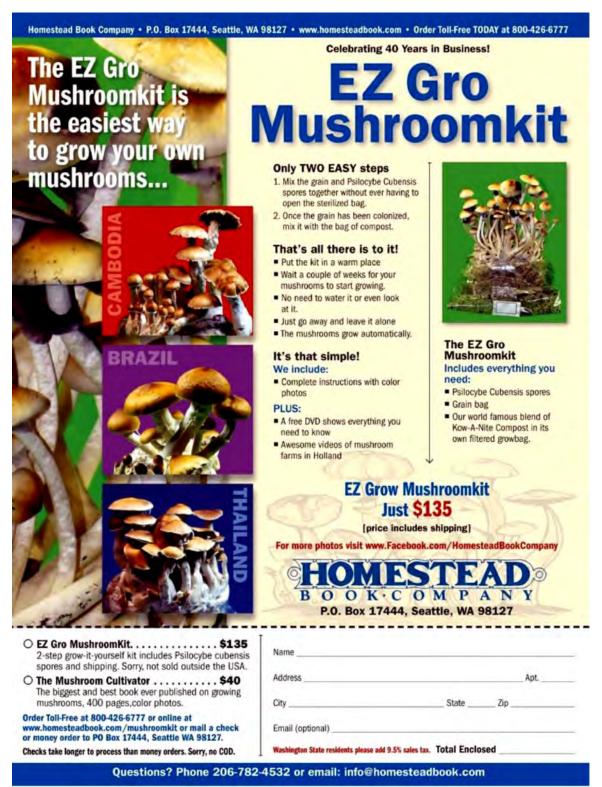


Fig. 81. Homestead Book Co., ad. *High Times Magazine* Issue 445-467. August 2013. Spanning from August 2013 through December 2014.

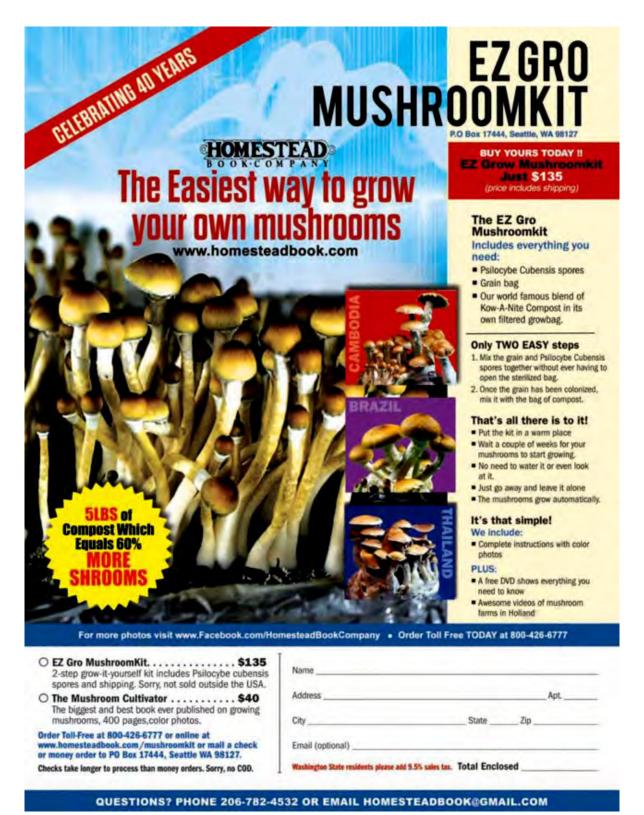


Fig. 82. Homestead Book Co., ad. *High Times Magazine* Issue 468-497. January 2015. Spanning from January 2015 through June 2017.



Fig. 83. *High Times Magazine* Issue 498. July 2017 After 40 years of providing satisfied shroomers the finest EZ-Gro Home Cultivation mushroom Grow-Kits through their ads in *High Times Magazine*, Homestead Book Co. retired ending with issue 502 (November 2017).

Deluve Paliocybe Cohensis Mushranankie Spore Print	Muchanous Growing Supplies Prize Liet SPORES Fallery the culturate Trained Street Liet SPORES Fallery the culturate Partney the culturate To part distinct 15 partney (sufficient for 70 part distinct 15 partney (sufficient for 70 part distinct SE 75 (COMPOST Straw manuse 500 prants strettions Fastaur Get but sent strettional tween positions SE 75 (COMPOST Straw manuse 500 prants strettions Fastaur Get but sent strettional tween positions SE 75 (COMPOST Straw manuse 500 prants strettions SE 75 (COMPOST Straw manuse 500 prants strettions SE 75 (COMPOST Straw manuse 500 prants strettion SE 75 (COMPOST STRAW SE 75 (COMPOST STRAW SE 75 (COMPOST STRAW SE 75 (COMPOST S
books, and spores. Stamets & Jeff Chl	OS OF PEOPLE HAVE ING YOUR OWN MUSH- OMKIT INCLUDES A SPORES AND TWO D COMPOST, YOU AL-

Fig. 84a. An assortment of five ads from High Times Magazine in the 1980s.

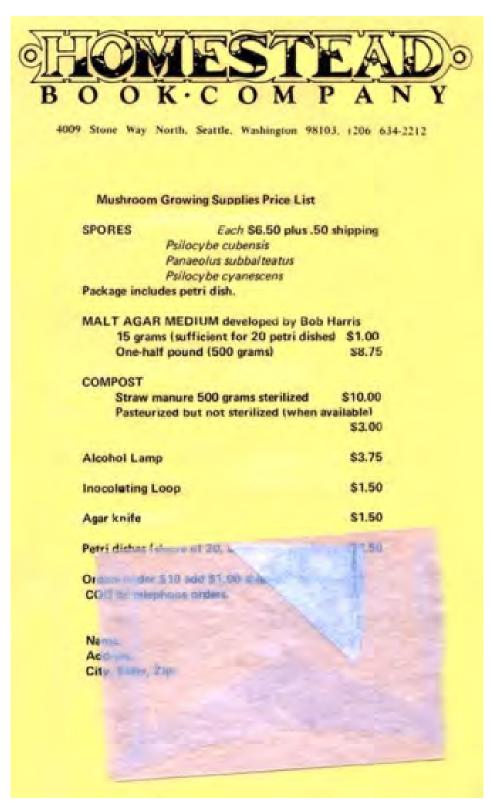


Fig. 84b. An enlargement of image Homestead Book Co.'s spores and grow supplies. With a Print.

In the late 1980s, a new spore vendor emerged in the Pacific Northwest advertising as the 'Shroom King.' The Shroom King offered books and mushroom growing supplies and was still selling spores as late as 1998. "Shroom King was a pseudonym for Homestead Book Co. They ran three different ads in 19 issues of *High Times Magazine* spanning from Issue 159 in November of 1988 through Issue 257 in January of 1997 (Figs. 85a, 85b, and 85c.). And possibly in other publications.

Homestead Book Company's booming success included two individual spore and grow kit vendor ads under one house, two editions of an outstanding mushroom field identification guide, including a unique catalog of counter culture books and magazines on *Cannabis* cultivation, mushrooms (field guides and Grow Books), peyote, ayahuasca, Iboga, LSD, MDA, MMDA, DMT, and 2CB. Popular literature of the scholars: Richard Evans Schultes, Albert Hofmann, R. Gordon Wasson, Timothy Leary, and Andrew Weil. Popular music magazines (Rolling Stone). New Age literature, underground comix, and a wide selection of feminist and gay literature.

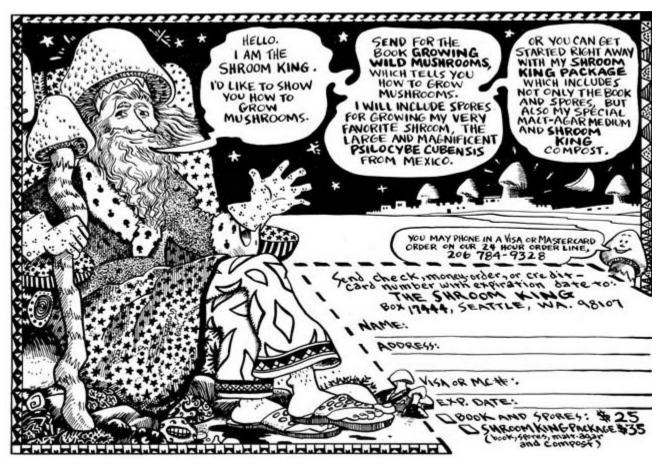


Fig. 85a. High Times Magazine Issue 159. Shroom King's 1st Ad. November 1988.

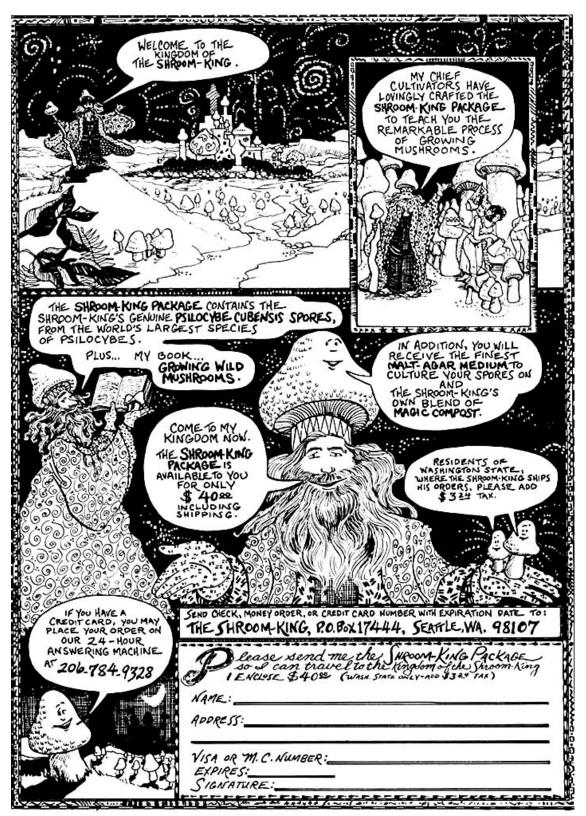


Fig. 85b. High Times Magazine Issue 170. Shroom King's 2nd Ad. October 1989.



Fig. 85c. High Times Magazine Issue 170. Shroom King's 3rd and Final Ad. October 1989.

Another successful but short lived mushroom growing business venture was that of the late pioneer cultivator Steven H. Pollock of *Hidden Creek Mushroom Farm*, a subsidiary of the *Herbal Medicine Research Foundation* of San Antonio, Texas (Figs. 86a, 86b, 86d and 86e; 87, 89, 90). Dr. Pollock broke taboos in the field of mushroom cultivation by offering for sale, through the U.S. mail, mycelia in the form of sclerotia. Pollock referred to this form of growing media as *cosmic camote* or *philosophers stones*.

Pollock's spore print samples were given attractive exotic sounding names such as *Matias Romero* (a village somewhere in Mexico?). *Hidden Creek Mushroom Farm* ran consecutive half page ads in *High Times* and other drug orientated magazines until Pollock's most tragic and untimely death in January of 1980 (See Mike Fellner's, *High Times Magazine* Issue vol. 70:19, 24-26. June 1981, and Hamilton Morris', "Blood Spore of Murder and Mushrooms." *Harper's Magazine* Vol. 237 No. 1958,

July 2013.)-(Fig. 91). Pollock's ads also credited the mysterious Tom Van Doozer as a co-founder with *Perpetual Garden* ads (as shown previously in Figs 46-47).

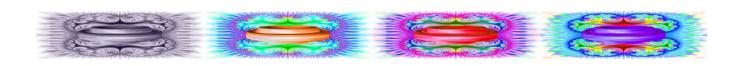
Steven Hayden Pollock first ran three small classified ads in *High Times om issues* 28, 29, and 31 (Fig. 86 and Fig. 86a).

GROWING AIDS GROW MAGIC MUSHrooms! Live Psilocybe cumushroom starter or fertile cubensis spore print \$4; the most comprehensive grower's Magic Mushroom Cultivation by Dr. Steven H. Pollock, \$5 plus 50 cents postage & handling. Canadian orders add 10%. Send check or m.o. to the HERBAL MEDICINE RESEARCH FOUNDA-TION, Dept. HT, P.O. Box 29187, San Antonio, Tex.

Fig. 86. This ad appeared in High Times Magazine Issue 28. December 1977,

78229.

"Dr. Stephen H. Pollock, 33, author of Magic Mushroom Cultivation and a founder of Hidden Creek, Inc., the mail-order shroom kit Company (a frequent High Times advertiser), was shot and killed at his home in San Antonio, Texas, on January 31. He had been shot once in the back of his head. Pollock was a graduate of the University of Wisconsin's Medical school and was considered to be one of the nation's leading mycologists maintaining the world's largest collection of psychedelic mushrooms, and had done major research with a wide variety of psychoactive fungi. He had published numerous articles on the subject in scientific journals and popular magazines associated with the drug culture. Foremost in his recent research was his work with a mushroom he discovered near Tampa, Florida, which he believed would prove useful in psychotherapy and the treatment of asthma.: See High Times Magazine Issue 70, June of 1981 for Mike Fellner's article.



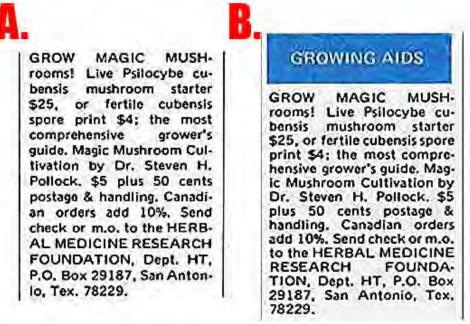


Fig. 86a. Image A: appeared in *High Times Issue* 29 (March 1978), and Image B. appeared in *High Times* Issue 31 (March 1978) as classified ads.

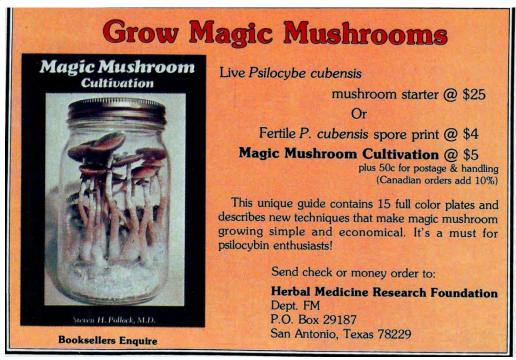


Fig. 86b. Steven H. Pollock's ad for his grow book. Flash Magazine Issue 3, 1978...



Fig. 86d Pollock's first ad in High Times Issue 34 of March 1979. This ran for one month only. However, Pollock had ads in several other subculture magazines.



Fig. 86e. High Times Magazine Issue 44. April 1979. This ad ran for two issues.

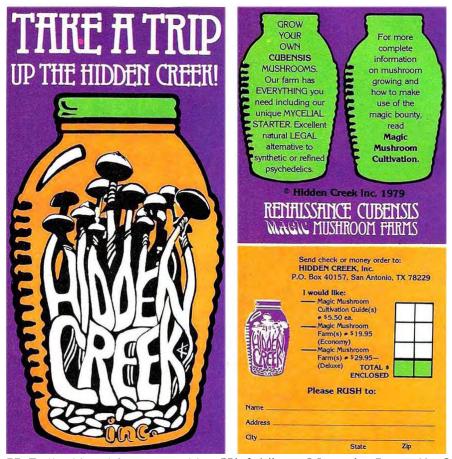


Fig. 87. Steven H. Pollock's ad for a grow kit. *High Times Magazine* Issue 49. September, 1979. This ad ran for three issues only.



Fig. 88. Aztec Dreams 21. Graphic Shroom Visual Art Designed by John W. Allen.

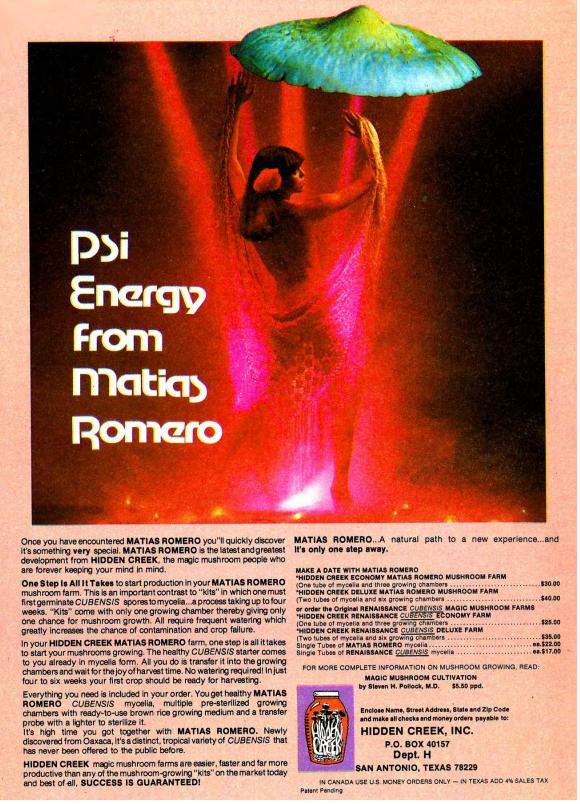


Fig. 89. High Times Magazine Issue 50. October 1979. This same ad also appeared in *Hi Life Magazine* Issue 11, November, 1979. And variations ran in issues 50-57.



Fig. 90. Hidden Creek Mushroom Farm ad. *High Times Magazine* Issue 58 (June of 1980) and continued until Issue 69 (May 1981). Skipping June. Final two issues 71-72 in July-August 1981.

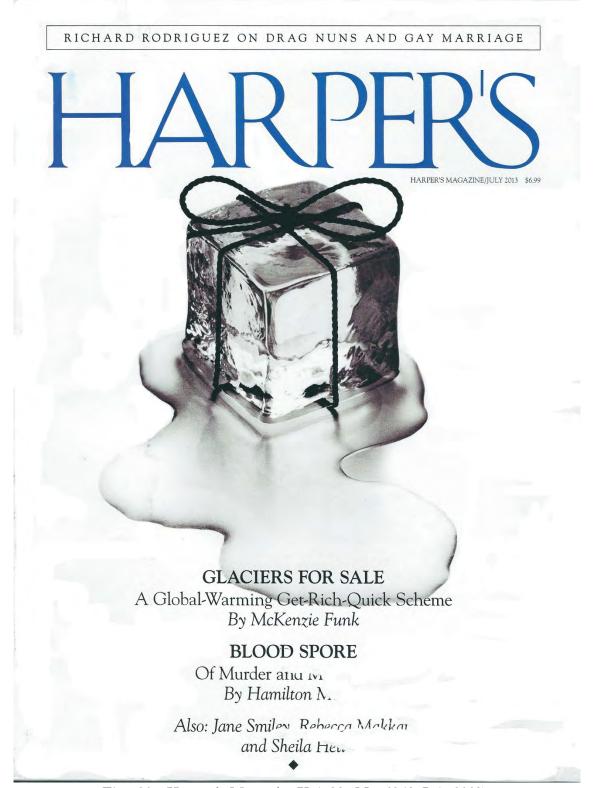


Fig. 91. Harper's Magazine Vol. 237 No. 1958, July 2013).

Paul Stamets, senior author of the Mushroom Cultivator (and co-author Jeff Chilton), Psilocybe Mushrooms and their Allies, Psilocybin Mushrooms of the World, and Growing Gourmet and Medicinal Mushrooms offers potential growers with the basics of mushroom cultivation through an Olympia, Washington based company Fungi-Perfecti. This outfit distributes mushroom growing supplies throughout the United States as well as throughout most of the world. However, Fungi-Perfecti does not supply spore prints for the home cultivation of psilocybian mushrooms or any psychoactive species and will terminate any conversations regarding this subject when asked. Fungi-Perfecti also conducts annual mushroom cultivation seminars for growing wild and edible mushroom species (Figs. 92, 93, 94, 95).

It should be noted that Paul Stamets' Fungi Perfecti only sells spores and grow kits for edible mushrooms. The only psychoactive mushroom items sold by this company are Paul's books on mushroom cultivation.

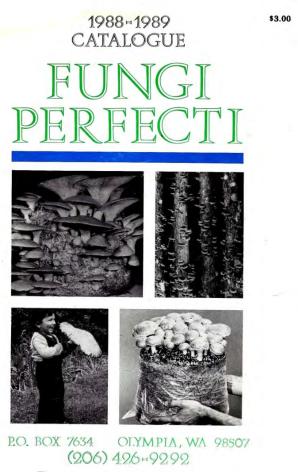
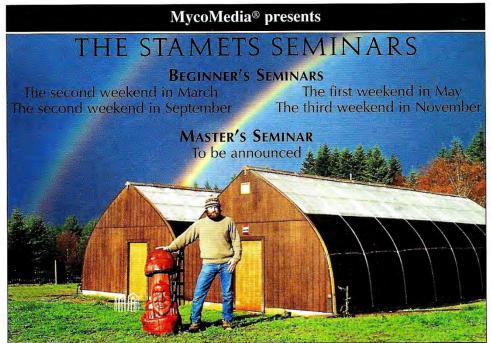


Fig. 92. Fungi Perfecti Catalogue. 1988-1989.



Paul Stamets, author of Growing Gourmet and Medicinal Mushrooms

Beginner's Seminar: \$ 600.00 Master's Seminar: \$ 1,000.00

We conduct in-depth workshops on mushroom cultivation, emphasizing a hands-on approach at our gourmet mushroom research station. Participants learn tissue culture, spawn generation techniques, substrate preparation, inoculation techniques, and strategies for maximizing yields. Each participant receives 7 select mushroom strains for their own personal use. (The cultures alone have a value in excess of \$500.00.) Master's Class participants receive 25 mushroom strains. The cultivation of Shiitake, Oyster, Enokitake, King Stropharia, Reishi, Maitake and Morels are covered in detail. Space is limited. Registration is on a first-come basis. Food and lodging are not included. Required textbooks: The Mushroom Cultivator and Growing Gourmet & Medicinal Mushrooms (not included). These informationally intense courses are taught personally by Paul Stamets. Further information will be sent upon registering. Since space is limited, early registration is strongly advised. Registration fee is not refundable. Registration must be reconfirmed via phone two weeks prior to seminar. Four basic sessions and one advanced session are conducted each year (the Master's Seminar is available only to graduates of the Beginner's Seminar.) Paul Stamets is also considering the hosting of a weekday cultivation seminar (exact date will be determined by public response), to accommodate those with obligations that may interfere with their attendance of a weekend seminar. For information on these or future seminars, please feel free to contact us.

Paul Stamets is available for instructing educational seminars anywhere in the world. Please plan well in advance. You can call, write, fax or email him c/o Fungi Perfecti.



Prices are subject to change without notice. Fungi Perfecti is not responsible for typographical or pictorial errors in this document. Photographs & brochure copyrighted by Paul Stamets, all rights reserved.

Fig. 93. Fungi Perfecti Catalogue. Circa 1997-2013.

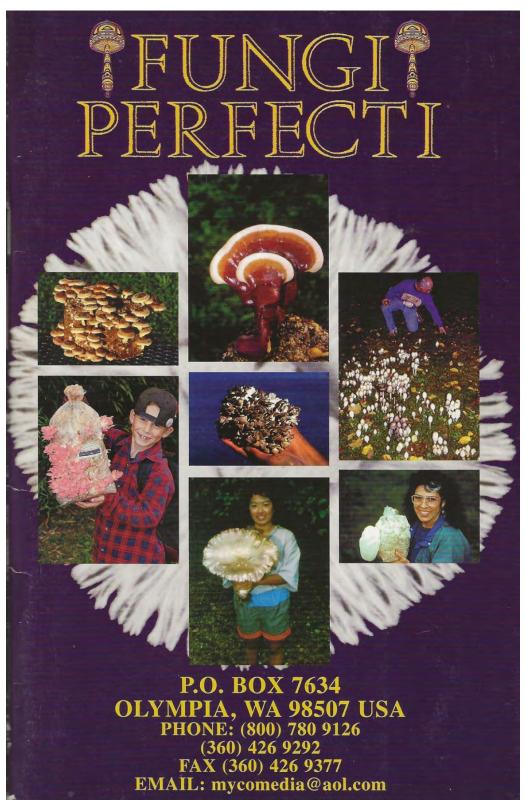


Fig. 94. Fungi Perfecti Catalogue Vol. XXVI, 1997.

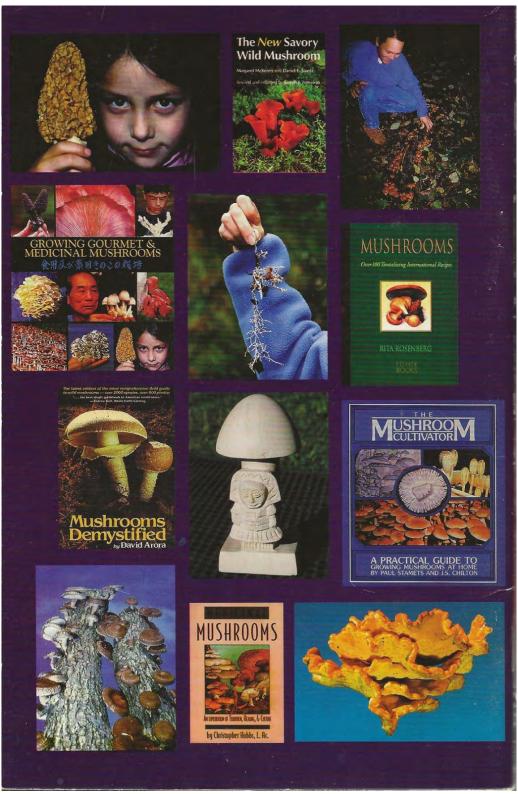


Fig. 95. Fungi Perfecti Catalogue Vol. XXVI, 1998. Back cover of image 94.

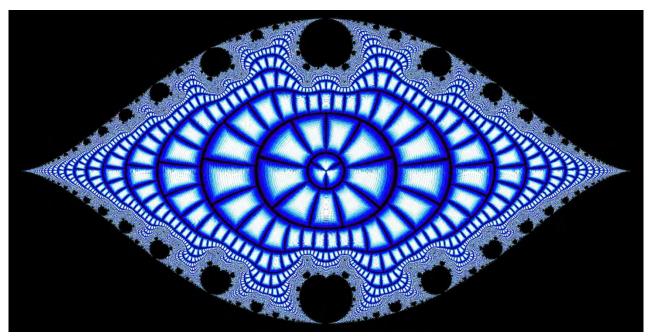


Fig. Graphic Shroom Visual Designed by John W. Allen.

Short Term Business Ventures

In the late 1970s, several small companies emerged in Seattle, Washington which profited greatly from the sale of mushroom growing paraphernalia. Two of these small enterprises will be briefly discussed: (1) Blue Magic and (2) May Q. Rich Sales.

Both companies retailed spore print samples and mushroom growing starter kits, selling exclusively by mail order and through local "headshops" located throughout the Pacific Northwest region of the United States. Their spore print samples ranged in price from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per print or 3 for \$25.00 dollars. Spore prints available from Blue Magic included the following psychoactive species: Psilocybe. baeocystis, Psilocybe cyanescens, Psilocybe pelliculosa, Psilocybe semilanceata, Psilocybe stuntzii, Panaeolus subbalteatus, and Conocybe cyanopus. Blue Magic's spore print company only survived the flooded spore market for 2 years (Fig. 96).

May Q. Rich Sales, another Seattle based outfit, offered spore samples of the same above mentioned species. However, their products were sold in culture tubes. While interviewing the president of this company back in 1978, (JWA) learned that *Psilocybe cyanescens* and *Panaeolus subbalteatus* culture tube starter kits were among their most successful selling items, along with a mushroom starter bag kit composed of alder, maple, and willow chips with mycelium to be used for the outdoor propagation of *Psilocybe cyanescens* (Fig. 97).

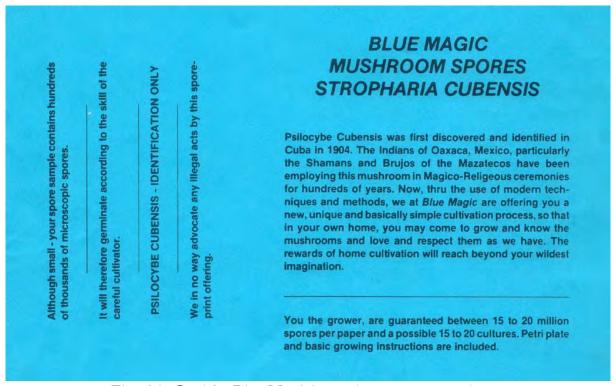


Fig. 96. Card for Blue Magic's mushroom spore package.

These starter kit bags contained from two to five pounds of a local Seattle product known as 'Steer-Co' woodchips. The chips in these bags were inoculated from the mycelium of *Psilocybe cyanescens_*which was transferred from an outdoor natural habitat into the bags. Instructions for growing this cold weather variety of *Psilocybe* described in detail, new methods for re-inoculating the mycelium after it had been refrigerated for a specific length of time back into a similar outdoor environment. These starter kit bags retailed both in stores and throughout the U.S. mail for \$35.00 each. (Fig. 97).



Fig. 97. Bagged alder-maple mulch with blackberry brambles and pine needles.

CHAPTER ONE PART TWO

Vendors of Spores and Grow Kits

[The senior author (JWA) was a silent partner in both May Q. Rich Sales Culture Tube Spore and Mycellium Wood Chip bag sales business and Real Concepts Spore and mushroom books and grow supplies business This included being Jack Girard's Opium Poppy Cultivation book's silent co-author, 'O'].

May Q. Rich Sales culture tube spore and wood chip business, originally a manufacture of Ultra-Caine, a cocaine adulterant, under the direction of JWA, eventually went out of business because the spore print market had become so inflated with many lower priced spore kits that they could not afford to compete with all of the competition of spore print vendors in the Seattle area.



Fig. 98. Alder-wood Steer-Co Product for *Panaeolus subbalteatus* (Syn.=*Panaeolus cinctulus*). With composted shredded hay mixture.

Some Possible Unscrupulous Advertisements

Real Concepts of Seattle, as noted, was a short lived spore business which started out as a small mail order firm, whose profit was derived from a product known as 'Rock Crystal' Incense, a cocaine adulterant, and other similar products (Ultra-Caine, Genera-Caine, Super-Caine, Bolivian Rock and Peruvian Flake)-(Fig. 99).



Fig. 99. Early ad for Real Concepts prior to their spore sales.

Real Concepts of Seattle also sold poppy (*Papaver somniferum*) and Woodrose seeds (*Argyreia nervosa*), along with other natural herbs and legal highs. They eventually added mushroom spore print sample kits and advertised their merchandise in *High Times* for several years (Fig. 100).

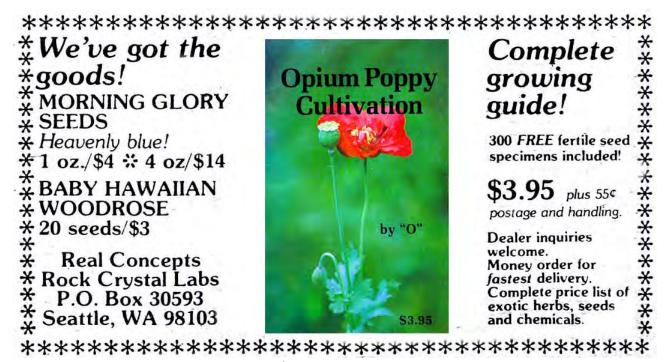


Fig. 100. Real Concepts 2nd advertisement prior to their spore venture.

Real Concepts offered spore print samples to be used for the propagation of six varieties of psychoactive fungi. Their flyer for the sale of these kits advertised that their spores had been scientifically cloned (Fig. 101). This possibly may have been a subliminal marketing ploy intended to implant in the buyer's mind, a subconscious suggestion that the spores were pure and sanitary, and that they would germinate accordingly; thus providing the potential grower with a guaranteed crop of mushrooms.



From the Pacific Northwest, The Mushroom Capital of the World, Real Concepts/Rock Crystal Labs is pleased to announce the introduction of a new product line

— Scientifically cloned spores from the most exotic species of Psilocybe mushrooms.

P. CYANESCENS

This exotic mushroom, which is referred to as a Blue Saucer in the Pacific Northwest is the most potent of all the hallucinogenic mushrooms, and contains very large amounts of Baeocystin, plus trace amounts of Psilocine. It has been scientifically determined to be ten times more potent than P. Cubensis and requires a refrigerated environment to be cultivated. It fruits from Sept. through Dec.

P. BAEOCYSTIS

This small agaric produces the most intense visual experiences and is the most sought after mushroom in the Pacific Northwest. It normally fruits in pastures and manured lawns but has been found in beauty bark mulch which it thrives on. It seems to be about eight times as potent as P. Cubensis.

P. SEMILANCEATA

Commonly referred to as Liberty Caps this small field mushroom can be cultivated at home under cold weather conditions with the same methods employed for any of the above species. They are at least four times as potent as P. Cubensis and have been proven to produce the most tranquil experience sought after by collectors.

P. STUNTZII

Known in Western Washington and the Puget Sound area as "Blue Veils," this mushroom has been known to occur on well manured lawns with an abundance of 200 pounds in a single fruiting. On a gram for gram basis, this mushroom is equal in dosage to P. Semilanceata. They fruit from early July until early Jan.

PANAEOLUS SUBBALTEATUS

This beautiful "Red Cap" mushroom is probably the most common hallucinogenic mushroom to be found in the world. It is also the only Panaeolus in the Pacific Northwest which contains Psilocybin and low levels of Baeocystin, but no Psilocine. It can be easily cultivated using the same methods as for growing P. Cubensis and is twice as potent. It fruits only from early April until late Sept.

Fig. 101. Real Concepts 2-page flyer offers scientifically cloned spores (sic!).

Real concepts of Seattle sought to broaden their company by promoting and distributing mushroom spore prints, growing supplies and mushroom cultivation books and marketing only legal herbal entheogenic plant products (Fig. 102).

All Real Concepts/Rock Crystal Labs sporeprint packets come complete with one petri plate and an instruction sheet on home cultivation. Although small, each sporeprint contains between 15 to 20 million spores and has the capability of producing a possible 15 to 20 cultures.

All sporeprint packets have a retail price of \$5.95 except Psilocybe Baeocystis, which retails for \$8.00. We pay all postage and handling.

We in no way advocate any illegal acts by this spore sample offering.

Mushroom spore packets and literature on home mushroom cultivation are now available through Real Concepts at a retail price of:

Psilocybe Baeocystis	8.00
Psilocybe Cyanescens	5.95
Psilocybe Semilanceata	5.95
Psilocybe Stuntzii	5.95
Panaeolus Subbalteatus	5.95
Petri Plates	
(Sleeve of 20, disposable sterile; postpaid)	3.00

Real Concepts is pleased to announce the availability of four excellent books dealing with the cultivation of hallucinogenic fungi. All books contain the detailed information required to insure an abundant and enjoyable crop.

Magic Mushroom Cultivation by Dr. Steven Pollock	5.00
How to Grow and Identify Psilocybe Mushrooms	
by Jule Stevens and Richard Gee	5.95
by Bob Harris	
Psilocybin: Magic Mushroom Growers Guide	5.00

All orders in the state of Washington must enclose a state sales tax of 6%. We pay for all postage and shipping costs. Send orders to Real Concepts, P.O. Box 30593, Seattle, 98103, Washington.



Fig. 102. Back side of Real Concepts advertisement for mushroom spores, books and growing supplies.

Reliable Suppliers

Rain Magic, another independent company based in Seattle, was the first to offer culture tube spore samples for growing *Psilocybe cubensis* and *Psilocybe cyanescens* The culture tubes came two to a kit. One tube contained the spores which had been adhered to a cotton swab stick; the second tube contained an already mixed solution of agar. The cotton spored swab of the first tube was to be removed and inserted into the second tube.

While some individuals have admitted to succeeding in their endeavor to cultivate *Psilocybe cubensis* through Rain Magic's products, some of their kits were unreal. For example, Rain Magic offered the unsuspecting buyer what they claimed were several different exotic strains of *Psilocybe cubensis* Earle. These kits were labeled as exotic strains from such faraway places as Mexico and South America and also offered Hawaiian strains of *Psilocybe cubensis*. Sold separately along with these growing kits was another book on psychoactive fungi cultivation (Stevens and Gee, 1977).

Regarding the aforementioned Hawaiian strain of *Psilocybe cubensis*, the senior author (JWA) spent several years of investigative field research in the Hawaiian Islands and along with Dr. George Wong and Dr. Don Hemmes (the former a mycologist, the later a biologist and mycologist, both of the University of Hawaii) observed no field specimens of *Psilocybe cubensis*. Further studies on the geographical distribution of this species in the mycological literature provided no reported collections of this species from Hawaii (Merlin & Allen, 1993). Apparently Rain Magic's spores were most likely derived from normal strains of *Psilocybe cubensis* or from strains grown indoors by someone living in Hawaii. After a few years in business, Rain Magic, like many other similar operations, folded. Only their book, *How to grow and Identify Psilocybin Mushrooms* is sometimes available on eBay (c.f. Stevens and Gee, 1977).

One company that provided good quality mushroom spore syringes was the Hawkseye out of Gilbert, Arizona (Fig. 103a-103b, 204). A 2nd company, Syzygy (the McKenna Brothers), will be discussed later. Both vendors, on occasion, advertised in nationally distributed magazines catering to the drug-subculture. Today, the Hawkseye still offers both edible and hallucinogenic spores syringes for sale.





Fig. 103a. Hawkeye's 1st ad (Still in business). High Times Magazine Issue 304. December 2000.



Fig. 103b. Hawkseye, High Times 317. January 2002.

The Hawkseye was a very respected spore vendor who provided potential shroom cultivators with various exotic species from Southeast Asia, as well as a rare South African strain of *Psilocybe cubensis* known as the Transkei Strain. And a fast colonizing Ecuadorian strain, and one of his most successful selling strains was the popular B+. Several available strains were provided by the senor author.

The Hawkseye ran 32 - 1/6th of a page ad during a press run of 45 issues After The May of 2003 issue, the CEO of The Hawkseye online spore site, withdrew their ad from *High Times;* after the PF bust returning in February of 2005 and after two more issues, the company relied on online shroom websites. They did well and today sell not only entheogenic species, but also offer a great line of edible shroom spores.



Fig. 104. High Times Magazine Issue 349. February 2005. This new Hawkeye ad also appeared in Issues 351 (June 2005) and Issue 353 (June 2005).



Fig. 105. Cambodian Psilocybe cubensis Spore Syringes offered by The Hawkseye.

Advertisements from High Times to Other similar Publications.

Scanning through back issues of *High Times Magazines* and other various drug oriented magazines, the reader would be amazed at the odd assortment of drug related merchandise being offered for sale through the U.S. mail, most of which retailed for exorbitant prices to the unsuspecting buyer.

Most of the early sold grow kits offered for sale through mail-order for the production of psychoactive fungi proved to be impractical in theory and practice, thereby depriving the buyer of his and/or her intended finished product. Yet several spore vendors such as, Space Imports, Inc., out of Kansas (Figs. 106a-106h, 107, 108), had 66 ads in *High Times Magazine* from Issue 30 to 96 (February of 1978 to August of 1983). However, Homestead Book Company still continued to dominate the market.



Fig. 105a. Space Imports 1st ad in High Times Magazine Issue 30. February 1978...

Although, Space Imports listed their first ad as being Bash, Inc., their ad in #33 was their prime logo for the next 65 issues, and like other first time spore and grow kit vendors, they also advertised in several other drug oriented subculture magazines.

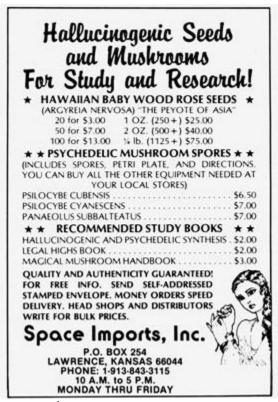


Fig. 106b. Space Imports 2nd ad in *High Times Magazine* Issue 33. May 1978.

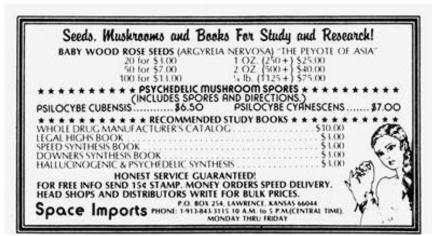


Fig. 106c. Space Imports. High Times Magazine Issue 50.. October 1978.

During Space Imports 66 issue run at *High Times*, they were constantly changing their ads every three to four issues as seen here.

EXOUC S	eeds – A	Mushroom 9	Spores
Info	rmation	al Study Book	s
BABY WOOD RO	20 for \$3.50	TREIA NERVOSA) "THE PEY 1 OZ. (250+) \$29.00 2 OZ. (500+) \$46.00 14 lb. (1125+) \$87.00	OTE OF ASIA"
		RNING GLORY SEEDS -	
1 OZ \$4.00		BLUE OR PEARLY GATES)	8 OZ \$25.00
	PACKET (15 GRA KIT (Contains Psilo s into on how to find	MS)	and the \$1.50
PSILOCYBIN: MAGIC MUSH GROWING WILD MUSHROO LEGAL HIGHS BOOK SPEED SYNTHESIS HALLUCINOGENIC & PSYC DOWNERS SYNTHESIS COCAINE SYNTHESIS	ROOM GROWER'S	S GUIDE	\$4.50 \$3.00 \$3.00 \$3.00 \$3.00
	T SERVICE GU		m
FOR FREE INFO, SEND PAYMENT AND WE'LL: RECEIPT. NO C.O.D. SHI WRITE FOR BULK PRICE CONTACT US FOR ORD	15¢ STAMP. S SHIP YOUR OR PMENTS. HEAD S. CUSTOMERS	SEND A MONEY ORDER THE WITHIN 48 HOUR SHOPS AND DISTRIBUTE SOUTSIDE THE U.S. PL ATION. DOTTS	S OF CORS
FOR FREE INFO, SEND PAYMENT AND WE'LL . RECEIPT.NO C.O.D. SHI WRITE FOR BULK PRICE CONTACT US FOR ORD Sp P.O.	15¢ STAMP. S SHIP YOUR OR PMENTS. HEAD S. CUSTOMERS ERING INFORM ACE IMI BOX 254,	SEND A MONEY ORDER THE WITHIN 48 HOUR SHOPS AND DISTRIBUTE SOUTSIDE THE U.S. PL ATION. DOTTS	S OF CORS

Fig. 106d. Space Imports. High Times Magazine Issue 61. September 1980.



Fig. 106e-1. Space Imports. *High Times Magazine* Issue 62. October 1980. Originally appeared in *Head Magazine* Vol. 2. No. 10. May, 1978.

	MUSHROOM	GROWING KIT — \$1	9
"Psilocybir	n" book, plus detailed info or	ocybe cubensis spores, aga n necessary equipment & wh	ere to
SILOCYBE CU	UBENSIS spores		1 packet for \$10.0
ALT AGAR fo		to 20 cultures	
		(OTIC SEEDS in the book "Legal Highs")	
		E SEEDS (Argyreia nerv	
	20 for \$3.50 50 for \$8.00 100 for \$15.00	1 ounce (250+) for \$29.00 2 ounces (500+) for \$46.00 4 ounces (1125+) for \$87.0	
	MORNING GLORY	SEEDS (Ipomoea viola	· ()
	1 ounce (800 4 ounces 8 ounces	0+) for \$ 4.00 for \$14.00 for \$25.00	A CONTRACTOR
	RECOMMEN	DED STUDY BOOK	S
GROWING WIL PSILOCYBIN M LEGAL HIGHS GROWING THE SEX DRUGS & MAGICAL & RI NARCOTIC PL/ THE BOOK OF BASIC DRUG M AMPHETAMINE HALLUCINOGE BARBITUATE S COCAINE SYN	D MUSHROOMS USHROOMS & THEIR ALLIES HALLUCINOGENS APHRODISIACS TUAL USE OF HERBS ANTS ACID MANUFACTURE E SYNTHESIS E SYNTHESIS Orders SYNTHESIS Orders UP Orders \$10.00 and up. 20° stamp for our price list Void when	to \$10.00, add \$1.00, add \$2 for shipping and h t. Wholesale prices availat re prohibited by law.	\$5.00 \$10.00 \$3.00 \$4.00 \$6.00 \$11.00 \$1.50 \$2.00 \$3.00 \$3.00 \$3.00
		Imports, Inc. awrence, Kansas 6	

Fig. 106e-2. Space Imports. High Times Magazine Issue 82. June 1982.



Fig. 106f. Space Imports. High Times Magazine Issue 88. December 1882.

MAGIC MIR		GROWING KIT — \$19 —— ocybe cubensis spores, agar, the	
"Psilocyl	oin" book, plus detailed info o	ocybe cubensis spores, agar, the in necessary equipment & where to	
find it ch	eap!		1 kit for \$19.0
PSILOCYBE (CUBENSIS spores		1 packet for \$10.0
		to 20 cultures	
		OTIC SEEDS	I packet for \$2.0
		in the book "Legal Highs")	
		E SEEDS (Argyreia nervosa)	_
	20 for \$3.50		66
	50 for \$8.00		
	10G for \$15.00	4 ounces (1125+) for \$87.00	- 7 E
		SEEDS (Ipomoca violacea)	100
		0+) for \$ 4.00	ALC T
	4 ounces	for \$14.00	1.444
	8 ounces	for \$25.00	AMA
		NDED STUDY BOOKS	P 450
BCII OCVBIN		s	
		•	
GROWING TH	E HALLUCINOGENS		\$4.00
SEX DRUGS &	APHRODISIACS		\$4.00
MAGICAL & R	ITUAL USE OF HERBS		\$6.00
AMPHETAMIN	RE SYNTHESIS		13,00
HALLUCINOC	ENIC & PSYCHEDELIC SYNTH	ŒSIS	\$3.00
COCAINEST	NIMESIS		\$3.00
	0-1	to \$10.00, add \$1.00.	
	Orders \$10.00 and up	add \$2 for shipping and handlir	w.
	20t stamp for our price lie	t. Wholesale prices available up	on request.
Send		the feature of the second	
Send	Void whe	re prohibited by law.	
Send	Void whe	Imports, Inc.	

Fig. 106f. Space Imports. High Times Magazine Issue 92. April 1983. Ran 4 Issues.



Fig. 106g. Space Imports. *High Times Magazine* Issues 95-96. July-August 1983. This was *High Times Magazines* last Ads. That ran for two issues.

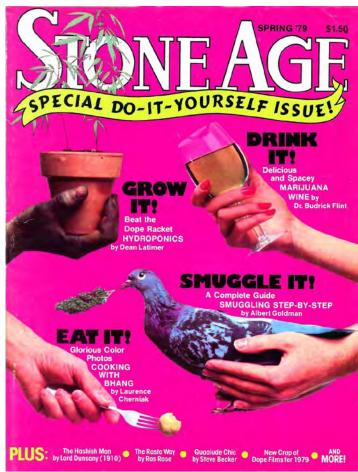


Fig. 106h. Space Imports. Stone Age Magazine Issue 2. Spring, 1979.

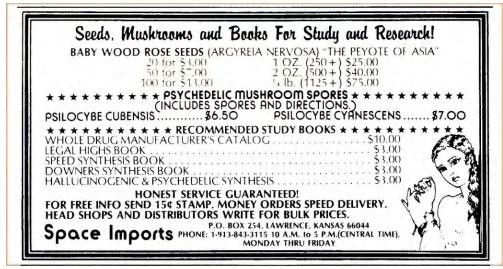


Fig. 107. Space Imports ad for spores and grow supplies. Stone Age Issue 2. Spring, 1979.

A few examples of some questionable products came from a Montana based company which advertised two companion products known as 'Psilomist' and 'Psilosoil'. The former was a spray mist which some buyers assumed that the spray mist must have contained spores of *Psilocybe cubensis*. Or they must have assumed that the Psilosoil contained spores for *Psilocybe cubensis* However, this company was just selling manured compost at ridiculously high prices to the unsuspecting potential cultivators of the mushrooms they so sought to grow. None of their composted mixtures contained any spores whatsoever. The kilos they sold were probably just pasteurized composted manured mixed in with fertile soil or with stable shavings and hickory nut shells.. Those products offered by this company were two kilo weighed bags of Grade A manure (horse or cow, or maybe both).. All three of these products retailed for \$25.00 each (See Figs. 109a, 109b, 109c, and 109d).

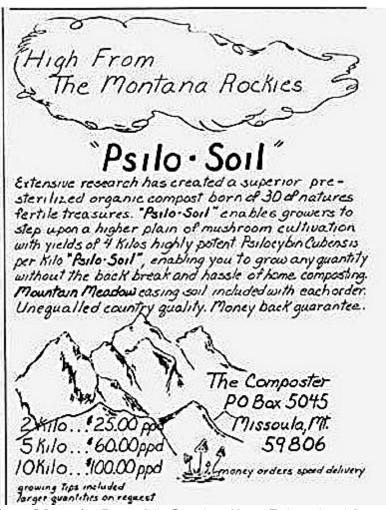


Fig. 109a. High Times Magazine Issue 26. October 1977. Psilosoil ad from "The Composter" in Missoula, Montana.

The Composter company only lasted for four issues at *High Times*. That is probably because perspective cultivators did not want to pay such a high price for manured compost.

And one must consider the high cost of paying for these ads in the magazine.

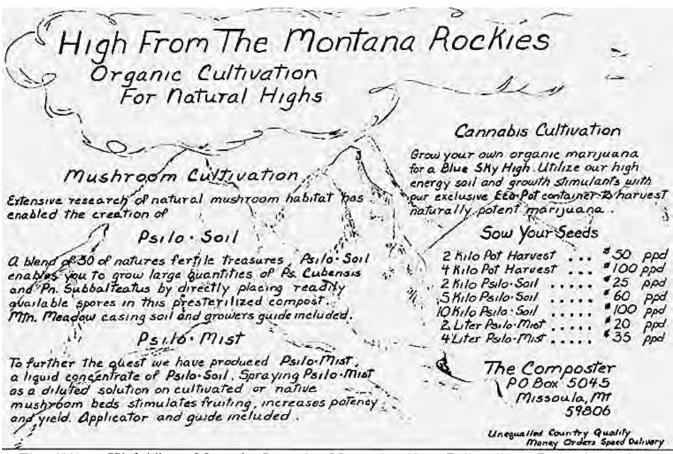


Fig. 109b. *High Times Magazine* Issue 27. November 1977. Psilosoil and Psilomist ad from "The Composter" in Missoula, Montana.

Other advertisements throughout various back issues of *High Times Magazine* also displayed similar advertisements for 1 to 3 pound bags of dung, ranging in price from \$3.00 to \$50.00 dollars each. Below are 2 10-pound mycobags of pasteurized buffalo manure and rice paddie compost with 2 air-patch filters. These sell for \$25 to \$35 dollars each (Fig. 109e). This was the beginning of several companies placing ads in *High Times* and other publications that offered complete shroom grow kits with everything one needed o produce a good crop of mushrooms.

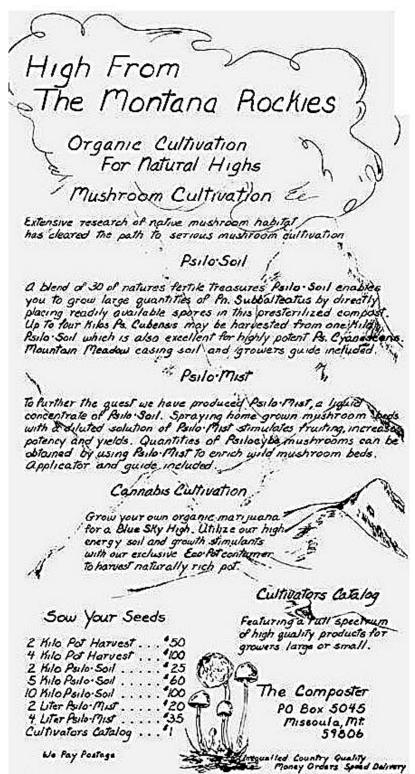


Fig. 109c. High Times Magazine Issue 28. December 1977. Psilosoil and Psilomist ad from "The Composter" in Missoula, Montana.

Multitudes Of Mushrooms Mushroom Growers

- * Invest *150 and harvest 2 kilos of Psilocybe Cubensis each month for one year.
- In one month transform a handful of spawn into a regenerating mushroom garden.

The Mushroom Transgressor System

- Combining Psilo Soil, the high quality compost created for Psilocybin mushrooms, with our environmentally tuned Transgressor containers and the added enrichment of Psilo Mist, the liquid concentrate of Psilo Soil, we have devised a regenerative system for maximum mushroom production.
- We offer this next step to mushroom growers in three sizes.

MTS 2 . Monthly Output 1/2 H	itlo
1/2 Liter Psilo Mist 3 Liter Transgressor	50 ppd
MTS 5 . Monthly Output 1 1 5 Hilos Psilo Soil I liter Psilo Mist	
6 Liter Transgressor	100 ppd
MTS 10 . Monthly Output 2 1 10 hilos Poilo-Soil 2 Liter Poilo-Mist 12 Liter Transgressor	Kilo
Mountain Meadow casing soil, Psilo-Mister, and growers guide included with each system.	The Composter
Cultivators Catalog 1 The source for organic mushroom and marijuana growers	PO Box 5045 Missoula Mt. 59806 (406) 728-4710

Unequalled Country Quality Money Orders Speed Delivery

Fig. 109d. High Times Magazine Issue 29. January 1978. Psilosoil and Psilomist ad from "The Composter" in Missoula, Montana. The Composter's final ad.



Fig. 109e. Five-pound mycobags filled with compost for *Psilocybe cubensis*. ED (Elephant Dung strain grown on pasteurized buffalo dung, rice-paddy straw compost and rye-berry seed spawn.

What seemed like a somewhat impractical mushroom growing kit for amateurs came in the form of a flower pot from Maya Bells the No 'B. S.' Mushroom Growing Kit. This flower pot contained manured compost and top soil. It provided a valve, that when released would automatically deposit spores into the soil [sic!]. The author, in the interest of a scientific study, purchased one of these flower pot mushroom growing kits and attempted to grow mushrooms in the required manner as per the instructions accompanying the kit (see Fig. 110). No mushrooms ever spawned from this kit. It is possible that JWA may have caused some contamination in the process which would account for the failed attempt at cultivation.

However, while this product sounded too good to be true, this company managed to sell this flower pot for several year here at *High Times Magazin*e from their at first, half page ad in Issue 29 to Issue34m and then running full page ad from Issue 36 to Issue 49. This successful run ran from July of 1977 to September of 1979.

Even today, these companies CEO's still remain anonymous and it is sad because they all deserve to be mentioned in the history of the cultivation of the psilocybian fungi. They were all pioneers who kept spreading the spores. Presenting below are the first half page ads from Maya Bells (Figs. 110a-110b).

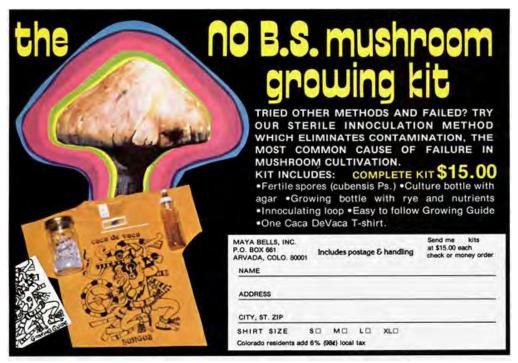


Fig. 110a. Maya Bells No B. S. Mushroom Grow Kit. High Times Magazine Issue 20, April 1977.

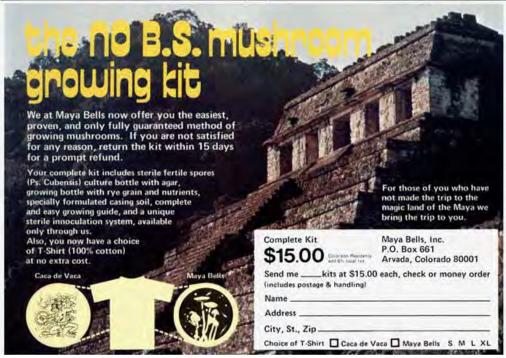


Fig. 110b. Maya Bells No B. S. Mushroom Grow Kit. High Times Magazine Issue 23, July 1977.

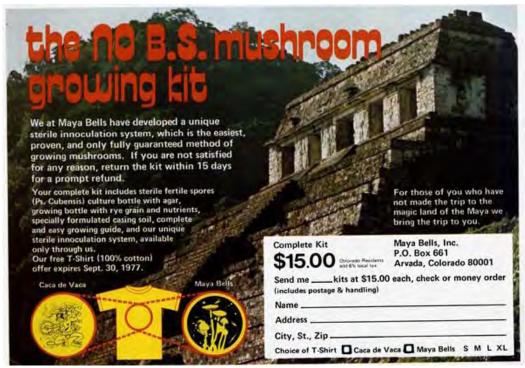


Fig. 110c. Maya Bells No B. S. Mushroom Grow Kit. High Times Magazine Issue 25, Sept. 1977.



Fig. 110d. Maya Bells No B. S. Mushroom Grow Kit. High Times Magazine Issue 28, Dec. 1978.



Fig. 110e. Maya Bells No B. S. Grow Kit. High Times Magazine Issue 30, February 1978.

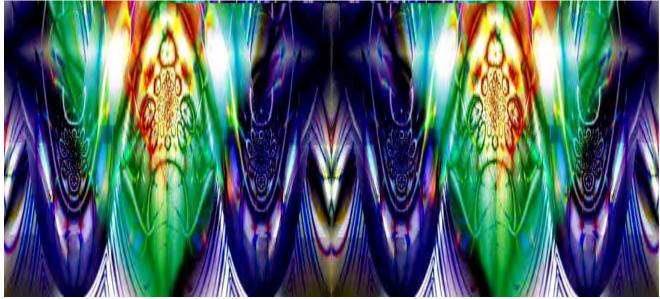


Fig. 110f. Graphic Art Shroom Visual Designed by John W. Allen.

Figure 110a first appeared as a half-page ad as shown on page 139.. However, 5 months later, Maya Bells No B.S. shroom grow kit placed a full page ad for their flower pot grow kit (Fig. 110g).

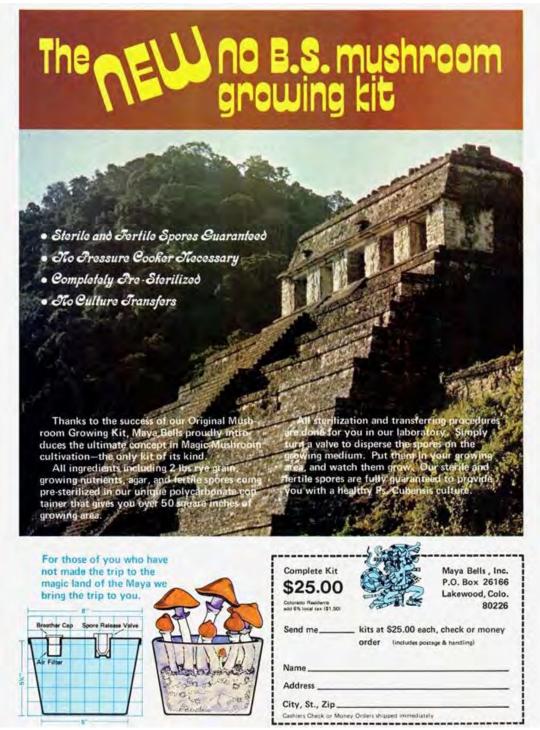


Fig. 110g. Maya Bells No B. S. Grow Kit. High Times Magazine Issue 36, August 1978.

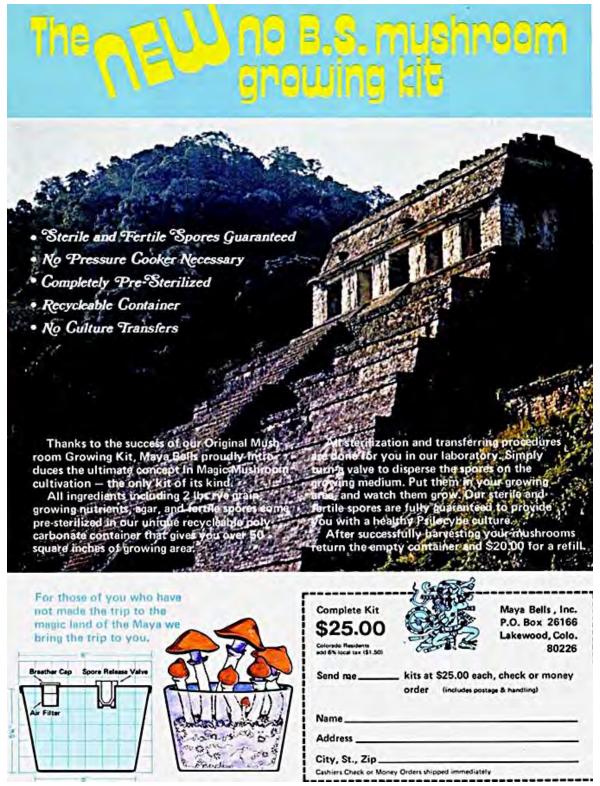


Fig. 110h. Maya Bells No B. S. Grow Kit. *High Times Magazine* Issue 46, January 1978. This was Maya Bells last ad in *High Times Magazine*.

Here we present the ads for *Mushroom Magic*, another spore vendor who advertised in *High Times Magazine* for a short period of time; as did many during *High Times'* first 3 to 4 years in the news media market. At first this company's ads were appealing and suggested that they might be successful in their endeavor as a new shroom vendor. However, *Mushroom Magic* only lasted a year and a half in their venture. During a 17 month period, they ran a total 5 different ads in 13 issues. Their ads were in black and white. However, the last four were in brilliant cartoony color. Their complete time in *High Times* began in December of 1976 and ended in April of 1978. There first ad ran three issues (Figs. 111a). Their 2nd and 3rd ads took up 1/3rd of a page and were different (Fig. 111b). Their fourth ad ran for 4 months in July, August, October, and November of 1977 (Fig. 111c), and finally, their final ad was half a page and in full color; that ad ran in December of 1978, and in January, February, and April of 1978 (f9g. 111d); and then they were gone. Again, the authors were unable to identify the owners of *Mushroom Magic* of Van Nuys, California.



Fig. 111a. Ad for *Mushroom Magic* of Van Nuys, California. *High Times Magazine* Issue 16.

December 1976.

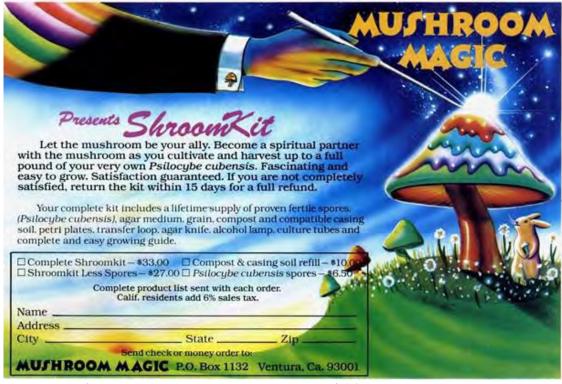
It should be menti9oned here that there was another vendor who, in the 1990s also ran ads using the same name, "Mushroom Magic." They were situated in Canada, They should not be compared, or confused with the Van Nuys vendor whose ads appear here in this portion of the journal. Their ads also appeared in the Canadian subculture magazine Heads Magazine which should also not be confused with the American magazine of the 1970s (Head)Magazine). It seems that a few others ran ads using the phrase, "Mushroom Magic" that also are not associated with the ads in Figures 111a-111d. They will be discussed later in this chapter.



Figs. 111b. Two ads for *Mushroom Magic* of Van Nuys, California. A: *High Times Magazine* Issue 20. April 1977. B: *High Times Magazine* Issue 21, Nay 1977.



Figs. 111c. Mushroom Magic of Van Nuys, CA. High Times Magazine Issue 23. July 1977.



Figs. 111d. Mushroom Magic of Van Nuys, CA. High Times Magazine Issue 28. Dec. 1977.

Now the next vendor's ad uses the phrase, *Mushroom Magic* in their ads, yet their mailing address is for *Magic Tech*. They are an American vendor from Prospect, Illinois. However, it is doubtful that the above *Mushroom Magic* vendor whose ads appear in Figs. 111a-111d, is the same vendor as this current vendor whose ads appeared in the 1990s and happens to be a most reliable and honest vendor, according to many vendors at online mushroom community websites.

An example of an unreliable spore vendor, is one who offers spores and growing products, then fails to send said products to those who ordered them. While "Mushroom Magic" aka (Magic Tech) ads also appeared in several other counter culture magazines in the early 2000s (Fig. 112-113).

Mushroom Magic (as Magic Tech) was but one of more than half a dozen vendors who offered grow kit small ads in nationally distributed counter-culture drug magazines such as Head, Heads, and High Times. Between January of 2001 through July of 2007, they ran a total of 62 colored ads, only changing their ad one time.



Fig. 112. High Times magazine issue 305. January 2001. Six Awesome Kits Noted.



Fig. 113. High Times Magazine issue 318. February 2002. New ad also appeared in Heads Magazine vol. 3 Issue 10(9). Canadian Publication. 2003. 7 Awesome Kits Noted. This ad ran until Issue 78 in July of 2007. A total of 73 Issue.

Ads for *Mushroom Magic* of Canada should not be confused with the spore vendors from Australia who also have the same name (not shown in this publication).

The specific ad below was not a dishonest vendor such as the vendor noted in the Shroomery forum pages posted below. But the discussion does concern rip-off vendors that scammed people by taking their orders and money and then sending no products to those who ordered them. *Magic Tech's* ad read as 'Mushroom Magic' and ran in *High Times* for 62 issues between issue 305 to issue 378.

The ad in Figure 113 appeared in *Heads Magazine* (Vol. 3 Issue 9 of 2003, a Canadian publication). Apparently this ad below had run for several years. However, this company became a matter of serious discussion at the online Shroomery website concerning several complaints from potential shroom cultivators who claimed they had been ripped off when they received no products.

On 4 Jan 2002, a member of the Shroomery named Shrogg posted the following thread, "Mushroommagic.com undercover investigation find!!!"

Shrogg, in his post wrote that, "Mushroommagic.com sold kits that did not work. He claimed that several people went undercover to see what mushroommagic had to say about this matter. Their response was that people unclean growers must have contaminated their grow kits.."

The first reply was answered by someone using the name of Anonymous. An alias often used at drug forums by paranoid members of the website who wish to hide their true identities from people they assumed are watching them.

Anonymous replied, "What are you saying kid? You saying you think you bought a bunk kit for min.\$150 [and] it didn't work, so you had all your friends buy one too? I would truly hope the vendor wouldn't be giving out info about his customers. Also, selling kits for mushrooms is a bit of a grey area, you really think he's going to tell a stranger that he uses his own kits to grow illegal mushrooms?

C'mon...I've never tried this kit you speak of, maybe its shit. but in my opinion if you would have done more research from the beginning you would have realized you could make your own setup for much cheaper."

The next reply came from a member named Flaw, "Hah.. nice one. So you're asking them to provide pictures of them carrying out an illegal activity? I don't know whether what you did was 'undercover' but it certainly was suspicious; don't you think? Look at it from their point of view. You can pay \$1000 for a kit to grow mushrooms and still stuff it up. It's all about cleanliness and doing things right. Can you honestly say that you followed the procedure to absolute perfection? That is always the question you should ask when you have a failure with growing mushrooms. I wish you Good Luck in the future."

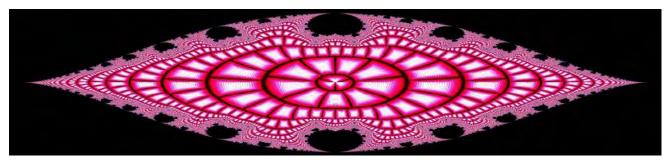
Followed by member named Mycofile, who at the time (18 years ago, in 2002), replied, "mushroom magic does sell a stupid kit. Among other retarded things they recommend people put wet perlite underneath straw in a terrarium to keep humidity up. You don't put wet perlite under straw, and even if you did, it wouldn't help humidity any because the straw would be covering it. They also recommend stupid ass shit like liquid inoculation of straw. A quick glance through TMC will tell you that's a bad idea, my experience tells me that it can work on a very rare occasion, but certainly shouldn't be recommended to anyone, much less anyone so incompetent as to be buying a kit. I'm not saying anything about them or the bunked-ness of their kit. I'm just saying that I've got a lot of experience and their methods don't seem very sound."

And below that one page of that particular thread were links to 5 more threads dealing with this bogus company. In fact, each thread below listed more and more links to that site; all complaining about being ripped off. This was very common with many such ads.

- 1. Muhroommacig.com investigation.
- 2. Vendors-pls don't link to Mushroommagic.com.
- 3. Mushroommagic.com kit for sale. .

In another thread on Mushroom Magic, a member named Bleuboxo wrote,, "mushroom magic definitely is a rip off. I ordered straw, it was NOT chipped and shredded. I ordered liquid growth and it is the Dry Malt Extract...There is nothing different except the fact that they put a little sugar in there...That's it. WWW.BREWGUYS.COM3 pound boxes for \$10....\$16 at mushroom magic and you will get about 4 ounces. These people are also in *High Times* magazine and are ripping off the public!!!!! what the fuck?":

Such companies often got away with their scams.



Graphic Art Designed by John W. Allen.

MUSHROOM MAGIC

(Classified Ads in High Times)

While Mushroom Magic in Figures 112 and 113 were selling their kits as advertised, That company stopped advert8ising their above ads in Issue 378, in July of 2007.

However, Mushroom Magic with their Magic Tech Kits under the heading of Magic, also had advertisements in the *High Times* Magazine's Classified pages as mushroommagic.com. Those ads appeared in Issue 252 in August of 1996 and ran successfully until Issue 431 in December of 2011.. Their colored ads ran at the same time as the classified ads, plus Mushroom Magic also ran a second ad in *High Times* Magazine's classified ads for their products. So more than likely, The complaints from a few disgruntled Shroomery members were probably by members who had, more than likely, contaminated their spawn due to an unclean environment. I too [JWA], as noted in this chapter, had a similar experience in attempting to cultivate the Maya Bells No BS Shroom kit Flower Pot with no success. I too assumed I had been ripped off. However, Maya Bells had nothing but good grows from others I had spoken with about their products.

Magic Mushrooms had more than 187 Classified ads in *High Times* and an additional 62 full colored 1/6th of a page ad. Most of their classifieds were all similar, often changing a word or two in their offering perspective growers how they would be able to grow 10 pounds of mushrooms in their homes. Only a few will be posted.

Their first ad did not last long because of the amount of mushrooms they inferred one might be able to cultivate annually. This company never offered spores in their ads, only growing kits and supplies which they advertised, and their very first ad appeared in *Psychedelic Illuminations* VIII . 1995-1996 (Fig. 114a).

GROW BIG MUSHROOM CROPS AND HIGH HUMIDITY PLANTS INDOORS. 42" DOME GREENHOUSE CONTROLS LIGHT - TEMPERATURE - HU-MIDITY - CONTAMINANTS \$39.95. FREE CATALOG. MAGIC 395 OAKCREEK #508F WHEEL-ING, IL 60090

Fig, 114a. MagicMushrooms.com's first ad. Psychedelic Illuminations VIII. 1995-1996.

GROW 100 LBS OF MUSHROOMS ANNUALLY

Our 42" MAGIC Umbrella Dome controlls Temperature, light, humidity, contaminants. Why do all the work for a few ounces? \$39.95. Free Information. MAGIC 395. Oak Creek #508K, Wheeling, IL. 60090.

Fig, 114b. "Magic" companies first ad in High Times Issue 252 in August of 1996.

GROW 100 POUNDS OF MUSHROOMS

In your closet.
Complete setups, kits, growhouses, exotic growing supplies. Free catalog 847-259-2457. Magic. Box 39E, Prospect Heights, IL. 60070-0039

Fig, 114c. "Magic" companies second ad in High Times Issue 260 in April of 1997.

GROW 100 LBS OF MUSHROOMS IN YOUR CLOSET

Complete setups, kits, miniature greenhouses, exotic growing supplies. Free catalog. Call: 847-259-2457. Write: Magic. Box 39B, Prospect Heights, IL., 60070-0039.

Fig, 114d. "Magic" companies third ad in High Times Issue 262 in June of 1997.

10 LBS. OF MUSHROOMS EVERY MONTH

Complete setups, kits, miniature greenhouses, exotic growing supplies. Free catalog. Call: 847-259-2457. Write: Magic. Box 39B, Prospect Heights, IL., 60070-0039.

Fig, 114e. "Magic" companies fourth ad in High Times Issue 264 in August of 1997.

GROW 10 POUNDS of MUSHROOMS EVERY MONTH

Complete setups, kits, growhouses, exotic growing supplies. Free catalog 847-259-2457. Magic. Box 39E, Prospect Heights, IL. 60070-0039

Fig, 114f. "Magic" companies fifth ad in High Times Issue 267 in November of 1997.



Fig, 114g. "Magic" companies sixth ad in *High Times* Issue 278 in November of 1998. This ad ran for only three issues

GROW TEN POUNS OF MUSHROOMS EVERY MONTH

Complete setups, kits, miniature greenhouses, exotic growing supplies. Free catalog. Call: 847-259-2457. Write: Magic. Box 39B, Prospect Heights, IL., 60070-0039. See us at www.mushroommagic.com

Fig, 114h. "Magic" companies seventh ad in *High Times* Issue 281 in January 1999 through Issue 289. I ran consecutively along with the next ad until issue 308 om in April of 2001.



Fig, 114i. "Magic" companies Eight ad in *High Times* Issue 289 in September of 1999 through Issue 308 om in April of 2001

Those two ads also ran consecutively in numerous issues as did their full colored ad of 1/6th of a page as noted above in Fig. 112 and Fig. 113). That ad ran as Magic Tech. However, They later posted this add for their company as 'Magic Tech.' That will be posted below as well.

There was a lot of confusion surrounding the various ads from this company. No one else ran three different ads in dozens of issues of *High Times Magazine*.in the past. Many ads ran with only one or two words moved around in numerous issues.

GROW 10 POUNDS OF MUSHROOMS EVERY MONTH.

Complete setups, kits, miniature growhouses, exotic growing supplies. Free catalog. Call anytime, (847) 419-1587. Magic, Box 39K, Prospect Heights, IL 60070-0039. See us at mushroommagic.com.

Fig, 114j. "Magic" companies ninth ad in *High Times* Issue 350 in March of 2005. This ran until their last ad of Issue 431.



Fig, 114j. "Magic" companies tenth ad in *High Times* Issue 372 in January of 2007. This color ad here appeared only once in the Classified ads. Also in Heads Issue 10. October 2007. (Canada)...

GROW TEN POUNDS OF MUSHROOMS EVERY MONTH

Complete setups, kits, miniature greenhouses, exotic growing supplies. Free catalog. Call: 847-259-2457. Write: Magic. Box 39K, Prospect Heights, IL., 60070-0039. See us at www.mushroommagic.com

Fig, 114k. "Magic" companies tenth in *High Times* Issue 431 in December of 2011.

Other Vendors Hawking Spores, Grow Books and Supplies.

In 1976-1980, many books on cultivation and on the identification of psilocybian fungi flooded the market, as did many who offered spores for growing mushrooms. Numerous ID guides also provided short chapters on how to cultivate psilocybian fungi at home. Not all methods were viable. One such publication was Richard Hans Norland's *What's in a Mushroom Part III*. Parts I and II were never published See (Figs. 115a-115b, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120).

In March of 1878, Author Richard Hans Norland became the first spore entrepreneur to advertise in *High Times Magazine*. He had placed a 1/6th of a page ad for his new book in *High Times Magazine* (Fig. 115a), and that ad only appeared a few times.

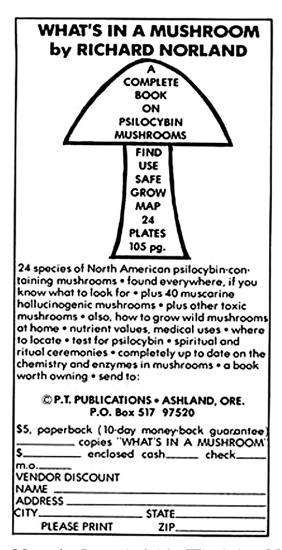


Fig. 115a. High Times Magazine Issue 6. Ad for What's in a Mushroom. March, 1978.

Over the next few years Norland did place some ads for his book featured below.

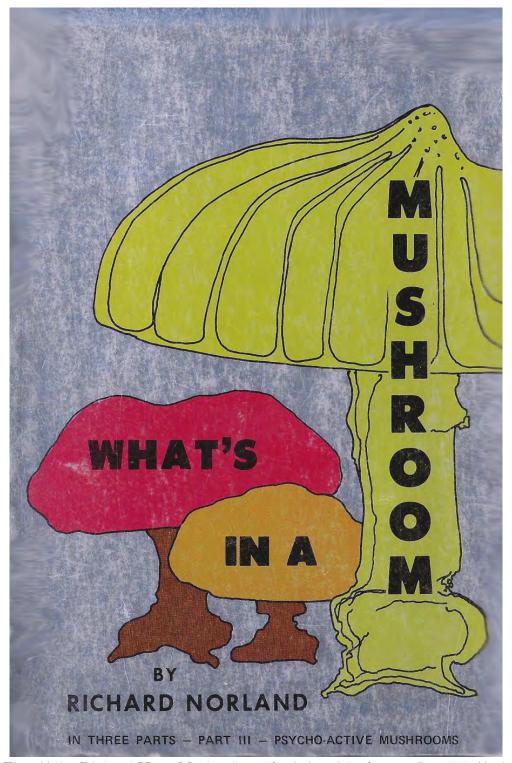
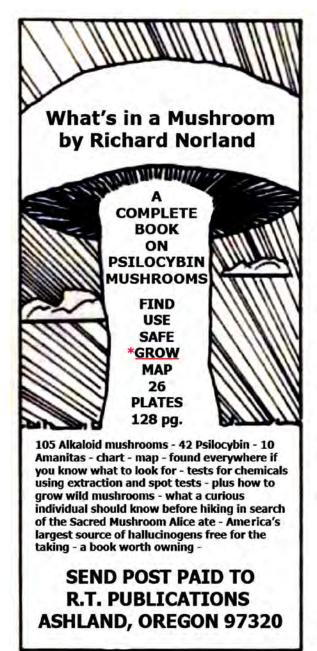


Fig. 115b. Richard Hans Norland's, What's in a Mushroom Part III. 1976.



Fig. 116. Back Cover of Richard Hans Norland's, What's in a Mushroom Part III. 1976.



PART III PSYCHO-ACTIVE MUSHROOMS

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Fig. 117. Left: An ad for Norland's book from *High Times Magazine* 13. September, 1976. Right: The table of contents for his book.

Notice in his ad for 42 psilocybian species the author mentions this book should help in identifying the Sacred Mushroom Alice ate [Sic!]. That species is *Amanita muscaria* and does not contain psilocybine or psilocin. The active ingredients in those *Amanita* species he notes are 'ibotenic acid', 'muscimol', and 'muscazone'.

TESTS

OBTAINING KNOWN SAMPLES

Standardizing tests, for comparative analysis of known samples, are not allowed by law to be in anyones possession in the United States. At the same time they are everywhere in nature; plants, mushrooms, and many pockets. In a simple way, one (you and me) must protect ourselves against nature. I have set out simple ways to obtain a sample in case it becomes necessary. You might have "the need to know".

EXTRACTION

The simplest method of obtaining a sample is by extraction from a known Psilocybin containing mushroom. First dry the mushroom at 70°F. for 48 hrs. or 200°F. in an oven with the door partly open for 2 hrs. Grind into a powder add methanol enough to dissolve, shake 8 hrs. Filter, from the residue add more methanol and shake 8 hrs. Combine both extracts and evaporate to a small volume and let the Psilocybin crystalize. Analyze a sample with a developer 2) and notice the color to compare unknown mushroom samples.

GROWING SAMPLES IN THE KITCHEN

The best method for obtaining a sample for comparitive analysis is by growing the mycelium. A full description of the process will be made available in a following book on Growing Wild Mushrooms. In simple terms and with the help of a biology book describing pure culture technique, one can obtain a culture of just one species.

ORDER OF PRODUCTION

- 1) Germination 2 to 7 days
- 2) Transfer 7 to 14 days
- 3) Spawn 7 to 14 days
- 4) Composting 14 to 60 days
- If pure culture technique is understood by the reader enough information is given here to produce the desired mycelium and thereby obtain a sample.
- 1) From a known species such as Psilocybe cubensis, P. cearulescens, P. mexicana, P. candipipes, P. aztecorum, P. muliercula, spores can be germinated on a dung agar cont. next page

Fig. 118. The 1st of 3 pages of Richard Hans Norland's cultivation recipe in, What's in a Mushroom Part III. 1976. Page 119.

TESTS

slant or plate. A water extract is make from dung {1b. in 1 qt. water and filtered. 20 g. of agar is added to 1 qt. of extract and plated. Media must be sterilized, (sterilization refers to a pressure cooker or autoclave used prior to or agar plating). The spores are transferred to the plates after cooling, using the Streak Method. (Submerged culture process can also be used.)

2) The mycelium from 1) is transferred to:

a. Potato Dextrose Agar (Maintenance media) Preparation: Wash ½ lb. Potatoes, slice and chop. Wash with clean water, drain and rinse again. Cook until tender in distilled water, drain liquid through filter cloth. Retain the liquid (Potatoes may be eaten or discarded). Add enough distilled water to make 1 quart. Bring the potato liquid to a low boil and add: 15 grams of Agar, 10 grams of Dextrose (obtainable from a wine supply store), and 1.5 grams of yeast extract.

b. Growth of samples are best from a broth culture containing these nutrients: (This media should produce a high amount of Psilocybin).

```
Glucose
                          10 g.
                           1 q.
   Ammonium succinate
   Potassium dehydrogen
    phosphate
                          .1 q.
   (NH4) Mo7024-4H20
                         .05 mg.
   Zn504 · 7H20
                          .3 mg.
   MnC12 · 4H20
                          .35 mg.
   FeS04 · 7H20
                         2.5 mg.
   CuS04 - 5H20
                          .5 mg.
                           .5 g.
   MgS04 - 7H20
   Add to 1 liter of distilled water.
After a week extract Psilocybin. (Page 119)
```

3) The mycelium from 2 a. above can be transferred to a rye grain media and left to spawn. Nutrients from 2 b. can be added if desired.

RYE GRAIN MEDIA- Enough to fill 1 gallon jar or divide into 8 pints. First to 2 lb. of rye grain add approximately 1 quart of distilled water which concont. next page

Fig. 119. The 2nd of 3 pages of Richard Hans Norland's cultivation recipe in, What's in a Mushroom Part III. 1976. Page 120.

TESTS

tains 4 grams of chalk (Calcium Carbonate). Mix thoroughly and divide into containers that spawn will be cultivated in. Sterilize. Excess water should be drained.

It is best to place these medias in a humid heated chamber as described under species or on the average of $70^{\circ}F$. Mycelium can grow in a terrarium condition with a very slightly loosened lid and a small amount of light, thus avoiding any complicated apparatus except to keep the temperature proper.

4) The rye grain media can be left to fruit or the mycelium can be transferred to a regular mushroom compost
described in many mushroom books. Most of the mushrooms can be grown in a small box containing horse
dung compost. To obtain fruiting from the mycelium
normally takes 45 days at the most. Humidity and temperature are the most important factors. Psilocybe
mexicana will not fruit on compost. Some species do
not require casing as in commercial growing. Watering is harmful if done in excess.

121

Fig. 120. The 3rd page of Norland's cultivation recipe. What's in a Mushroom Part III. 1976. Page 121.

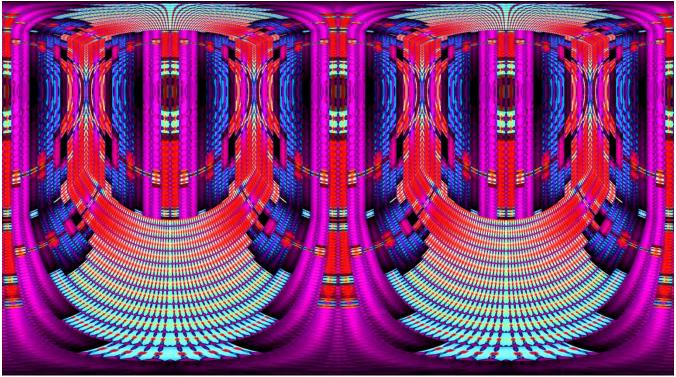


Fig. 121. Graphic Design by John W. Allen.

THE 1990's

The Illicit Sale of Psilocybian Fungi

Various species of *Psilocybe* and *Panaeolus*, whether cultivated *in vitro* (indoors) or *in situ* (outdoors) and collected from their natural or man-made environments, are often sold on the illicit market for consumption by members of the drug subculture. These psychoactive fungi are often packaged for sale in plastic or seal-a-meal baggies and are sometimes available in capsule form. They have also been boiled and sold as a tea or in a cold liquid milkshake and are also available in fresh, dried or frozen forms (for more detailed information on methods of ingestion, (c.f. Allen, Merlin & Jansen, 1990; Allen 2014).

Single doses of *Psilocybe cubensis* (3 to 5 dried grams), and on occasion, *Psilocybe semilanceata* (usually one gram dried), range in price from as low as three to ten dollars per dose. Fresh mushrooms, depending on their potency, sell for from ten to thirty-five dollars per fresh ounce depending on species, the location or availability of the fungi. Dried mushrooms may sell for as low as fifty dollars up to as high as two hundred and fifty dollars per dried ounce, once again, this pricing depends solely on the potency and amounts of single doses per ounce (given the particular species involved). A dried pound of mushrooms may bring a price of from five hundred to three thousand dollars per pound (prices are based on monthly statistics from *High Times Magazine's* 'Trans-High Market Prices' price list, other drug related magazines, and from personal interviews with mushroom users, pickers and growers). Those prices vary due to location and the specific species that include varying amounts of dosages in such individual species.

The most common sold species is *Psilocybe cubensis*. It is one of the weakest species, with an average of 1 dose to a fresh ounce and 10 dosages to a dry ounce. The cost for a fresh ounce (a single dose) is \$20 dollars and a dry ounce may range in price from \$75 dollars to as much as \$100-\$150 dollars per ounce There are approximately 30 dosages in a fresh pound. A dried pound may bring in as much as \$500 to \$1200 dollars per. An average dosage for *Psilocybe cubensis* is 3 and ½ dried grams (\$20-\$25 dollars). These prices above are for the United States. Not European countries where cost is almost double.

Prior to the 2 December 2008 ban of fresh psilocybian mushrooms in the Nederlands, one fresh ounce of *Psilocybe cubensis* sold for approximately \$25.00 U.S 1998 price (Fig. 122).

Conscious Dreams Product Information

Amsterdam, Kerkstraat 117, 020-6266907 . Warmoesstraat 12, 020-4217000 . Breda, Hasgdijk 141, 076-5146184.

Psilocybe Cubensis

(The Mexican)

This mushroom gives a moderate, very visual trip.

Fresh: 30 grams. Content: Dry: 3 grams.

The magic mushroom brings you a visionary, dreamy state of Effect:

consciousness.

Use: You can eat the mushroom so the psilocybine will be absorbed in your body through your mouth. Chewing it well & slowly will improve the effects and save your stomach. You can also make tea from the mushrooms. Cook some water slowly, keep the fire low and leave the mushrooms in for about 20 mins. Pour the water and mix with a caffeine free tea. Don not sweeten the tea! If you like you can eat the

residue for a stronger effect. Take the mushrooms on an empty stomach in a quiet natural environment or at home.

Dosage: 10-15 gr (mild trip)

15-30 gr (intenstrip)

If this is your first trip, do not exceed half the dose

After 30 minutes you will notice the mushrooms will start working. You will feel different. You will get relaxed and laughy. The visualisations will start that last 4-6 hours, depending on the dosage.

Advice: 1 Drink lots of water. If you feel a bit sick or if you want to neutralise the effect, eat something light, take a high dose of

vitamine C (1gr.) or have something sweet.

2 We do not advice you to smoke a joint before or during the trip because it can deminish the effect. Smoking a joint afterwards may cause flashbacks, even days after you have

tripped.

3 Don not use mushrooms more often than once every few weeks. You will need more for similar effects and it's important to take some time to do something with the insights you have gained.

Keeping: Conscious Dreams' mushrooms are excellent products and have been grown and selected with great care and attention.

These mushrooms have been packed fresh so you can keep them in a fridge for 5-7 days. If you dry the mushrooms, put them near a heater for a couple of days. You can keep them dried for a few months.

Don't use If pregnant, nursing, depressed, you use medications, driving motorized vehicles, younger than 18 years old, in combination with stimulant or alcohol.

Carefull: Treat the mushroom with respect, be alert to your environment and assist those who take mushrooms for the first time. If so, the spirit of the mushroom will show you more of yourself and of the secrets and the universe.

HAVE A WONDERFULL FLIGHT TO YOUR INSIDE !!!



Fig. 122. Packaged tray of Psilocybe cubensis for sale. From Conscious Dreams Collective (Kokopelli Head Shop, the Nederlands, 1998.

One fresh dose of Copelandia cyanescens (10 grams fresh sold for 25 guilders, approximately \$12. 50 U.S. 1998 price (Fig. 123).

Conscious Dreams Product Information

Amsterdam, Kerkstraat 117, 020-6266907 • Warmoesstraat 12, 020-4217000 • Breda, Hangdijk 141, 076-5146184.

Panaeolus Cyanescens

(The Hawaiian)

This mushroom gives a fast, intens trip, very visual

Content: Dry: 1 gram. Fresh: 10 grams.

Effect: The magic mushroom brings you a visionary, dreamy state of

consciousness.

Use: You can eat the mushroom so the psilocybine will be absorbed in your body through your mouth. Chewing it well & slowly will improve the effects and save your stomach. You can also make tea from the mushrooms. Cook some water slowly, keep the fire low and leave the mushrooms in for about 20 mins. Pour the water and mix with a caffeine free tea. Don not sweeten the tea! If you like you can eat the residue for a stronger effect. Take the mushrooms on an

Dosage: Dried

(mild trip) 0,5-1,0 gr (intens trip)

If this is your first trip, do not exceed half the dose After 30 minutes you will notice the mushrooms will start working. You will feel different. You will get relaxed and laughy. The visualisations will start that last 4-6 hours,

empty stomach in a quiet natural environment or at home.

depending on the dosage.

Advice: 1 Drink lots of water. If you feel a bit sick or if you want to neutralise the effect, eat something light, take a high dose of vitamine C (1gr.) or have something sweet. 2 We do not advice you to smoke a joint before or during the

trip because it can deminish the effect. Smoking a joint afterwards may cause flashacks, even days after you have

tripped.
3 Don not use mushrooms more often than once every few weeks. You will need more for similar effects and it's important to take some time to do something with the insights you have gained.

Keeping: Conscious Dreams' mushrooms are excellent products and have been grown and selected with great care and attention.

These mushrooms have been packed fresh so you can keep them in a fridge for 5-7 days. If you dry the mushrooms, put them near a heater for a comple of days. You can keep them dried for a few months.

Don't use If pregnant, nursing, depressed, you use medications, driving motorized vehicles, youngerthan 18 years old, in combination with stimulant or alcohol.

Carefull: Treat the mushroom with respect, be alert to your environment and assist those who take mushrooms for the first time. If so, the spirit of the mushroom will show you more of yourself and of thesecrets and the universe.

HAVE A WONDERFULL FLEHT TO YOUR INSIDE !!!



Fig. 123. Packaged tray of Copelandia (Panaeolus) cyanescens (Hawaiian strain). 10 Grams Fresh. Fresh Mushrooms of Tiel, Nederlands. 2005.

The sclerotia of *Psilocybe tampanensis* (15 grams dried) sold for 25 guilders ea., approximately \$12.50 U.S. 1998 prices (Fig. 124). These latter three product are sold in plastic trays with an enclosed information sheet about psilocybin mushrooms for the perspective buyers.



Fig. 124a. The sclerotia of *Psilocybe tampanensis*. Fresh Mushrooms of Tiel, Nederlands. Now known as Magic Truffles.

Each tray of mushrooms offered by the Conscious Dreams Smart Shoppes in the Nederlands are accompanied by an instruction sheet on how to take the mushrooms and what their effects are. The sheets are in English on one side and on the other are translations in German, Spanish, French, Italian and Portuguese. Additionally, each individual kit states that "the magic mushroom brings you a visionary, dreamy state of consciousness." The sheet for *Psilocybe cubensis* suggests that "this mushroom gives

a moderate, very visual trip." The sheet for *Panaeolus cyanescens* (Hawaiian) suggests that "this mushroom gives a fast, intense, very visual trip" and the sheet for the 15 gram tray of *Psilocybe tampanensis* suggests that this sclerotia gives a strong, introspective, mental trip.



Fig. 124b. the Sclerotia of Psilocybe galindoi (Syn.=Psilocybe mexicana).

Pictured is a sheet from the Kokopelli Smart Shop on Warmoesstraat 12 in Amsterdam describing the effects from their *Psilocybe tampanensis* sclerotia (Fig. 113). Interestingly, Real Concepts, in their ad (see Fig. 125), also described the different effects of various mushroom species. Conscious Dreams collective is a group of several Smart Shoppes in the Nederlands (including the Kokopelli Smart Shoppe) that provide instruction sheets on how to dose. Those sheets also provide its intended buyers of the possible adverse effects of psilocybin mushrooms.

It should be mentioned that there were four mushroom farms in the Nederlands that supplied fresh mushrooms to all of the 300 or more Smart Shoppes that existed in the Nederlands prior to the 2 Dec 2008 ban on the mushrooms. Of those Smart Shoppes. The majority of mushrooms came from Fresh Mushrooms of Tiel followed by Pro Care of Hazerwoude-Dorp. However, numerous Smart Shoppes put their own labels on their packaging, such as the Inner Visions at the Kokopelli Smart Shop in Amsterdam.

Conscious Dreams Product Information

Amsterdam, Kerkstraat 117, 020-6266907 • Warmoesstraat 12, 020-4217000 • Breda, Haagdijk 141, 076-5146184.

Psilocybe Tampanensis

(The Philosophers Stone)

This mushroom gives a strong, introspective mental trip.

Content: Fresh: 15 grams.

The magic mushroom brings you a visionary, dreamy state of Effect:

consciousness.

You can eat the mushroom so the psilocybine will be Use:

absorbed in your body through your mouth. Chewing it well & slowly will improve the effects and save your stomach. You can also make tea from the mushrooms. Cook some water slowly, keep the fire low and leave the mushrooms in for about 20 mins. Pour the water and mix with a caffeine free tea. Don not sweeten the tea! If you like you can eat the residue for a stronger effect. Take the mushrooms on an empty stomach in a quiet natural environment or at home.

Dosage: Fresh

3-7 gr 7-15 gr (mild trip) (intens trip)

If this is your first trip, do not exceed half the dose

After 30 minutes you will notice the mushrooms will start working. You will feel different. You will get relaxed and laughy. The visualisations will start that last 4-6 hours. depending on the dosage.

Advice: 1 Drink lots of water. If you feel a bit sick or if you want to neutralise the effect, eat something light, take a high dose of vitamine C (1gr.) or have something sweet,

2 We do not advice you to smoke a joint before or during the trip because it can deminish the effect. Smoking a joint afterwards may cause flashbacks, even days after you have

tripped. 3 Don not use mushrooms more often than once every few weeks. You will need more for similar effects and it's important to take some time to do something with the

insights you have gained.

Keeping: Conscious Dreams' mushrooms are excellent products and These mushrooms have been packed fresh so you can keep them in a fridge for 5-7 days. If you dry the mushrooms, put them near a heater for a couple of days. You can keep them

dried for a few months.

Don't use If pregnant, nursing, depressed, you use medications, driving motorized vehicles, younger than 18 years old, in

combination with stimulant or alcohol.

Carefull: Treat the mushroom with respect, be alert to your environment and assist those who take mushrooms for the first time. If so, the spirit of the mushroom will show you more of yourself and of the secrets and the universe.

HAVE A WONDERFULL FLIGHT TO YOUR INSIDE !!!

Fig. 125a. Fact sheet on the effects of *Psilocybe tampanensis* sclerotia. Kokopelli Smart Shoppe, Amsterdam.



Fig. 125b. A graphic shroom designed by John W. Allen.

A Recent Report and Observation

A United Nations paper (Seigel 1985), that reviewed current drug use among California teenagers in 1985 reported that

"psilocybin mushrooms are the hallucinogenic drug of choice among young people in California. This trend has been supported by the proliferation of sale of mushroom spores and growing kits which enable users to cultivate their own products cheaply, reliably, and directly. The most common cultivated species has been [and still is] P[silocybe] cubensis, selling for approximately \$10.00 per unit (usually one dried gram)."

This report further states that the

"use of psilocybin may decrease" one reason being that "the inconvenience of growing and the storing of psilocybin mushrooms is likely to result in their decreasing use."

This same government funded report also states that a decrease in the use of these mushrooms by the youth of California might also come about because of the availability of many newer designer drugs, some of which are not, as yet, under the control of the federal government. Today, those research chemicals have since been prohibited by law.

Three misleading and confusing factors pertaining to this report should be mentioned and clarified:

- 1. Most teenagers who purposely consume psychoactive fungi for recreational purposes only require one dried gram of *Psilocybe cubensis* to achieve an altered state of consciousness, while the normal recommended clinical dosage for this species had previously been reported as being from 3-5 dried grams (Stein, 1958; Ott, 1976, 1978, 1993). This higher dosage would be relatively comparable or equivalent to the amount of mushrooms eaten during a Mazatec healing and curing ceremony. If teenagers were to consume a larger amount of mushrooms they would most likely "run the risk of a negative [(not dysphoric)] reaction" to the inebriation. Most teenagers feel content with the mild one gram dosage which is not a danger to their health.
- 2. Although it is true that many teenagers are involved one way or another in the illegal use of both illicit and legal drugs--the primary ones being

alcohol, tobacco and *Cannabis*—there are just as many who may be prone to experiment with psychoactive fungi. However, those who do most likely would never be involved in their cultivation; the reason being, many teenagers who use psychoactive mushrooms know how to pick them and would rather pick them than grow them. This would be applicable since many young people would not have enough patience required, for the time involved, in growing them.

3. Large quantities of *Psilocybe cubensis* can easily be grown quite efficiently in the space of a walk-in-closet or small room. Over the past fifteen years, one of the authors (JWA) has been most fortunate in being able to gain the confidence of several growers, many of whom allowed him to observe both small and large scaled cultivation operations in progress. One observation which JWA became aware of was that none of the growers of *Psilocybe cubensis* whom the author met with had ever felt or thought that it was an inconvenience in growing or storing their entheogenic fungi crops.

Current Trends in Use, Cultivation, and Marketing of Psilocybian Fungi

A recent survey of 1,507 students conducted on the campuses of the University of California in Los Angeles and at the California State University in Northridge indicates that out of 17% of the students who completed questionnaires regarding their use of hallucinogenic drugs over 85% had experimented with psychoactive fungi. The same report also shows that half of the 85% had never used any other illicit drugs whatsoever (Thompson *et al.*, 1985).

As Angus McDonald (1980) recently pointed out, the resurgent interest in hallucinogenic mushrooms among anthropologists and popular users has far exceeded that of the mycologists and psychopharmacologists who study them.

This current trend in consuming "magic mushrooms" for ludibund purposes had slowly become the new drug of choice among student drug users (2000) and members of today's youth-orientated drug subculture. This growing popularity can be attested to by the many books and magazine articles published during the last forty-five years. Another published survey on the use of Copelandia [Panaeolus] cyanescens in the Hawaiian Islands (Merlin & Allen, 1993) showed that most young people, as well as adults were aware of the use of these fungi in their state. They (the mushrooms) have also been reported as a drug of choice by young drug users who cultivate them in California (Siegel, 1985); Canada (Anon, 1988); Great Britain (Young, et al., 1982).

Mushroom Cultivation Workshops

Because of the recent growing interest and worldwide popularity of psychoactive mushrooms, numerous conferences dealing with the many varied sundry fields related to the study of psychoactive plants and fungi are held annually in many regions of the United States, and along the West Coast, especially in the PNW of the United States. Furthermore, many other drug orientated conferences and symposiums are held annually in Europe, Mexico, Central, and South America, and even in Australia.

The creation of these conferences and workshops and the need for them, came about in order to disseminate reliable facts and information concerning the history and effects which these magical healing plants and mushrooms have placed upon society. The primary focus of mushroom forums and conferences is to provide those in attendance with many different levels of multi-disciplinary fields of endeavor, forums and panel discussions, including lectures on many of the various aspects of the mushrooms species around the world.

Some of these lectures concern the origins and use of hallucinogenic plant substances and the traditional use of psychoactive mushrooms in primitive societies versus their recent use as a ludible drug by today's drug taking subculture, treatments in certain kinds of cancer, clinical psychiatry, and cluster headaches.

Several workshops covered many different aspects involved in the cultivation of edible and psychoactive species. Workshops at these conferences provide the basics of mushroom cultivation to those who are interested in growing their own. These include instructions on sterile and liquid culture techniques, preparation of mushroom composts, how to prepare pasteurized wheat straw and new and improved methods of casing.

Topics under discussion at these lectures and symposium workshops include: How to identify edible and wild mushroom species, light microscopy, their histories describing both the cultural and ethnological use of psychoactive fungi by primitive peoples, mushroom photography, toxic and poisonous mushroom identification and workshops on the taxonomy and identification of psilocybin mushrooms (Fig. 127).



Fig. 126. Graphic Designed Shroom Visual by John W. Allen.



Fig. 127. Dr. Gastón Guzmán presents a workshop on the identification of psilocybian fungi at the 2nd International Conference on Hallucinogenic Mushrooms at Fort Worden, Port Townsend, Wa. October, 1977. To Guzmán's left is Jeremy Bigwood.

Myco-Media, an Olympia, Washington, based organization, was the first organization to hold annual mushroom conferences each fall in Oregon and Washington. Most people who attend these conferences do so out of their natural love for wild edible fungi and also in the hopes of broadening their education and knowledge in this particular field of study. A few who attend appear only interested in learning the secrets of the Mexican "magic mushrooms" and where to find them in America.

A New Trend: Outdoor Cultivation in the Pacific Northwest

Another recent trend, which developed as an outgrowth by many mushroom aficionados who attended these mushroom workshops, concerns outdoor natural propagation of several varieties of psychoactive fungi commonly found growing in the Pacific Northwest United States. While many individuals are busy spending their spare time in the closets and basements of their homes attempting to fruit mushrooms in mason jars, aquariums mycobags and/or bed boxes, others have taken up the hobby of outdoor propagation.

Many of the cold weather species of *Psilocybe* are more potent than the home cultivated *Psilocybe cubensis* and occur naturally in a wide variety of habitats, especially mulched garden environments and sometimes in lawns. Simple methods that

required only the transfer of fresh mycelium from one habitat to another have proven to be a successful venture.

About 20% of all mulched gardens which encompass office buildings, apartment housing complexes, and parks in the city of Seattle, Washington, and in the outlying suburban areas, were once mulched with a local brand of woodchip mulch known locally as 'Steer-co', primarily composed of a mixture of fine alder chips, maple and other hardwoods, layered on fresh top-soil, with liquid fertilizers. It was manufactured in Auburn, Washington, for Sawdust Supply of Seattle. They still market this product.

Another company, Bassett & Western of Woodinville, Washington, marketed a similar product known locally as "fertile soil." They also provided sod that produced several species common in lawns in the PNW. At least 70% of all areas mulched or sodded with these products were prolific in producing several varieties of psychoactive *Psilocybes*.

Among the more common species of *Psilocybes* to grace these man-made environments were *Psilocybe baeocystis* Singer & Smith, *Psilocybe cyanescens* Wakefield, and *Psilocybe stuntzii* Guzmán & Ott. Three other varieties which are sometimes found fruiting in small colonies in these vary same habitats were *Psilocybe cyanafibrillosa*, *Psilocybe pelliculosa* and *Psilocybe silvatica*. The latter two species can also be easily collected in large quantities in the clear cuts and pilings of logging sites situated throughout the Pacific Northwest. Logging sites that are 3-5 years after being cleared.

During the past twenty-five years, two newly detected species, both of which were once considered to be uncommon and quite potent in their psychoactive properties, have recently begun to appear in mulched gardens around the Seattle area and in the Tillamook and Astoria region of western Oregon. The Astoria/Hammond, Oregon species was identified as a new species in 1994 by Paul Stamets and Jochen Gartz as Psilocybe azurescens Stamets and Gartz (formerly known for over 20-years in Oregon by its local epithet as Psilocybe astoriensis)-(Gartz, 1996). Psilocybe azurescens has also been found fruiting in Vancouver, British Colombia and along the Oregon coast, even showing up in the San Francisco Bay area.

A second species that was misidentified in David Arora's Mushrooms Demystified as Psilocybe cyanescens (Fig. 128), was at first believed to be Psilocybe cyanafibrillosa Stamets, but actually was a new species recently described as Psilocybe allenii Boroviĉka, Rockefeller, and P. G. Werner (formerly known by two local Bay area epithets as Psilocybe cyanofriscosa and Psilocybe cyanofriscana) (Boroviĉka et al., 2012; Allen, 2014).



88. Psilocybe cyanescens, p. 371, stains blue when bruised.

Fig. 128. Psilocybe allenii in David Arora's Mushrooms Demystified. Mistakenly misidentified as Psilocybe cyanescens in this book.

Growers as well as users who are aware of these mushrooms and their man-made habitats have been observed gathering large chunks and sections of woodchips infested with the mycelium from any of the above mentioned species which they then transfer and/or inoculate with mycelia into large plastic bags filled with alder chips or 'Steer-Co' woodchip mulch.

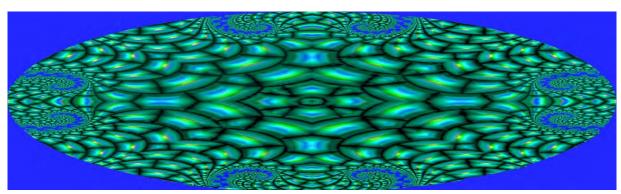


Fig. 129. Graphic Shroom Visual Design by John W. Allen.

The bags of chips and inoculated mycelium are then stored in a refrigerator until the mycelium has grown and spread throughout the bag (Figs. 130-131).



Fig. 130. Collected dried woodchips, branches, twigs, and stems of alder and maple, with pine needles, leaves and pieces of Blackberry brambles.



Fig. 131. 10-days later, *Psilocybe cyanescens* mycelia has colonized the collected branches, twigs or stems. Store until ready to transplant-transferred to outdoor environment.

After about ten days in the veggie drawer of a refrigerator, the inoculated mycelium will have spread throughout the bag. Once this has been accomplished, the bag of

mycelium then can be re-transferred by shredding it into an outdoor natural environment similar to the one from which the mycelium was originally extracted from. Since the discovery of this mushroom species, aficionados of *Psilocybe azurescens* have now successfully transplanted this species into growing locations in New York, New Mexico, Ohio, California, Austria, Switzerland, Italy and Germany. However, many only get one or two seasons of growth and the mushrooms do not seem to return after two years and are not known to have spread to other areas in their environment outside of the PNW.

The senior author (JWA) has also observed this procedure in progress throughout the many various stages required for the propagation of *Psilocybe cyanescens* and reports that this method does work. It is definitely a most reliable way to grow coldweather species of psychoactive fungi in an outdoor environment. Stamets and Chilton (1983) have also reported the successful cultivation of *Psilocybe cyanescens* by inoculating spawn which was grown on sawdust into soaked corrugated cardboard (see Stamets & Chilton, 1983). Mycelium from habitats of *Psilocybe cyanescens* and *Psilocybe azurescens* have been successfully transplanted from bags of mycelium into new outdoor locations from where they were originally collected from (Fig. 132). Mazatec and other Mexican Indians traditionally transplant sclerotia and substrate of *Psilocybe caerulescens* and other species to their home gardens (Ott, 1999). Interestingly, this is also common among cattle-tenders in Bali, and in certain areas of southern Thailand (Allen & Merlin, 1992).



Fig. 132. Outdoor cultivation of cold weather species. Top: *Psilocybe cyanescens*. Photos by R. Gee. Bottom: *Psilocybe azurescens*. Photo by Mark Herke.

An online cultivator produced a small crop of *Psilocybe azurescens* in a flower pot (Fig. 133).



Fig. 133. *Psilocybe azurescens*. Photos courtesy of Loki. Amsterdam. 2004. Below transferred Steerco woodchips produced clusters of *Psilocybe cyanescens* (Fig. 134).



Fig. 134. Outdoor transplant grow of *Psilocybe cyanescens*. And indoors in basement closets (Fig. 135), and in an old ice Box (Fig. 136).



Fig. 135. Indoor grow of *Psilocybe cyanescens* in a basement environment. Photo Courtesy of Rich Gee.

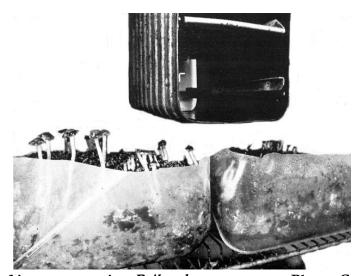


Fig. 136. An old refrigerator growing Psilocybe cyanescens. Photo: Courtesy of Rich Gee.

Two other species of psychoactive fungi that have been successfully cultivated in a similar manner indoors like that of *Psilocybe azurescens* and *Psilocybe cyanescens* using pasteurized wheat straw or rotted bales of composting hay as a growing medium were Panaeolus subbalteatus and *Copelandia cyanescens* (see Pollock, 1977; Stevens & Gee, 1977; Stamets & Chilton, 1983).

CUTIVATION TEKS FEATURED IN MAGAZINES CIRCA 1976-2007.

In an excerpt from the Brothers McKenna (1976), Jeremy Bigwood, writing under the pseudonym of Irimias the Obscure, was credited as the photographer (author) of a 2-page article, "How to keep a perpetual supply of psilocybin in your own home." This was the first *Psilocybe cubensis* grow tek on the home cultivation of *Psilocybe cubensis* that appeared in a national magazine (Irimias the Obscure, 1976). This was an exciting period in the history of psilocybian cultivation. Why, one may ask? Because between 1974 and 1980, more than half a dozen manuals were published, mostly in the Pacific Northwest and the West Coast on how to grow psilocybian fungi.

The article appeared in Issue 10 of *High Times Magazine* which at the time was less than a year and a half in age. The premier issue of *High Times Magazine* first appeared in the summer of 1974. Issue 2 was published in the fall of 1975, followed by issue 3 (winter, 1975), issue 4 (spring, 1975), issue 5 (Aug-Sept, 1975), issue 6 (Oct-Nov, 1975), issue 7 (Dec-Jan, 1975), and then, issue 8 (March, 1976). Finally on Issue 9 (May, 1976) *High Times Magazine* became a monthly publication...

While *High Times Magazine*, as of 1 March 2021, published 543 issues of their magazine, between 1976 through 1994, they had only published 5 short articles on the cultivation of hallucinogenic mushrooms (Obscure, Irimias the, 1976); Peele, 1988a, Peele, 1988b; Oss, O. T. and O. N. Oeric, 1989; Romero, Matias, 1995)-(Figs. 137-141).

Of course, there were other ephemeral publications that were also privy in sharing similar grow teks nationally in their short-lived magazines. These publications included *Head Magazine* in the U.S.A. (Peele, 1977a; Ito, 1978a, 1978b [see Fig. 142-143], which lasted about three years; *HiLife Magazine* (Peele, 1978b, Peele, 1979; Stamets, 1979a, Stamets, 1979b; Pollock, 1980); And *Heads Magazine*, a Canadian publication (Nicholas, L. G. and Kerry Ogamé, 2006b; Allen, 3007).

Other magazines that published articles on the history of the entheogenic fungi, as well as their identification included such publications as *Dealer*, *Flash*, *Rush*, *Stone Age*, and *Home Grown* (UK), all counter culture oriented magazines, eventually faded into the sunset within a couple of years. In 1979, a new drug oriented tabloid was published, featuring a 1-page pictorial on how to produce cubic yards of mushroom compost for the cultivation of *Psilocybe cubensis* (Mycellium, Sporus E., 1979). It was doubtful that this would have been a feasible method.

On the next 6 pages there are covers of those issues of *High Times* that provided to the public TEKS for the home cultivation of *Psilocybe cubensis* (Figs. 137-142).

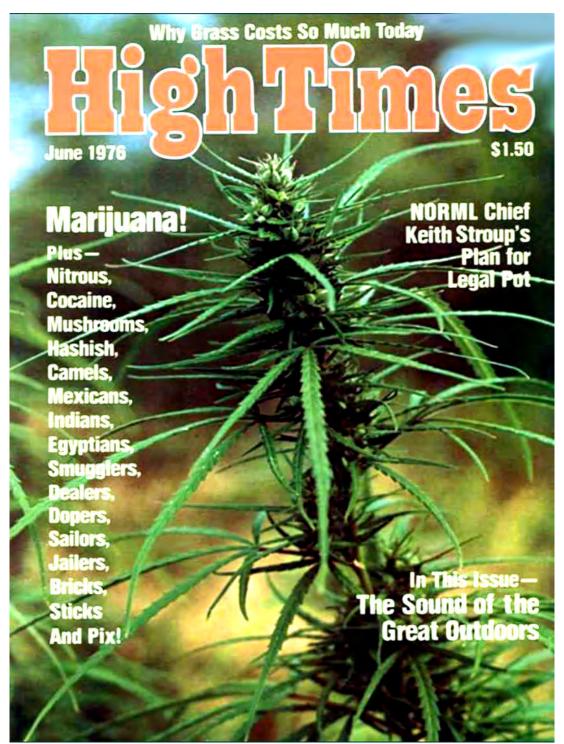


Fig. 137. *High Times Magazine* Issue 10:64-65. June, 1976. Photographs by Irimias the Obscure, a Pseud. for Jeremy Bigwood.

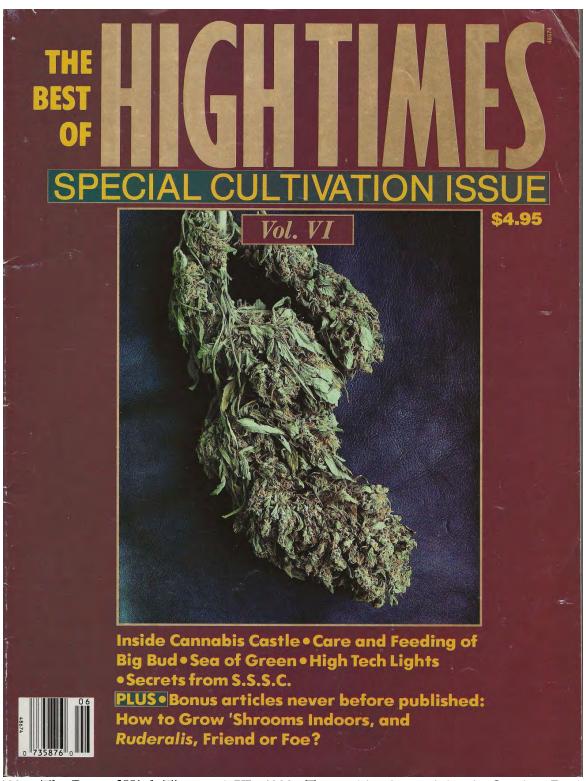


Fig. 138. *The Best of High Times* vol. VI. 1988. Two cultivation articles by Stephen Peele. (1): Cultivating wild exotic mushrooms. Basic Technique. (2): Growing mushrooms hydroponically.

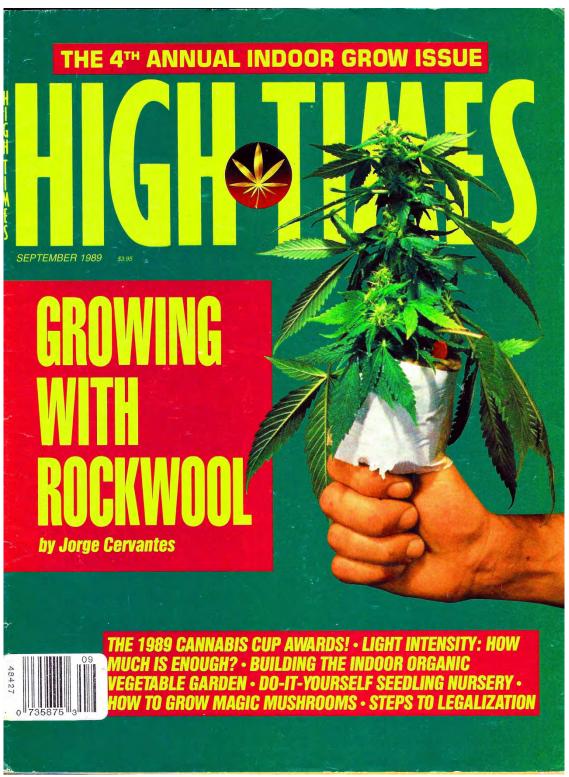


Fig. 139. *High Times Magazine* Issue 169. Oss, O. T. and O. N. Oeric excerpt from the Brothers McKenna Book. Septembers, 1989.

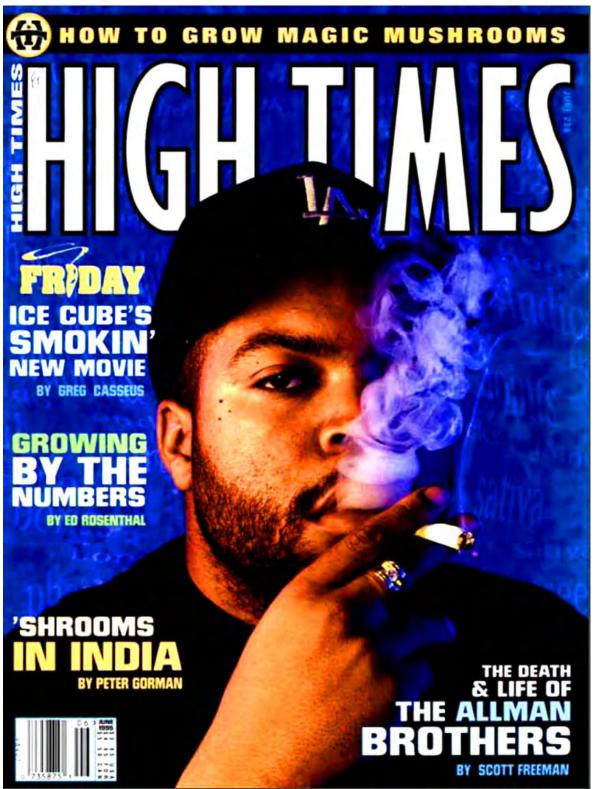


Fig. 140. High Times Magazine Issue 238. How to Grow Mushrooms. By Matias Romero (Anonymous). June, 1995.

In Figure 140, as shown above, there are two articles on magic mushrooms. One by Peter Gorman of his mushroomic sojourn in the Western Ghat mountains of India in the village hamlet of Tamilnadu, known as 'Mushroom City' to European hippies and backpackers who come seeking magic mushrooms...

The second article is presented on a new method for the cultivation of *Psilocybe cubensis*. The author is unknown yet used the pseudonym of Matias Romero, a name originally used by Dr. Steven Pollock.

Matías Romero is a town and municipality in Oaxaca in south-western Mexico. It is named after a Mexican politician and diplomat Matías Romero Avendaño.. It is also where Dr. Pollock's Psilocybe cubensis specimen came from that he sold cultures for in ads in High Times Magazine. Below is an ad for mushroom growing supplies attached to the end of the article credited to an anonymous writer using the pseudonym of Matias Romero. Most like it may have been Terence McKenna who is quoted on the front page of the article (Fig. 141).

Also, besides Fungi Perfecti and FS bookstore still in business, it is doubtful if the other companies advertising in this ad are still in business.

SOURCES: This is a partial listing of companies offering supplies and information of interest to the mycophile (mushroom lover). For a more compleat list, the FS Book Company (see below) sells a mushroom resource guide, Also check out the ads in this issue.

Fungi Perfecti PO Box 7634 Olympia, WA 98507 (206) 426-9292

Growing supplies, sterile air-filter units and components, edible mushroom kits and cultures, books and workshops.

MUSHROOM PEOPLE

PO Box 220 Summertown, TN 88483-0220 Questions: (615) 964-2200

Orders: (800) FUNGI-95 General supplies with an emphasis on shitake production. Excellent source for books and videos, along with.

workshops in a rural setting.

FS BOOK COMPANY PO Box 427457

Sacramento, CA 95842-7457 Questions: (916) 725-0341 Orders: (800) 635-8883 Common and exotic spores, mushroom resource guide, books.

PACIFIC EXOTICA SPORA

PO Box 11611 Honolulu, HI 96828 Like the name says, high quality, uncommon species from the islands.

compost and casing soil. Also offers LEGENDARY ETHNOBOTANICAL RESOURCES:

PO Box 1676

Coconut Grove, FL 33233 A great source for rare and unique botanicals, LER recently offered a petri

culture of S. cubensis for research purposes.

PSILOCYBE FANARICUS

1202 E Pike #783 Seattle, Wa 98122

Innovative spore-injection and growth medium makes the system a winner. The cutting edge. Send \$2 and SASE

For information.

Fig. 141. An advertisement for several companies offering mushroom growing supplies. High Times Magazine Issue 238. June, 1995.

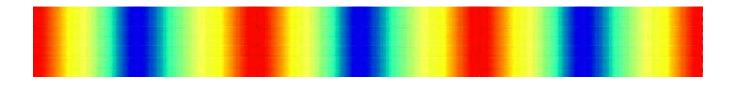




Fig. 142. *Head Magazine* Vol. 2. No. 8. March, 1978. Part I. How to Grow Psilocybin Mushrooms at Home. By Ito, a pseudonym for Jeremy Bigwood.



Fig. 143. *Head Magazine* Vol. 2. No. 9. April. 1978. Part II. How to Grow Psilocybin Mushrooms at Home. By Ito, a pseudonym for Jeremy Bigwood.

In April of 1979, David Tatelman, CEO and President of Homestead Book Co. of Seattle, Washington granted permission to *HiLife Magazine* to reprint excepts from Paul Stamets' first book, *Psilocybe Mushrooms and their Allies* in a two part series. Part one's cover is featured in (Fig. 144).

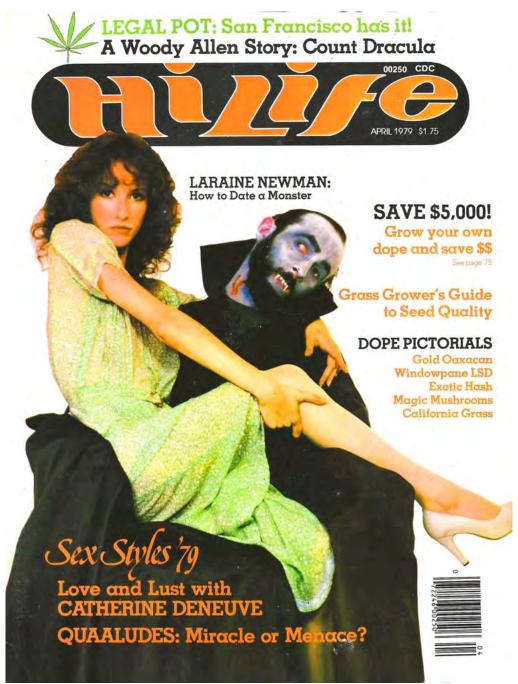


Fig. 144. *HiLife Magazine* Vol. 1. No. 4. Part I: Secrets of Cultivation. April, 1979. Part II: Cultivating Mushrooms in Grain appeared in *HiLife Magazine* Vol. 1. No. 5. May, 1979.

The Tak Mountain Cube. Spores were obtained from a fresh specimen harvested at 1000m. altitude at Taksinmaharat National Forest, Tak, Thailand. *In Vitro* grown. Image was then bubble-lized and plastic wrapped (Fig. 145).



Fig. 145. Graphic Shroom Image Designed by John W. Allen. Species is the Tak Mountain Cube, *Psilocybe cubensis*. Discovered by Dr. Prakitsin Sihanonth and John W. Allen. 4 July 2004.

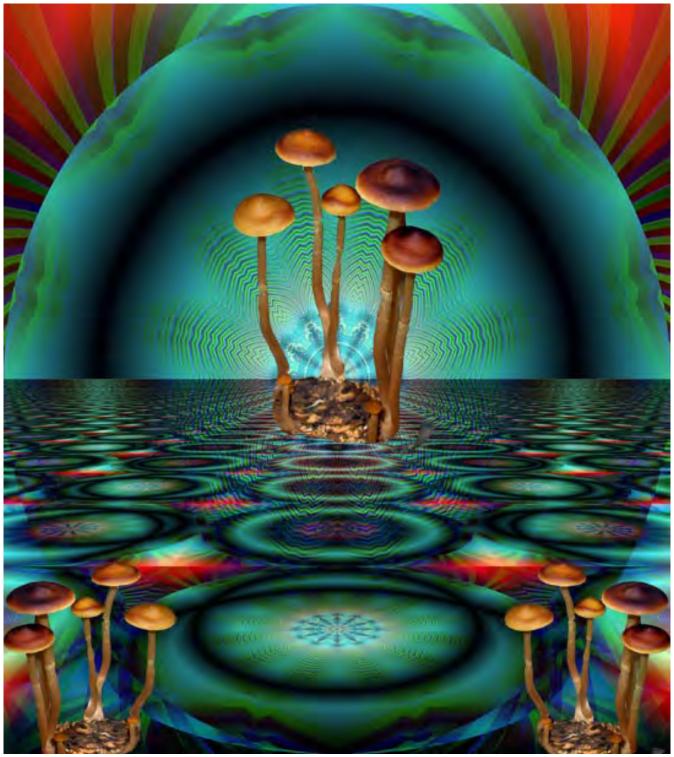


Fig. 146. Graphic Shroom Designed by John W. Allen. In vitro grown fresh specimens of *Psilocybe ovoideocystidiata*. From Ohio and cultivated by Dan Molter.

In 2006, a Canadian counter culture alternative to *High Times Magazine*, *Heads Magazine* [not to be confused with the 1970s-1980s U.S. magazine *Head*], published excerpts from L. G. Nicholas and Kerry Ogamé's, *Psilocybin Mushroom Handbook*. Besides noting the cultivation of *Psilocybe cubensis*, it also provided an outstanding method for the outdoor cultivation of *Psilocybe azurescens* and *Psilocybe cyanescens* (Fig. 147).

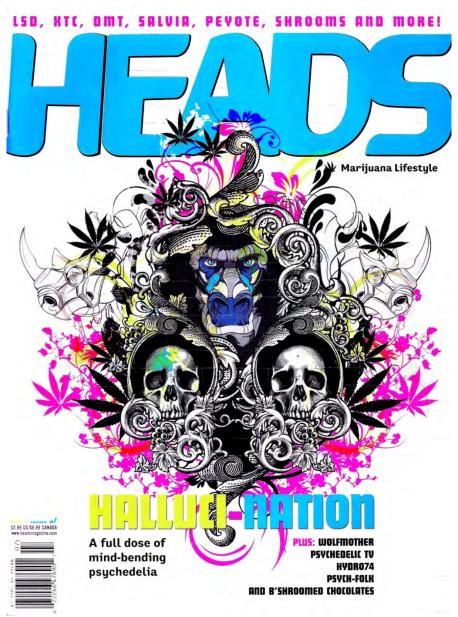


Fig. 147. Heads Magazine Vol. 6. No. 7 (Canadian). 2006. Psilocybe cubensis: a Magic Mushroom Harvest. Excerpts from Nicholas and Ogamé's Psilocybin Mushroom Handbook.

Psilocybin Mushroom Handbook Easy Indoor & Outdoor Cultivation

A thorough introduction to the cultivation of psychedelic mushrooms

"I do not recommend this mushroom for use by the general public. However, in my opinion, this species and its relatives can be helpful in sparking creativity in artists, philosophers, theologians, mathematicians...and other intellectual leaders."

-Paul Stamets, Mycelium Running

Psilocybin mushrooms are usually described in playful terms, but mushroom cultivation can be a mysterious and complicated process. In this new cultivation book, mycologists Nicholas and Ogamé reveal the joys of learning the unique biology and growing habits of the Fungi kingdom, illustrating proven techniques for cultivating abundant crops of magic mushrooms.

Psilocybin Mushroom Handbook journeys through the mushroom life cycle, giving simple and direct instructions for germinating and growing Psilocybe cubensis, the popular indoor species. It also explains how to grow outdoor species of Psilocybe that fruit on wood chips.

Along with concise directions, this guidebook is highly visual, with illustrations, photos, and charts accompanying the text. An extensive 32-page color section lets you watch the mushrooms grow with photographs that meticulously record the steps in each process from beginning to end of the mushroom life cycle. Color photos help any cultivator see what a fully colonized media should look like, identify mushroom parts and ripeness, as well as troubleshoot common problems. Each featured species of Psilocybe is also pictured to assist with identification.

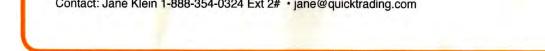
Nicholas and Ogamé build on pioneering techniques and innovations developed by mycological gurus Terence McKenna, Psilocybe Fanaticus, Paul Stamets and Wayne Rush. This handbook begins with an updated version of the simple and effective indoor method, PF Tek, which came to popularity in the early 1990s through Psilocybe Fanaticus's work. It then branches out, giving clear and complete instructions for agar and grain methods, which increases the budding mushroom cultivator's flexibility. Clear instructions on how to transfer spores, make spore syringes and spore prints, and store spores for later use allow the mushroomer to become self-sufficient and lower the reliance on outside sources. Those looking for ideas beyond cubensis will appreciate the inclusion of the outdoor section and the expansion into vari-

Psychedelic enthusiasts can look forward to the winning combination of useful, practical and well organized information with an enthusiasm and breadth of knowledge that this book brings together in such a concise and visually enjoyable format. It will become a foundational book for any devoted mushroomer's library.

Psilocybin Mushroom Handbook: Easy Indoor & Outdoor Cultivation Quick American Publishers • ISBN 0-932551-72 • Pub Date: April 2006 224 pages • 6" x 9" • \$19.95

Contact: Jane Klein 1-888-354-0324 Ext 2# • jane@quicktrading.com

ous species of Psilocybes that are compatible and obtainable in North America.



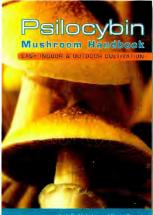


Fig. 148. A full page ad for Nicholas and Ogamé's Psilocybin Mushroom Handbook from Ed Rosenthal's Quick Trading Company's online site. Circa 2006.

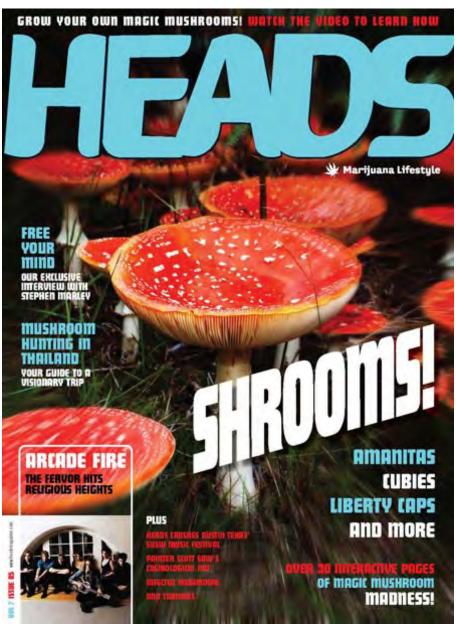
After more than 7 years of this Canadian alternative to *High Times*, *Heads Magazine* suddenly folded. leaving *High Times* as the primary counter culture drug magazine.



Fig. 149. *Heads Magazine* Vol. 7. No. 5. Proposed Cover for last issue of *Heads Magazine* in the summer of 2007.

Presented on the next page is the actual cover used for the final issue of *Heads Magazine* (Canadian) which was published online instead of in print (Fig. 149). It is a pictorial of the Fresh Mushroom Farm of Tiel, Nederlands, the world's finest producers of large quantities of cultivated *Psilocybe cubensis*, cultivating (two races, *Psilocybe* Columbian and *Psilocybe* Philipine Sic!). Those latter two names used in the Nederlands are not recognized or accepted by mycologists as valid species names. Other popular cultivated species at Fresh Mushrooms of Tiel included, *Copelandia cyanescens*, *Panaeolus subbalteatus*, and the sclerotia (truffles) of *Psilocybe mexicana* and *Psilocybe tampanensis*. While those species were common in 2005, on 2

December of 2008, Dutch Parliament banned the sale, possession, and distribution of 180 species of psilocybian mushrooms. However, they forgot to ban the sale and possession of mushroom spores (spore prints), grow kits, and the psychoactive sclerotia of two species, *Psilocybe mexicana* and *Psilocybe tampanensis* (Fig. 150). Today those species include the sclerotia of both *Psilocybe atlantis* and *Psilocybe galindoi*. https://www.scribd.com/doc/79336999/Amsterdam-s-Largest-Magic-Mushroom-Farms-by-John-W-Allen/.



Fig, 150. *Heads Magazine* Vol. 7. No. 5. 2007. Featured article on Fresh Mushrooms: A tour of the world's largest producer of Magic Mushrooms. *Heads* (Canadian). Their last issue.

STILL THE SPORES KEEP SREADING THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Circa - 1991-2021.

This advertisement is from the McKenna family and was originally used in their books and in small published journals by their friends. Shroom growers knew if they got their spores from Syzygy that they were clean from any contamination. These three ads appeared in 3 issues of *Psychedelic Illuminations* Magazine in the early to mid-1990s Fig. 151).

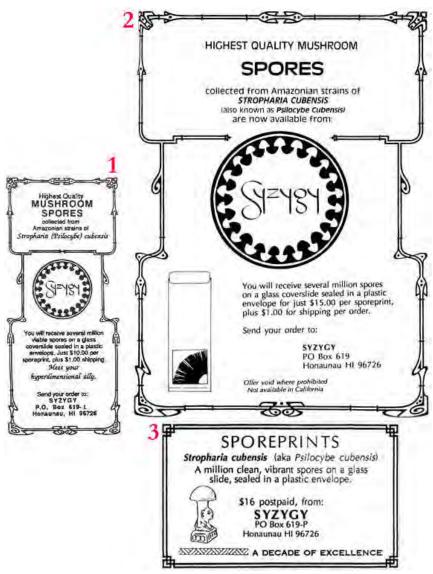


Fig. 151. Ads for spores from The McKenna Brothers spore bank. 1; *Psychedelic Illuminations* Issue 2. 1991. 2: *Psychedelic Illuminations* Issue 3. 1992-1993., and 3: *Psychedelic Illuminations* Issue 4. 1994, as well as in other similar publications. This appeared in 6 issues before P.I. folded.

Psylocybe Fanaticus

Psylocybe Fanaticus, also known as 'PF', Professor, and Billy McPherson

FAIL PROOF

Psylocybe cubensis spore injecting culture kits. One quart of pure cultures guaranteed! Fruitable! \$40. Psylocybe Fanaticus 1202 E, Pike #783, Seattle, Wa. 98122-3936.

1-High Times Issue192-August-1991. Page 70. PF's 1st ad.

INNOVATIVE, PSYLOCYBE

cubensis culturing kits, supplies & new techniques and info. Catalog \$1. Psylocybe Fanaticus, 1202 E. Pike, #783, Seattle, WA 98122.

2- High Times Issue195-Nov-1991-Page 70. Pr's 2nd ad.d

MAGIC MUSHROOM

Culturing kits, supplies, new techiques and info. catalog, \$1 Psylocybe Fanaticus, 1202 E. Pike #783, Seattle, WA 98122.

3- High Times Issue196-Dec-1991-Page 70. Pf's 3rd-4th ad.

MAGIC MUSHROOM KITS.

supplies, innovative techniques, info. Catalog S1, R.W.N., 1202 E. Pike #783, Seattle, WA 98122.

4- High Times -Issue198-Feb-1992-Page 70. Pf's 5th-6th ad.

Figs. 152a. Various ads from Psilocybe Fanaticus.

MAGIC MUSHROOM

Cultivation supplies. New Techniques. Catalog, \$2 & SASE. R.W.N. 1202 E. Pike #783, Seattle, WA 98122.

5- High Times Issue201-May-1992-Page 70.-PF's 7th-13th ad.

REVOLUTIONARY CUBENSIS

Cultivation techniques, Catalog- \$2 + \$.A.S.E, Psylocybe Fanaticus, 1202 E. Pike #783 Seattle, WA 98122.

6- High Times Issue207-Nov-1992-Page 61.

REVOLUTIONARY

Magic mushroom cultivation techniques. Catalog \$2 plus S.A.S.E., Psylocybe Fanaticus, 1202 E. Pike, #783, Seattle, WA 98122.

7- High Times Issue208-Dec-1992-Page 64.

MAGIC MUSHROOM

Revolutionary cultivation technique: catalog \$2 plus SASE, Psilocybe Fanaticus, 1202 E, Pike, #783, Scattle, WA 98122.

8-H High Times Issue209-Jan-PF-1993-Pag 64.

Figs. 152b. Various ads from Psilocybe Fanaticus.

MAGIC MUSHROOMS

P.F.s' revolutionary psylocybe cubensis cultivation techniques make all other methods & kits obsolete. Fabulous offers: \$2+S.A.S.E., Psylocybe Fanaticus, 1202 E. Pike #783, Seattle, WA 98122. 9- High Times Issue219-Nov-1993-Page 62.

MAGIC MUSHROOMS

P.F.'s Revolutionary Psylocybe Cubensis Cultivation Techniques make all other methods and kits obsolete - guaranteed, Fabulous offers - \$2+SASE, Psylocybe Fanaticus, 1202 E. Pike #783, Seattle, WA 98122.

10- High Times Issue221-Jan-1994-Page 62.

MAGIC MUSHROOMS P.F.s' Psylocybe Cubensis growing methods have been proven fail proof making all other kits obsolete. FABULOUS OFFERS \$2 + s.a.s.e. P.F. 1202 E. Pike #783 Seattle Wa. 98122

11- High Times Issue222-Feb-1994-Page 63.

```
MAGIC MUSHROOMS
P.F.'s Psylocybe
Cubensis growing
methods make all
other kits & books
obsolete.
FABULOUS OFFERS
$2 + s.a.s.e.
PSYLOCYBE
FANATICUS
1202 E. Pike #783
Seattle Wa. 98122
```

12- High Times Issue223-Mar-1994-Page 63.

Figs. 152c. Various ads from Psilocybe Fanaticus.

MAGIC MUSHROOMS
P.F.'s Psylocybe
Cubensis growing
methods make all
other books, videos
& kits - obsolete.
FABULOUS OFFERS
\$2 + s.a.s.e.
PSYLOCYBE
FANATICUS
1202 E. Pike #783
Seattle Wa. 98122

Fig. 152d-13- High Times Issue224-April-1994-Page 61.

This next ad for Psilocybe Fanaticus appeared in issues 5-9 of *Psychedelic Illuminations* (See Fig. 153e).

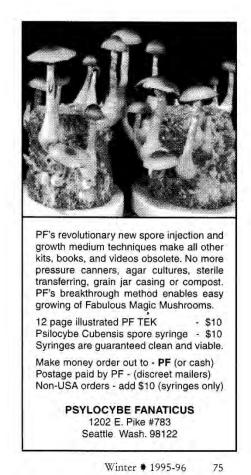


Fig. 152e. Psylocybe Fanaticus (PF) ad in Psychedelic Illuminations Issue 5-9. 1994.

MAGIC MUSHROOMS

P.F.s' Revolutionary New growing methods make all other books, videos and kits - obsolete. Fabulous offers \$2 + S.A.S.E.

Psylocybe Fanaticus 1202 E. Pike # 783 Seattle, WA 98122

Fig. 152f-14- High Times Issue228-August-1994-Page 63. This issue ran for 14 months.

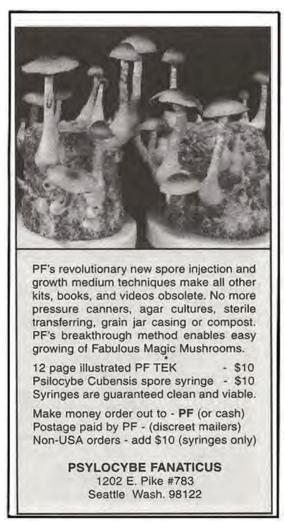


Fig. 152g-15- *High Times* Issue242-Oct-1995-Page 85.-1st-PhotoAd. This issue ran for 12 Issues. This as also appeared in *Psychedelic Illuminations* Issue 8. 1995.

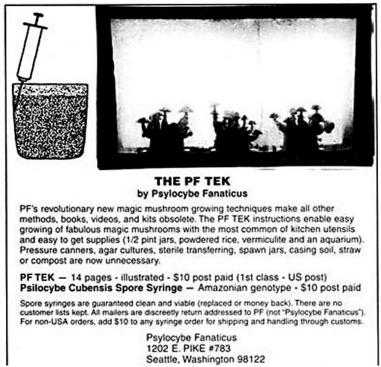


Fig. 152h-16-17. *High Times* Issue 253-254. Sept and Oct 1996. NEW PF-Tek. This ad ran for two issues.



Figs. 152i. Various ads from Psilocybe Fanaticus.

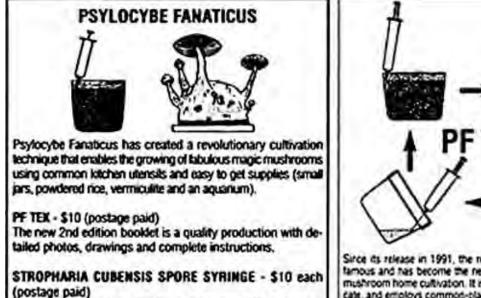
Psilocybe Fanaticus ran his ads sporadically, constantly changing them every few issues. The next two ads, 20 and 21 were no different than his previous ads. In fig. 20-21, issue 264 ran in August and September of 1997, and in Fig. 22, that issues ad was new and was changed again in issue that issue 266 ran from October of 1997 for 5 issues from Issue 266 to Issue-270.

In Issues 264-265, PF used color for the first time, however, when Issue 266 appeared, PF had reverted his ads back to black and white. In Fig. 22 (issue 271), again a new ad was placed. Then in Fig. 23, Issue PF another new ad that ran for only two issues. So PF once again ran an ad for several issues with Fig. 24 (issues 274-283). His next ad, Fig. 25 (issue 283) was once again in full color, and was ¼ of a page in length.



Fig. 20-21. Left: *High Times* Issue 264. August 1997. NEW PF-Tel. Right: HT-Issue 266. October 1997.

Figs. 152j. Various ads from Psilocybe Fanaticus.



The spores come from the finest genotype (PF strain - last fruiting amazonian white stem). The spore syringes are guaranteed uncontaminated and viable (replaced or money refunded). Non USA orders add \$10 for postage. There are no customer or mailing lists kept and all mailers are return addressed to PF, not "Psylocybe Fanaticus".

For the latest cutting-edge info and Internet links, check out the PF web site at: http://www.fanaticus.com or web search with FANATICUS.

Motice and warning: Stropharia Cubensis mushrooms contain the contraband compounds psilocybin and psilocin. There are no federal laws prohibiting these spores. Pf distributes these spores and this document for scientific and entheogenic research only.

PSYLOCYBE FANATICUS P.O. Box 22009 Seattle Washington 98122 USA



Since its release in 1991, the revolutionary PF TEX is now world famous and has become the new standard in the realm of magic mushroom home cultivation. It is simple, precise and easy to replicate, and employs common-place supplies (small jars, powdered rice, vermiculite and an aquanium).

For the latest in cutting-edge into and Internet links, check out the PF web site at http://www.tanaticus.com or web search with FANATICUS.

PF TEX - The book of complete illustrated instructions - \$10 (first class postage paid).

STROPHARIA CUBENSIS SPORE SYRINGE - (PF genotype - tast fruting amazonian white stem) — \$10 each (first class postage paid). The spore syringes are guaranteed uncontaminated and viable (replaced or money refunded). Non USA orders add \$10 for postage. There are no customer or mailing lists kept and all mailers are return addressed to PF, not Psylocybe Fanaticus.

Notice and miniming. Striphania Cuberrus must record contain the controlland compounds, puricy on and paleons. There are no federal lains prohibiting. These spores and this document for scientific and entheogenic research only.

PSYLOCYBE FANATICUS P.O. Box 22009 Seattle, WA 98122 USA

Fig. 152k.- 22-23. Left: *High Times* Issue 271. March 1998, Right. HT-Issue 272. April 1978. – NeW PF-Tek Ads

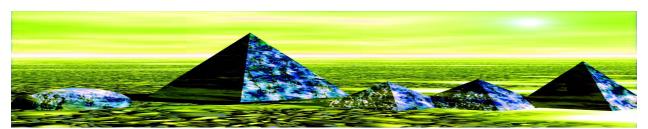


Fig. Graphic art designed by john W, Allen

Figs. 1521. Various ads from Psilocybe Fanaticus.



Fig152m.-22-23. Left: High Times Issue 273. Ma7 1998, Right. High Times Issue 274. June 1998. NEW PF-Tek.

Issue 274 in June of 1998 ran until Issue 284 in April of 1999. And then Issue 288 (Fig. 25) which appears in full color was a one/sixth of a page ad. And this ad ran one time only (Fig. 153j)..



Fig. 152n-25- High Times Issue 285. May 1999. NEW PF-Tek. In full color.

The image below appeared in the next three issues of *High Times Magazine* in issues 286, 287, and issue 288. This was PF's last ad in black and white as presented here (Figure 152o.



26- High Times Issue 286. June 1999. Same ad as in Fig. 23.

Fig. 1520. Various ads from Psilocybe Fanaticus.

Below is Psilocybe Fanaticus' last ad in *High Times Magazine* (Fig. 152p), featuring a color example of the PF Cake, his trademark Crème de la mint.. This ad was his third attempt at color and it ran from Issue 289 in September of 1999 until May of 2003 in Issue 332, exactly two months after the raid and arrest of Billy McPherson (aka PF) by several drug enforcement agents in January of 2003. After this raid, occurred, three of the most successful *High Times* spore vendors stopped their advertisements in June of 2003, and then returned in the late fall of 2004. Those Vendors were Homestead Book Co., The Hawkseye, and Space Imports.

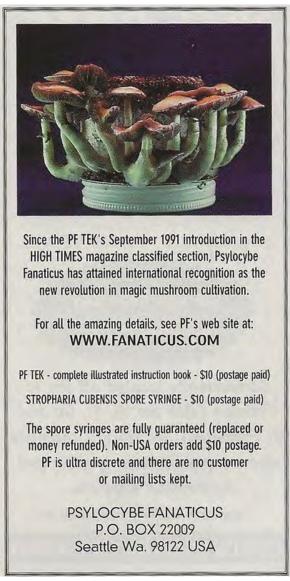


Fig. 152p.-27- High Times Issue289-Issue 313. September 2001-. PF's Final Ad in High Times Magazine.

In 1996, Jon Hanna published a compilation of his first five issues of his Psychedelic Resource List. Below is Jon Hanna's blurb for Psilocybe Fanaticus as of 1996.

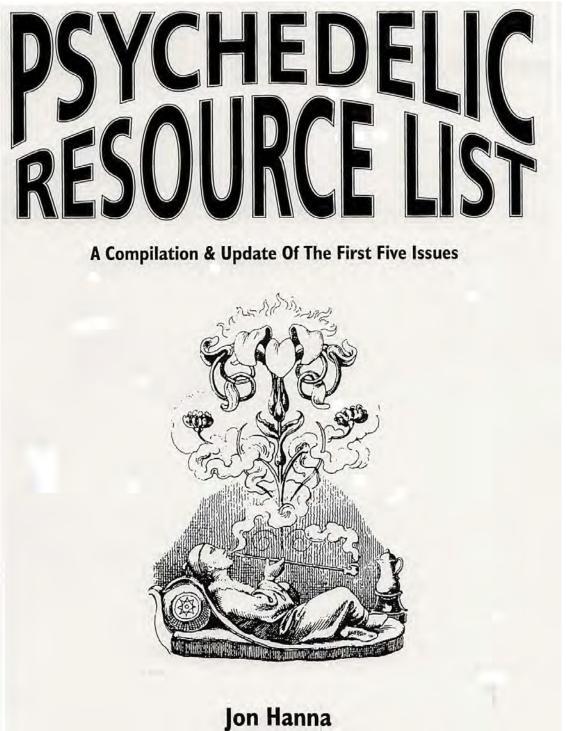


Fig. 152q. Jon Hanna's 1996, Psychedelic Resource List. SOMA Graphics.

Psylocybe Fanaticus

1202 E. Pike #783 Dept. R Seattle, WA 98122

E-mail: pf@pf.seanet.com \$2 Catalog + SASE Prices include shipping. Spore Syringe - \$1-/ea

Growing Instructions - \$10

This company has developed the easiest method for mushroom growing. You won't need a sterile glove box or have to worry about comtamination to nearly the degree of other methods. The problem is low yield, you will not grow as many mushrooms with their technique as you will with conventional methods; this method will only realistically provide enough for personal use. If you have never grown mushrooms before and want to invest in the minimum amount of equipment, then this is a good technique to start with. All you will need is a small pressure canner or micro aquarium or plexiglass to build an equivalent container. Psilocybe Fanaticus sells spore syringes, which are 10cc syringes filled with spores and water. One syringe will innouculate ten 1/2 pint jars which is plenty to get you started. The growing instructions are accurate and easy to follow.

Fig. 152r. PF in Jon Hanna's No Date, *Psychedelic Resource List*. SOMA Graphics.

PSYLOCYBE FANATICUS 1202 E. Pike #783 (DEPT. PRL) Seattle, Washington 98122

http://www.fanaticus.com

Psylocybe Fanaticus offers *Psilocybe cubensis* spore syringes: 10cc blunted needle syringe loaded with spores in water. The spores are an Amazonian genotype that fruits on a wide variety of substrates. All syringes are guaranteed viable and uncontaminated for six months. Each syringe will inoculate from five to ten 1/2 pint jars. Syringes are \$10.00 each (USA postpaid).

Psylocybe Fanaticus and the "P.F. Technique" have been pumped to me repeatedly by enthusiastic customers. I haven't heard one major complaint about the P.F. Technique (except by seasoned pros, who have either modified the technique, or developed more specific techniques for their own needs). Basically, P.F. has removed the need for a glovebox or sterile environment. By doing this, P.F. has opened up the field of mushroom growing to even the laziest, unhygenic slob (hurrah!). Psylocybe Fanaticus also offers a twelve page pamphlet (\$10.00) which covers all aspects of growing, spore printing, and drying these mushrooms. Their "heatless desiccation" method of drying struck me as a good innovation. If your a neophyte mycophile, P.F. is the place to start.

Fig. 152s. PF in Jon Hanna's 1996, Psychedelic Resource List. SOMA Graphics.

ISLAND SPORE CO. (HAWAIIAN DELIGHTS)

Before there was Pacific Exotic Spora (PES), there was a company named "Island Spore Co., Honolulu, HI. They sold seeds of Hawaiian plants, as well as spores for Copelandia/Panaeolus species. They may or may not have been an early version of PES. I have been unable to find anyone who knows anything about this company. Ron Piper of Psychedelic Illuminations would of known this company and he is hard to locate these days. This company ran ads in the High Times Magazine's Classified ad section Under the name of Hawaiian Delights. Their first ad offering spores for Copelandia/Panaeolus cyanescens prints appeared in Issue 34 of High Times in October of 1986. Besides spore prints, this vendor also sold seeds for Baby Hawaiian Woodrose Seeds, Kava Kava, Betel Nut, and imported Papaver somniferum (opium poppy seeds). They advertised spores until Issue 166 in June of 1989. Their ads continued to run after that but offered no spores. Only their seeds.

HAWAIIAN PSILOCYBIN

Sporeprints. 1 Panaeolus Print for \$10,1 Huge tropic Panaeolus Print for \$20, 1 bag of sterilized Hawaiian compost for \$15. Money orders and checks accepted. Island Spore Co., PO Box 8055, Hon., Hawaii 96830.

Fig. 153a. Island Spore Companies first ad listed as Hawaiian Delights. *High Times Magazine* Issue 12834. April 1986.

HAWAIIAN DELIGHTS: One

Hawaiian Panaeolus cyanescens Spore Print for \$15.00. One Bag of Hawaiian Sterilized Top Soil or Compost for \$15.00. Baby or Regular Hawaiian Woodrose seeds for \$20.00 (specify). Island Spore Co., P. O. Box 8055, Honolulu, Hawaii, 98630.

Fig. 153b. 2nd Ad in High Times Magazine Issue 136. December 1866.

HAWAIIAN PSILOCYBIN Sporeprints. 1 Panaeolus Print for \$10, 1 Huge tropic Panaeolus Print for \$20, 1 bag of sterilized Hawaiian compost for \$15. Money orders and checks accepted. Island Spore Co., PO Box 8055, Hon., Hawaii 96830.

Fig. 153c. 3rd Ad in High Times Magazine Issue 140. April, 1987.

HAWAIIAN DELIGHTS:
Baby or Regular Hawaiian Wood
Rose Seeds for \$20.00; One
Hawaiian Panaeolus Cyanescens
Spore Print for \$15.00; One Bag of
Hawaiian Sterilized Top Soil or
Compost for \$15.00; Betel Nuts
\$10.00; Kava-Kava \$20.00;
Imported Poppy Seeds \$10.00;
One Dozen Anthurium Flowers
for your Lover, delivered \$30.00.
Island Spore Co., PO Box 8055,
Honolulu, Hawaii 96830.

Fig. 153d. 4th ad in High Times Issue145. September 1987.

The above ad ran in various sizes from Issue 145 to Issue 166 in *High Times Magazine* until June of 1989. After that they ran three 1/5th of a page ads for only their seeds and offered no more spores. They ran a total of 40 Ads. For their spore venture, In Issue 167 (See Figure 153e and Figure 153f on the following page. Beginning in Issue 167's classified ad page, Island Spore Company placed a small classified ad directing readers to another page for a new ad as shown in Figure 153e. That ad refers to another page for their new ad in which they offered only seeds of several species of tropical psychoactive plants, but offered no more spores for sale. Each following issue of *High Times* from Issue 167 in July of 1989 to Issue 173 in

January of 1990, displayed that same small classified ad directing readers to a page featuring their new larger ad in each Issue, ending in Issue 173 in January of 1990.

HAWAIIAN DELIGHTS: See our new ad on page 29. Island Spore Co.

Fig. 153e. Island Spore Co. small Ccassified ad *High Times Magazine* Issue 167. July 1989. This ad directed readers to a larger ad featured below and ran until Issue 173, January 1990.



Fig. 153f. Island Spore Co. new large ad. *High Times Magazine*, Issue 167. July 1989. Featured in each following Issue ending in Issue 173. January 1990.

In Hawaii, Pacific Exotic Spora had been selling spores for Hawaiian *Psilocybe cubensis*, however, the species does not occur naturally in Hawaii except in someone's basement or attic. According to several online mushroom websites, it was said that the spores were either from Mexico or from the Gulf Coast of America.

FYI, Pacific Exotic Spora is also known as PES and PESA. Their company also offered spores for *Copelandia* species (*Copelandia cyanescens* and *Copelandia tropicalis*). While the former species of *Copelandia* is common in the Hawaiian Islands, the latter is considered rare. *Copelandia* species are also sold as *Panaeolus*.



Fig. 154. Ad for Pacific Exotica Spora. Hawaii. Psychedelic Illuminations Issues 5-7. 1994-1995.

Here the authors present two pages from their company because of some outlandish and misleading information about their products and services. In their 1994 advertisement, they announce on their sales sheet that they will soon be offering spores for *Psilocybe baeocystis*, Breittenbush, and Palenque. Now that is confusing. It must be assumed that PES will be offering spores for *Psilocybe baeocystis* which were obtained while attending an annual mushroom event at the Breittenbush Hot Springs Retreat in Lake Detroit, Oregon.

This retreat offers an annual 3-day course on many of the various aspects on the subject of mushrooms, edibles, magic, history, cultivation, how to identify, etc. This program provides room and board for 3 days in geothermal heated cabins; heated by the volcano under the region. and the authors also assume that the Palenque spores must be *Psilocybe cubensis*, obtained from wild specimens that had possibly been harvested at the ancient Mayan ruins at the Temple of the Sun found in the Mexican State of Chiapas (Fig. 155).



Fig. 155. The Mayan Temple of the Sun. Palenque, Chiapas, Mexico.

Furthermore, their list of available species has outrageous prices 2-5 times higher than most spore vendors online or in advertisements in nationally distributed magazines. For instance, they offer spores for *Copelandia cyanescens* and *Panaeolus cyanescens*. While I [JWA], believe that *Copelandia* is a separate species from *Panaeolus*, according to Rolf Singer's interpretation discussed in Weeks, Singer & Hearns (1979), yet German mycologist, Ewald Gerhardt, in his monograph on the Genus *Panaeolus*, placed *Copelandia* as a subgenus in *Panaeolus* (Gerhardt, 1985, 1995).

According to Guzmán, *Panaeolus cyanescens* (Berk. et Br.) Saccardo and *Copelandia cyanescens* (Berk. et Br.) Singer are the same fungi following two distinctly different taxonomic paths (Guzmán, 1988-1989. Pers. Comm.).

And then we see the prices from Pacific Exotic Spora for Hawaiian *Copelandia* cyanescens at \$55.00 dollars and the price of *Panaeolus cyanescens* (Large Hybrid) at \$75.00 dollars. That is outrageous.

The average price for spore prints of *Copelandia cyanescens*, whether sold as either a species of *Copelandia* or as a species of *Panaeolus* ranges in price from \$10 to \$20 dollars per print (Fig. 156), or in a culture tube or a syringe.

Oddly, Pacific Exotica Spora did advertise in *High Times Magazine's* classified pages with small ads for over a decade See Fig 160a-1 through Fig. 160s-20.

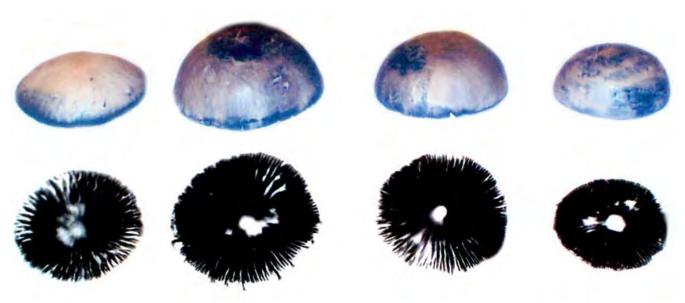


Fig. 156. Average size spore prints of *Copelandia* range in size from 1 inch to 1 and a half inches. From the spores of an in vitro grown Burmese strain. Observe the bluing in these fresh caps.

As for those 1994 high prices by Pacific Exotic Spora, one can see in many of the ads posted in this chapter, PES was extremely an expensive company to do business with as seen in the next two pages Check out the high price for their *Psilocybe tampanensis* (Fig. 157).

Please Print NAME		CATALOG	
CITYSTATE			
ZIP CODE	PHONE	ORDER FORM	
QTY	TYPE OF PRINT	PRICE TOTAL EACH PRICE	
	HAWAIIAN COPELANDIA CYANESCENS	\$55.00	
	HAWAIIAN PANAEOLUS (LARGE HYBRID)	\$75.00	
	PSILOCYBE CUBENSIS (THAI STRAIN)	\$30.00	
	PSILOCYBE TAMPANENSIS	\$125.00	
PORE P	RINT SAMPLES ARE FRESH. FERTILE. DAF	RK PRINTS ONLY.	
	LARGE HAWAIIAN WOODROSE SEEDS	1/2 oz.\\$15.00	
	(MERREMIA TUBEROSA)	1 oz.\$25.00	
	ALL SEEDS ARE CHOICE GRADE "A"	4 oz.\$85.00 }	
F	POTANT, UNTREATED AND FRESH		
	ORDERS FOR SEEDS COME WITH INSTRUCTI		
		M MONTHS.	
F	PSILOCYBE BAEOCYSTIS, BRIETENBUSH &	PALENQUE	
visa Care	CHARGE CUSTOMERS Haw	SUBTOTAL vaii Res. Add 4% State Tax	
		TOTAL	
()	Ime of Bank Issuing Card CAS	ABDIE IN U.S. JUINDS AT ANY U.S. BANK) SHIER'S CHECK	
Business Ph	none No. Customer Signature		

Fig. 157. Part One: Price list for Pacific Exotic Spora's spore prints. 1994.

It should be noted that the seeds of the large Hawaiian Woodrose [Merremia tuberosa (L.) Rendle] offered above are probably not an active species and the authors were not able to find any chemical analysis online that could verify that they contained any lysergic acid amides. There were several online complaints about contaminated spores from PES that were posted at several popular mushroom sites.

See Figure 158 for Pacific Erotic Spora's Faq sheet on the alleged quality of their spores and seeds. Figure 159 provides info regarding the quality of their products.

PACIFIC EXOTIC SPORA P.O. Box 11611 Honolulu, Hawaii, 96828

CUSTOMER INFORMATION:

GUARANTEE: Pacific Exotic Spora will stand behind its products fully. Spore prints from select specimens. Propagated scientifically for carpophore ability. Collected fresh and taken In a clean manner. Sealed air tight in plastic to insure against contamination by air. Although spore print samples are small, they contain thousands of fertile spores, intended for identifying and microscopy use only. Will replace any damaged, faulty spore print, or seed. All seeds are fresh. Satisfaction Guaranteed. However; after we have received, or sent your order by mail and you change your mind. There is no refund policy.

SHIPMENT: All spare prints and seeds are sent by First Class Mail. All Free Shipping.

PAYMENT: Money order, credit card information. Master Card, Visa, Diners Club International, and Carta Blanche. Diners Club International, and Carta Blanche. All bank checks must clear before shipments are made (allow 2-3 weeks). All others are shipped within 3 working days. ALL ORDERS OUTSIDE OF USA, Please pay with an Air Mail International Money Order that your postal office will send to us. Include your money order number on our order form. Will accept Bank Cheques drawn on USA banks in USA dollars. Including the above charge cards. We assure no liability for confiscated items, for customs duties, or for no-insurable items. Foreign mail is not insurable in many instances. We ship at your risk.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALES: CATALOG OFFER VOID WHERE PROHIBITED. Adults only. You must be 21 years of age to order spore print samples or seeds, that are in some instances capable of producing toxins. All seeds are intended for growing purposes only. Damaged or faulty sees and spore prints must be returned in the plastic they were shipped in. They will then be replaced only. No cash or refunds. If out of stock on an item, you will be notified by mail.

NOTE: Pacific Exotic Spora supplies spores ONLY. Not cultivation instructions, live cultures, composts, soils, or casings. We requests that you refrain from writing us asking questions about potency, trips, or doses for your head. Spore print samples and seeds are not intended for illegal use, or unlawful manner.

Fig. 158. Company Information on Fliers. Pacific Exotic Spora, Honolulu, Hawaii. 1994.

P.O. Box 11611

ALOHA FRIEND. Honolulu, Hawaii 96828

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CATALOG ORDER. PACIFIC EXPTIC SPORA HAS BEEN SWAMPED WITH ORDERS FOR THE EXTREMELY POTANT. HAWAIIAN COPELANDIA CYANESCENS SPORE PRINTS. INCLUDING THE VERY POTANT, SMALLER SIZED CUBENSIS, (THAI STRAIN), WE OFFER SPORE PRINT SAMPLES FOR AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE ALIKE, WHO HAVE INTEREST IN MYCOLOGY RESEARCH.

FOR THE PRIMO CONNOSSEUR, PACIFIC EXOTIC SPORA OFFERS PSILOCYBE TAMPANENSIS SPORE PRINTS. LIKE PSILOCYBE MEXICANA, TAMPANENSIS IS RARE AND UNIQUE FOR ITS SCLEROTIA FORMING ABILITYS. OUR PRINTS COME FROM A STRONG, VIGOROUS AND SCLEROTIA FORMING STRAIN, THE FRUIT BODY IS SMALL, PETITE, BUT HAS A RANKING AMONG THE TOP FOR BEING MOST POTANT.

ARE YOU FED UP PAYING FOR FILTHY SPORE PRINTS? WITH PRINTS CONTAMINATED WITH GREEN MOLDS, STINKY SLIME GROWTHS OR EVEN COMPLETE DUDS? OR WITH SPORE SUPPLIERS THAT PROPAGATE SPORES ONLY FROM AGAR OR MEAL MEDIA? THIS HAS BEEN RESEARCHED AND RESULTS INDICATE THIS CAN WEAKEN THE ABILITY OF

MYCELLIUM TO PRODUCE NORMAL FRUIT BASIDIOSPORE BODIES.

PACIFIC EXOTIC SPORA RECOGNIZES THE EVER GROWING NEED FOR FRESH. FERTILE, CONTAMINATE FREE SPORE PRINTS. OUR SPAWN-MAKER SELECTS AND PROPAGATES ONLY THE MOST DESIREABLE STRAINS. THESE MYCELIA STRAINS ARE PROPAGATED SPECIFICALLY FOR BASIDIOSPORES FORMATION. (FRUITING ABILITY). PACIFIC EXOTIC SPORA HAS TAKEN THE WHOLE PROCESS TO THE NEXT STAGE FOR OUR CUSTOMER. WE HAVE PROPAGATED ONTO COMPOST FOR MYCELIA GROWTH. MYCELIA THAT WILL PRODUCE NORMAL GROWING MUSHROOMS PROLIFICALLY. THIS HAS BEEN DONE TO ASSURE YOU THE BEST QUALITY OF SPORES. WITH THE PROPER CONDITIONS, OUR SPORES ARE CAPABLE OF GERMINATING FROM MANY TYPES OF; REAGENTS, MEDIA MEDIUMS, AGAR EXTRACTS, EMULSIONS, SUBMERGED CULTURING. NUTRIENT MEALS, SOILS, GRAIN SUBSTRATES AND THE MANY SUPPLEMENTED COMPOSTS. THIS ALLOWS YOU TO GROW MANY VARIATIONS OF PSILOCYBE CUBENSIS AND PANAEOLUS. YOU COULD USE OUR SPORES WITH ANY OF THE READY MADE KITS. EXPAND YOUR IDENTIFYING AND EDUCATIONAL CAPABILITYS. IF YOU ARE PAYING A LITTLE MORE FOR OUR SPORES, IT WILL BE WORTH IT. ALL SPORE PRINT SAMPLES ARE FRESH, FERTILE AND TAKEN IN A CLEAN MANNER UNDER DISINFECTANT CONDITIONS. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

THERE IS ONE IMPORTANT QUESTION MANY OF OUR COUSTOMERS ASK. THEIR TOPIC IS ON THE GENETICS OF COPELANDIA AND PANAEOLUS. OVER THE YEARS, THE GENETICS OF HAWAIIAN COPELANDIA CYANESCENS, PANAEOLUS CYANESCENS HAS BEEN RESEARCHED. SPORE GERMINATION AND MYCELLIUM GROWTH ARE TWO IMPORTANT FACTORS WITH THE RESEARCHER. THE RESULTS OF SPORE GERMINATION AND MYCELIA GROWTH ARE CONCLUSIVE. THE SAME TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURES USED WITH PSILOCYBE CUBENSIS, CAN BE APPLIED TO COPELANDIA & PANAEOLUS, WITH SUCCESS.

* PACIFIC EXOTIC SPORA OFFERS THE POTANT. *LARGE HAWAIIAN WOODROSE SEEDS (MERREMIA TUBEROSA). THE SEEDS HAVE BEEN GATHERED WHEN THE PLANTS ALKALOID CONTENT HAS CONDENSED WITHIN THE SEEDS. ALL SEEDS ARE GRADE "A", FERTILE, UNTREATED AND ARE THE MOST POTANT VARIATION HAWAII HAS TO OFFER. ORDERS FOR SEEDS COME WITH INSTRUCTIONS. *This is not an active species.

ALL SPORE PRINT SAMPLES AND SEEDS ARE OFFERED TO ADULTS, ONLY. SPORE PRINT AND SEED GENETIC INFORMATION HEREIN, INTENDED FOR EDUCATIONAL, IDENTIFYING AND MICROSCOPY USE ONLY. NOT INTENDED FOR ILLEGAL USE, OR LINEAWFILL MANNER.

Fig. 159a. More information about the quality of Pacific Exotic Spora's Products. 1994.

PES ADVERTISEMENTS FROM HIGH TIMES MAGAZINE

PES ran consecutive ads in *High Times Magazine* for approximately 222 issues give or take a few. Of course there was the PF bust which PES, ignored, but they did skip a month here and there.

Then there was the big fiasco over their advertising a rare mushroom, an alleged strain of *Psilocybe cubensis-azurescens*, a so-called non-existent hybrid that was created with *P. azurescens* and *P. cubensis*. Creating an alleged new strain. I am including a page of comments from The Hawkseye with permission on this matter.

The rumor of a hybrid began with Steven Peele of the FMRC (Florida Mycology Research Center). Peele was given samples of what later was named *Psilocybe azurescens*. Due to a lack of an identification for the species, Peele referred to it as Astoria-Ossip. He was notified that it was a hybrid variety of *Psilocybe cyanescens*. That was the beginning of several different rumors that soon spread across Alt-Drugs-dot-Net, and then into many mushroom forums at various websites. This was before it came to the attention of PES in Hawaii.

I have multiple copies of some of that data from Peele's two journals (*Teo*) and *Teonanácatl*: *The Journal of Mushroom Culture* (TMC), of which I will post some of that story on these pages, along with this page from the Hawkseye posted below.

I have also attaching correspondence with the curator of the FMRC. Furthermore, A shroomer named Teonanacatl from Austria posted at Erowid referring to the species as *Psilocybe* astoria-ossip. JWA wrote to Mr. Peele who failed to respond.

'THE PSILOCYBE CUBENSIS-AZURESCENS FIASCO AS REPORTED by THEHAWKSEYE Extremely Potent PESA Cubensis

Ready for some drama and controversy:. This one has an interesting story behind it. A company out of Hawaii called Pacific Exotic Spora (PES) advertise this strain as a *cubensis/azurescens*-hybrid. They even went so far as to claim it came from the mushroom master Paul Stamets himself. Well people, there has been a lot of azure/cube-hybrid scams in the past, and to this day the experts such as P. Stamets have not published any information about being able to hybridize a P. *azurescens* with a P. cubensis. They are completely different species and this task would certainly be extremely difficult. I'm sure if anyone can do it, P. Stamets can, and

hopefully one day he will. But until something is published, do not buy into it. This is nothing more than a very potent [strain of Psilocybe] cubensis.

About a year ago when they started advertising this hybrid, a bunch of us pitched in to get a print of this (yes, that is how high there prices are :) and X-man grew it out and once again, a cube/azure hybrid was nothing more than a *P. cubensis*. Clydehas grown out all the cubes from PES, and found this the only one worth keeping. [Note from the senior author, JWA. Clyde was of the Dung Brothers Compost firm which took over the Kowanite Compost business for a few years after the original owner retired from that business Re: Kowanite Compost, see Figs. 250-251)].

Pacific Exotic Spora has been around for a while, and sells quite a few strains of cubes and *Panaeolus* at very high price. We [Hawkseye], normally will not carry other strains that is unique to one company. But, since PES charges such a ridiculous price for a print of this strain, we decided to go ahead and carry it and share with everyone because most people in Amsterdam will enjoy the extreme potency.

Disclaimer: *Psilocybe* mushroom spores do not contain any active (scheduled) drug, thus they are legal. The spores we sell can produce mushroom fungi if you put them in the right growing conditions and attempt to cultivate them. That mushroom fungi can potentially develop into mushrooms if you continue to grow them in just the right conditions. In the U.S. it is illegal to cultivate *Psilocybe* mushrooms [Some States have now decriminalized psilocybian mushrooms]. but it is not illegal to possess spores and research them under a microscope. Just because our spore supplier/grower lives where it is legal to grow Psilocybe mushrooms it is NOT our intention that you do so as well. [Pictures on our site], are provided for informational and reference purposes only. It is NOT The Hawks Eye intent that you attempt to grow illegal (Psilocybe) mushrooms. We sell spores for microscopy and identification purposes only. All information on this web site related to Psilocybe mushrooms and they are protected under freedom of speech and we do not condone you partake in any illegal activities. What you do with the spores and information is up to you, but we do not condone you do anything illegal if you decide to purchase spores. Spores are sold for legal microscopy and identification purposes only. Please check your local laws regarding spores before purchasing them and most important, adhere to those local laws. Thank You." From the Hawkseye.

The Peele data on *Psilocybe cyanescens* var. Astoria Ossip will be featured in Figs. ----- on pages ------

"The Hawks Eye has been in business since late 1999 and we were the 2nd internet company to provide mushroom spore syringes, We have seen a lot of fraudulent companies come and go over the years and we are still here running a respectable, honest, and LEGAL spore business. We based our business on THE TRUTH, strain integrity, God's word, and good customer relations 16 years ago and we are still going strong in 2016 providing top quality mushroom spores. In February of 2016 our new web site was launched Mushrooms.com. As of 25 Feb 2022, still in business."

"Current specials: Buy 3 spore syringes and pick 1 FREE. Buy 5 spore syringes and get 2 FREE! Buy 6 spore syringes and get 3 FREE! Buy 9 get 5 Free. Buy 15 spore syringes and pick 11 FREE! Many other specials going as well, The Hawkseye."

As noted above, Pacific Exotic Spora ran a total of 222 or more ads in High Times Magazine between issue 209 in January of 1993 until Issue 431 in December of 2011. 19 of those High Times ads, each one different, are posted below (Figs. 160a-160r).

In 1994, they ran 1/6th of a page ads in several issues of *Psychedelic Illuminations* (See Fig. 160s-20). Regarding other such ephemeral counter-culture publications, I was not able to verify as to if they had such ads elsewhere in the literature.

Pacific Exotic Spora

P.O. Box 11611 Dept. R Honolulu, HI 96828 - \$2 Catalog

This is a reliable company with good quality spores. Their prices are high, but they are one of the only sources of spores for species besides *P. cubensis*. Their *P. cubensis* strain is the most expensive on the market, but it does produce very rhizomorphic mycelial growth, whichleads to good fruiting ability. They offer:

Spore Prints

Hawaiian *Copelandia cyanescens* spores - \$55 *P. cubensis* (Amazon strain) - \$55 *P. cubensis* (Tasmanian strain) - write for price.

Psilocybe tampanensis - \$125

Fig. 159b. PES as noted in Jon Hanna's, Psychedelic Resource List. Page 9.

PACIFIC EXOTIC SPORA POB 11611 (DEPT. PRL) Honolulu, Hawaii 96828

Pacific Exotic Spora sells spore prints only, specifying that they are not to be used illegally and are intended for identifying and microscopy use only. They then go on to tell you how their spores have been chosen for their strength (potency), and fruiting ability (quantity) on a large variety of mediums. They state: "You could use our spores with any of the ready made kits." Hmm...

I have heard nothing but glowing reports about the quality of P.E.S.'s sporeprints. Hence, I can highly recommend this company. Pacific Exotic Spora sells prints for Hawaiian *Copelandia cyanscens* (cone heads), and *Psilocybe* (tampanensis & cubensis). They also sell large Hawaiian woodrose seeds. Write for a price list.

Fig. 159c. PES as noted in Jon Hanna's 1996 Edition. Psychedelic Resource List. Page 88.

PACIFIC EXOTIC ESPORA

High Times Classified Ads

EXOTIC SPORES

Variaties of Hawaiian Panaeolus. Also Psilocybe spore prints. Catalog \$1.00. Pacific Exotic Spora, P. O. Box 11611, Honolulu, HI., 96828

Fig. 160a-1-The First Pacific Exotic Spora Ad (PES). Hawaii. *High Times* Issue 209. January 1993.

HAWAIIAN MUSHROOM

Spore prints. Variations of Hawaiian Panaeolus. Hawaiian Woodrose Seeds. Catalog \$1.00. Pacific Exotic Spora. P.O. Box 11611, Honolulu, Hi., 96828.

Fig. 160b-2-The Second Pacific Exotic Spora Ad (PES). Hawaii. *High Times* Issue 212. April 1993.

HAWAIIAN MUSHROOM

Spore prints. Hawaiian Panaeolus, cyanescens, psilocybes. Hawaiian woodrose seeds. Catalog \$1.00. Pacific Exotic Spora. PO. Box 11611, Honolulu, Hi 96828.

Fig. 160c-3-The Third Pacific Exotic Spora Ad (PES). Hawaii. *High Times* Issue 215. July 1993.

HAWAIIAN MUSHROOM

Spore prints. Hawaiian Panaeolus cyanescens. Psilocybes, Hawaiian Woodrose Seeds. Catalog \$2.00. Pacific Exotic Spora. P.O. Box 11611, Honolulu, Hi. 96828.

Fig. 160d-4-The Fourth Pacific Exotic Spora Ad (PES). Hawaii. *High Times* Issue 218. October 1993.

HAWAIIAN MUSHROOM SPORES

Hawaiian Copelandia Cyanescens, Panaeolus, Psilocybes. Hawaiian Woodrose Seeds. Catalog \$2. Pacific Exotic Spora. PO Box 11611, Honolulu, Hi. 96828.

Fig. 160e-5-The Fifth Pacific Exotic Spora Ad (PES). Hawaii. *High Times* Issue 220. December 1993. This issue ran until Issue 238 in June of 1995.

HAWAIIAN MUSHROOM SPORES

Hawaiian Copelandia cyanescens, Panaeolus, Psilocybes, Hawaiian Woodrose Seeds. Catalog \$2. Pacifica Exotic Spora. P.O. Box 11611, Honolulu, HI 96828.

Fig. 160f-6-The Sixth Pacific Exotic Spora Ad (PES). Hawaii. *High Times* Issue 238a. June 1995.. This issue had a 2nd free ad for PES and other Spore Vendors. It ran until Issue 253 in September of 1996.

SOURCES: This is a partial listing of companies offering supplies and information of interest to the mycophile (mushroom lover). For a more complete list, the FS Book Company (see below) sells a mushroom resource guide. Also check the ads in this issue.

FUNGI PERFECTI PO Box 7634 Olympia, WA 98507 (206) 426-9292

General supplies, sterile air-flow units and components, edible-mushroom kits and cultures, books and workshops.

MUSHROOMPEOPLE

PO Box 220

Summertown, TN 38483-0220 Questions: (615) 964-2200 Orders: (800) FUNGI-95 General supplies with an emphasis

General supplies with an emphasis on shiitake production. Excellent source for books and videos, along with compost and casing soil. Also offers workshops in a rural setting.

FS BOOK COMPANY PO Box 417457

Sacramento, CA 95841-7457 Questions: (916) 725-0341 Orders: (800) 635-8883 Common and exotic spores, mushroom resource guide, books.

PACIFIC EXOTICA SPORA

PO Box 11611

Honolulu, HI 96828

Like the name says, high quality, uncommon species from the islands.

LEGENDARY ETHNOBOTANICAL

RESOURCES PO Box 1676

Coconut Grove, FL 33233

A great source for rare and unique botanicals, LER recently offered a petri culture of S. *cubensis* for research

purposes.

PSILOCYBE FANATICUS 1202 E. Pike #783

Seattle, WA 98122

Innovative spore-injection and growth medium makes this system a winner. The cutting edge. Send \$2 and SASE

for information.

Fig. 160f-7-Free Ad-Compliments of *High Times* for Pacific Exotic Spora Ad (PES). Hawaii and other vendors ads. *High Times* Issue 238b. June 1995.

HAWAIIAN MUSHROOM SPORES

Hawaiian Copelandia Cyanescens, Tampanensis, Psilocybes, Hawaiian Woodrose Seeds. Catalog \$2.00 Pacific Exotic Spora PO Box 11611-H, Honolulu, HI 96828.

Fig. 160g-8- Pacific Exotic Spora Ad (PES). Hawaii. *High Times* Issue 253. September 1996. This ran 14 Issues until Issue 267 in November of 1997.

HAWAIIAN MUSHROOM SPORES

Hawaiian copelandia cyanescens, panaeolus, psilocybes, tampanensis. Hawaiian woodrose seeds. Catalog, \$2. Pacific Exotic Spora, PO Box 11611-H, Honolulu, HI 96828.

Fig. 160h-9. Pacific Exotic Spora Ad (PES). Hawaii. *High Times* Issue 267. November 1997. This ad ran for the next 20 issues.

MAGIC MUSHROOM SPORES

Psilocybes, Stropharia Cubensis, 'Potent' Azurescens, Hawaiian Copelandia cyanescens, Panaeolus, "Active Hawaiian Woodrose Seeds. Catalog \$2.00. Pacific Exotic Spora, P.O. Box 11611. HI. Honolulu, HI. 96828

Fig. 160i-10. Pacific Exotic Spora ad (PES). Hawaii. High Times Issue 287-July 1999.

MAGIC MUSHROOM SPORES
Psilocybes. 'POTENT' Cubensis Azurescens.
Tasmanian. Hawaiian Copelandia cyanescens, Panaeolus. "ACTIVE" Hawaiian Woodrose Seeds. Catalog \$2.00. Pacific Exotic Spora P.O. Box 11611-HI Honolulu, HI 96828

Fig. 160j-11. High Times Issue 291. November 1999. First Psilocybe Cubensisazurescens ad ran for only 5 Issues.

MAGIC MUSHROOM SPORES "Potent" Cubensis Azurescens, Tasmanian,

Psilocybes. Hawaiian Copelandia Cyanescens. Panaeolus. Active Hawaiian Woodrose Seeds. Catalog \$2.00 Pacific Exotic Spora P. O. Box 11611, HI Honolulu, HI 96828 www.MushroomSpores.com

Fig. 160k-12. High Times Issue297. May 2000- 1st ad for Psilocybe tasmaniana spore prints from New Zealand.. This ad ran for three issues.

HAWRIIAN MUSHROOM SPORES

Hawaiian Copelandia Cyanescens, "Potent" Cubensis Rzurescens, Psilocybes, Tampanensis, "Active" Hawaiian Woodrose Seeds, Catalog \$2.00 Pacific Exotic Spora, P.O. Box 11611-HJ, Honolulu, HJ, 96828

Fig. 1601-13. *High Times* Issue 301. September 2000. 1st ad for *Psilocybe tampanensis* spore prints. This ad ran for 10 issues.

POTENT MUSHROOM SPORES

Cubensis Azurescens, Cubensis Copelandia. Psilocybes, Tampanensis, "Active" Hawaiian Woodrose Seeds, Catalog \$2,00; Pacific Exotic Spora, P.O. Box 11611-HI, Honolulu, HI 96826.

Fig. 160m-14. High Times Issue 311. July 2001. This ad ran for 4 issues.

HAWAIIAN MUSHROOM SPORES

"Potent" Cubensis Azurescens, Exotic Psilocybes, Tampanensis. "Active" Hawaiian Woodrose Seeds, Catalog \$2.00. Pacific Exotic Spora, PO Box 11611-HI, Honolulu, HI 96828.

Fig. 160n-15. High Times Issue 316. December 2001. This ad ran for 12 issues.

MAGIC MUSHROOM SPORES

Psilocybes, Stropharia Cubensis, 'Potent' Azurescens, Hawaiian Copelandia cyanescens, Panaeolus, "Active Hawaiian Woodrose Seeds. Catalog \$3.00. Pacific Exotic Spora, P.O. Box 11611. HI. Honolulu, HI. 96828

Fig. 1600-16. High Times Issue 328. December 2002. This ad ran for 16 issues.

MAGIC MUSHROOM SPORES
Psilocybes, 'POTENT' Cubensis
Azurescens. Tasmanian, 'ACTIVE'
Hawaiian Woodrose Seeds. Catalog \$3.00 Pacific Exotic Spora P. O.
Box 11611-HI Honolulu, HI., 96828.

-Fig. 160p-17. High Times Issue 344. May-June 2004. This ad ran for 23 issues.

MAGIC MUSHROOM SPORES

Psilocybes, 'POTENT' Cubensis Azurescens, Tazmanian. 'ACTIVE' Hawaiian Woodrose Seeds. Catalog \$3.00. Pacific Exotic Spora, P.P. BOX 11611-HI Honolulu, HI., 96829

Fig.160q-18. *High Times* Issue 367. August 2006. This was the last ad for Pacific Exotic Spora for their Hawaiian Island Address. See next ad.

MAGIC MUSHROOM SPORES

Psilocybes. "Potent" Cubensis (POTENT in caps) Azurescens. Tasmanian. "ACTIVE" Hawaiian Woodrose Seeds. Catalog \$3.00 Pacific Exotic Spora P. O. Box 705-H1 Lee's Summit, Mo., 64063

Fig. 160r-19. *High Times* Issue368. September 2006. This is the PES 1st ad for their new address in Missouri. This ad was their longest single running ad for 63 issues.

The PES vendors to this day still remain unknown to the general public. Attempts by the senior author (JWA) to contact them for information about their long run at High Times were not successful. Still they made a major impact as an honest spore vendor for High *Times*, and their 4 ads in *Psychedelic Illuminations* (5-8. See below).



Fig. 160s-20. A. PES AD in four issues of Psychedelic Illumination; B. Issue 5 C; Issue 6; D. Issue 7; and E. Issue 8.

Suphanburi Kwai Farm (Buffalo House)

In 2002 and 2004, I and my colleague Dr. Prakitsin Sihanonth and other teachers from Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok, were able to travel to Si Prachan, Suphanburi, Thailand, approximately 100 km from North of Bangkok.

We were on a foray to Ban Kwai Thai (The Buffalo Village), situated on Suphan Buri-Chai Nat Road, Amphoe Si Prachan. At this buffalo farm tribute is paid to this particular aspect of Thai Culture and History and inspire the public to appreciate the water buffalo and their mighty contribution to Thailand in the past.

Occupying over 27 acres of land, this water buffalo preservation was established on December 5, 2000, with the purpose to conserve Thai buffaloes and the way of life of Thai farmers.

While there we were able to collect specimens of Copelandia cyanescens for future research projects (Allen et al., 2010). The next 9 pages are from that expedition.



Fig. 161. Ban Kwai Thai (Thai Buffalo Village). Si Prachan, Suphanburi, Thailand.



Fig. 162. Ban Kwai Thai (Thai Buffalo Village). Si Prachan, Suphanburi, Thailand.

At the entrance to the Buffalo village.



Fig. 163. Sculptured figures representing the buffalo and the children who work with them in the fields.



Fig. 164. Close-up of Sculptured figure representing the buffalo and child.



Fig. 165. Side view of Sculptured figure representing the buffalo and child.



Fig. 166. The Senior author (John W. Allen) at the entrance to the farm.



Fig. 167. The Senior author with one of the two sculpted buffalos at the entrance to the farm.



Fig. 168. Currently there are 19 Buffalo at the farm being trained to work in the fields.



Fig. 169. Buffalo love to cool off in the water,



Fig. 170. John W. Allen making friends with the Kwai.



Fig. 171. John W. Allen gives his regards to another buffalo.



Fig. 172. Three Students. Far Rght is Dr. Prakitsin Sihanonth.



Fig. 173. John W. Allen Dr. Jittra Piapukiew with Hat, and student.



Fig. 174. John W. Allen gets his foot stuck in 'kee kwai' compost and student.



Fig. 175. Baby Copelandia cyanescens. Si Prachan, Suphanburi, Thailand 2004.



Fig. 176. Baby Copelandia cyanescens. Si Prachan, Suphanburi, Thailand. 2004.



Fig. 177. John W. Allen harvesting fresh specimens of Copelandia cyanescens.



Fig. 178. Harvested specimens of Copelandia cyanescens.



Fig. 179. John W. Allen relaxing in the hot sun.



Fig. 180. A dried specimen of *Copelandia cyanescens* sent to Workman of Sporeworks Labs, Tennessee.



Fig. 181. First Flush of the Pan Goliath strain of *Copelandia cyanescens*. Photo: Courtesy of Workman. Culture was obtained from the above specimen's spores.



Fig. 182. Large size of the Pan Goliath Strain of *Copelandia cyanescens*. Photo: Courtesy of Workman. Sporeworks labs, Tennessee.



Fig. 183. Bluing in the large *Copelandia cyanescens* from the above image in Figure 182. Pan Goliath Strain. Photo: Courtesy of Workman. Sporeworks labs, Tennessee.

Below one can see some beautiful 2-inch in diameter specimens of *Copelandia cyanescens* grown indoors in a lab at Chulalongkorn University's Department of Microbiology in Bangkok (Fig. 184). They originated from buffalo manure at the Suphanburi Kwai (Buffalo House) farm. That buffalo farm is also where I obtained a single specimen for Workman's Spore Works lab, and with it, Workman created the large 2" inch Pan Goliath strain of *Copelandia cyanescens* (Allen, Sihanonth, Gartz, and Toro. 2012).



Fig. 184. A nice sized 2 inch print of *Copelandia cyanescens*. Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok. Photo by Prakitsin Sihanonth.

In the next image (Fig. 185a), we see a single large 2 inch sized specimen of *Copelandia cyanescens* with a ruler to show size from the above grow Such larger print are usually priced from \$15 to \$20 dollars. Other average prints from the same above grow are priced in the \$10 dollar range (Fig. 185b).

While *Psilocybe cubensis* is also common at the Ban Kwai Village, none were present at the time our team came to Si Prachan in 2002 and 2004.



Fig. 185a. A single large capped specimen of *Copelandia cyanescens*. Photo: Prakitsin Sihanonth.

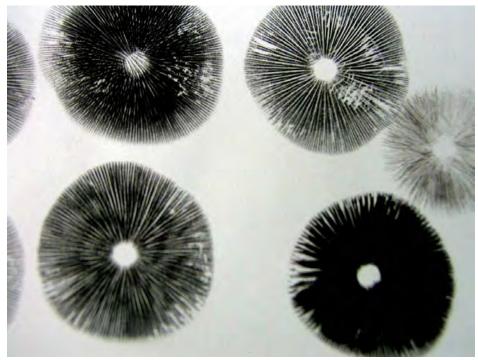


Fig. 185b. Prints of Copelandia cyanescens.

SOME PUBLICATIONS OF DR. JOCHEN GARTZ

In 1994-1995, *Psychedelic Illuminations* magazine ran several ads for famed European biochemist/mycologist, Jochen Gartz of the University of Leipzig, Germany featuring full page advertisements for his new book, *Magic Mushrooms Around the World*, an English translation of Gartz' 1994 book, *Narrenschwämme*. The senior author (JWA) of this paper was a major contributor to this book providing data on the mushrooms of the Pacific Northwest United States, Hawaii, and Southeast Asia; as well as Australia and New Zealand.

In addition to the sharing of raw data, Dr. Gartz also featured 8 of the senior author's (JWA) photographs of several species. Three years later, in a new high quality reprint of *Narrenschwämme*, 15 new photos by the senior author (JWA) were included in the new edition (featured in the far right book in the image below).

This book presented a chapter on new techniques used in the cultivation of *Psilocybe cubensis*. That chapter then appeared in *Ethnomycological Journals:* Sacred Mushroom Studies CD-ROM Vol. V. It is also feature here in Chapter 3.

Below are the four editions of this book (Fig. 186a). In 1997, a German edition of Magic Mushrooms Around the World was also published. More ads are presented (Figs. 186a -186b, 188), from *Psychedelic Illuminations* magazine.



Fig. 186a. Four editions of Jochen Gartz' first book. 1993-1999.

Each edition improved as they were published. I present these copies because each book was worthy of being mentioned as a breakthrough in some newer methods in the cultivation of the neurotropic entheogenic fungi. Sadly, Dr. Gartz recently passed away on the 15th of October, 2020. An extended biography will appear in the new forthcoming Mushroom Pioneers (2022-2023).

LUNA INFORMATION SERVICES & PSYCHEDELIC ILLUMINATIONS Are Proud To Present A KAOS PRESS Publication:

MAGIC MUSHROOMS AROUND THE WORLD: A SCIENTIFIC JOURNEY ACROSS CULTURES & TIME * The Case for Challenging Research and Value Systems *

by Jochen Gartz, Ph.D.

Magic Mushrooms Around The World is the first new book on psychoactive mushrooms available in the U.S. for more than 10 years. Originally published in German in 1993, we are pleased to announce publication of a revised and expanded Englishlanguage edition in early 1995.

Introducing a rich variety of psychoactive mushrooms from around the globe including some rare and little-known species - the author describes dozens of species and covers a broad range of mushroom-related topics, from distribution maps to comparisons of cultural attitudes to laboratory analyses of active ingredients.

One of the book's most remarkable features is its multi-disciplinary approach: chemistry, botany, biology, history, anthropology, religion, pharmacology, medicine - all of these are among the fields contributing a diversity of data, questions and information that are assembled into one of the most comprehensive and intriguing portraits of psychoactive mushrooms ever created.

Lavishly illustrated, well-organized and enriched by numerous accounts of mushroom experiences, this book explores the psychoactive mycoflora on five continents and reconstructs a continuity of psychoactive mushroom use throughout history, from as early as 10,000 years ago to the present day.

You will also find detailed chapters on mushroom cultivation techniques, psychotherapy applications, the bluing phenomenon, the dangers of accidental poisonings caused by misidentification of species, and more. A treasure trove of information, illustrations and magnificent color photography, the book contains much novel information as well, such as the first report on the psychoactivity of baeocystin and up-to-date findings on the use of plant growth hormones to accelerate growth.

"Jochen Gartz has made an outstanding contribution to the field of mycology by embracing the Magic Mushrooms of Germany and from around the world and by pursuing their scientific study and investigation. - Christian Rätsch, from his Introduction



Aquarelle Painting of Psilocybe semilanceata Germany (1927)



10,000-year-old rock drawing in Tassili, Sahara (Algeria)

- 120 pages, 8"x11", softcover
- 30 color plates
- 36 black & white illustrations
- 3 maps of geographic distribution patterns
- 18 reproductions of historic source materials and citations from the early mycological literature
 - Bibliography of 250+ citations and sources
 - - Cover price: \$19.95 -
 - -- AVAILABLE NOW FOR ONLY \$16.00 ---- SEE ENCLOSED ORDER FORM FOR DETAILS -

Fig. 186b. An ad in *Psychedelic Illuminations* Vols. V-VIII.

This next image is the flip side of the above- ad which was also featured in several issues of Psychedelic Illuminations (Fig. 187-188).

FROM THE TABLE OF CONTENT:

"Who Was the First Magician?" - Foreword by Christian Rätsch

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Fancy of Fools or Flesh of the Gods:

Reflections on the History and Scientific Study of Magic Mushrooms

- 3. The Current State of Knowledge About European Species
 - 3.1 Psilocybe semilanceata The Classic Psychotropic Species of Europe
 - 3.2 Psilocybe cyanescens Potent Mushrooms Growing on Wood Debris
 - 3.3 Panaeolus subbalteatus Mycology & Myths about the Panaeolus Species
 - 3.4 Inocybe aeruginascens Fast-Spreading New Arrivals
 - 3.5 Gymnopilus purpuratus Magnificent Mushrooms from South America
 - 3.6 Conocybe cyanopus Tiny Mushrooms of Remarkable Potency
 - 3.7 Pluteus salicinus A Little-Known Wood-Inhabiting Species
- 4. The Potential for Confusion and Misidentification of Mushroom Species
- 5. The Bluing Phenomenon and Metol Testing Reality vs. Wishful Thinking
- He bluing Phenomenon and Metol Testing Reality vs. Wishful Think
 Mushroom Cultivation Classic Findings and New Techniques
- 7. Psychotropic Mushroom Species All Around The World
 - 7.1 Spotlight on North America and Hawaii
 - 7.2 Mycophilia in Central and South America
 - 7.3 Australia's Mycoflora Attracts Attention
 - 7.4 European Customs and Conventions
 - 7.5 Japanese Experiments
 - 7.6 Intoxications and the Oldest Known Mushroom Cult in Africa
 - 7.7 Usage in Asia and Oceania
- 8. Remarks About Effects of Mushrooms from the Category Phantastika
- 9. Psychotherapy
- 10. Outlook
- 11. Bibliography Reference Section with over 250 entries)



Panaeolus cyanescens from Hawaii

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Dr. Jochen Gartz is a chemist and mycologist at the University of Leipzig (Eastern Germany), where he founded the Department of Fungal Biotransformation in the area of biotechnology. Jochen Gartz has almost two decades of experience in the study of psychotropic substances. He began his career conducting research into the synthesis of organic compounds and has also worked as an analytical chemist in the pharmaceuticals industry.

It was in 1983 that Jochen Gartz turned toward the challenge of solving some of the mycological mysteries associated with Magic Mushrooms. At that time, an unusual cluster of poisoning cases and intoxications were reported near East Berlin, with symptoms that included "sensational hallucinations". While these incidents were later found to have been caused by an error in identification of the species, initial reports claimed the discovery of a "new mushroom" in the East Berlin area, largely because reports of similar hallucinatory symptoms caused by psychotropic mushrooms had not been observed or published there in recent memory.

Intrigued by these "new mushrooms" and their effects, Jochen Gartz set out to study their metabolic and biochemical processes, as well as the interaction of these mushroom ingredients with the human mind and body. His initial curiosity about a series of intoxications in Eastern Germany has since blossomed into a career dedicated to exploring all aspects of psychoactive mushrooms - from chemical analyses and cultivation techniques to socio-cultural attitudes and the history of Magic Mushroom use throughout the ages.

Jochen Gartz is fast emerging as an international expert on the cutting edge of psychoactive mushroom research. He travels extensively for his field studies around the world, he has published more than 50 research papers and conducts mycological seminars.

In January 1994, he became the first mycologist to discover a psychoactive mushroom species native to South Africa, a species named *Psilocybe natalensis*, after Natal Province, where the mushrooms were found.

HOW TO ORDER:

Single copies are available for \$19.95, plus \$3.00 shipping. CA residents, add 8.25% sales tax (\$1.65). Send check or money order to:

* ORDER YOUR COPY NOW AND SAVE 20% OFF THE COVER PRICE AND SHIPPING CHARGES *

TO QUALIFY FOR DISCOUNT, ORDERS MUST BE RECEIVED BY MARCH 16, 1995.

SEE ENCLOSED ORDER FORM FOR MORE INFORMATION -- QUANTITY DISCOUNTS ALSO AVAILABLE --

Fig. 187. From Psychedelic Illuminations Vol. V-VIII. 1994-1996. Photo by JWA.

Below is the cover for *Magic Mushrooms Around the World* (Fig. 188). While this book introduced German mycologist Jochen Gartz to an American audience and much of the world, the quality of the photographs of species was very poor.

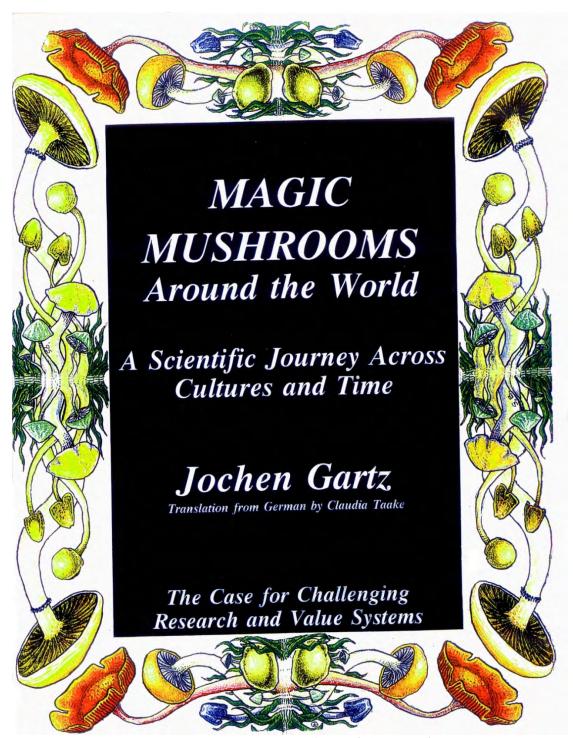


Fig. 188. Magic Mushrooms Around the World. 1996.

In 1995, a small 24-page booklet was published in the Nederlands on the cultivation of *Psilocybe cubensis*. The next three images are of that Dutch booklet (Figs. 189-191).

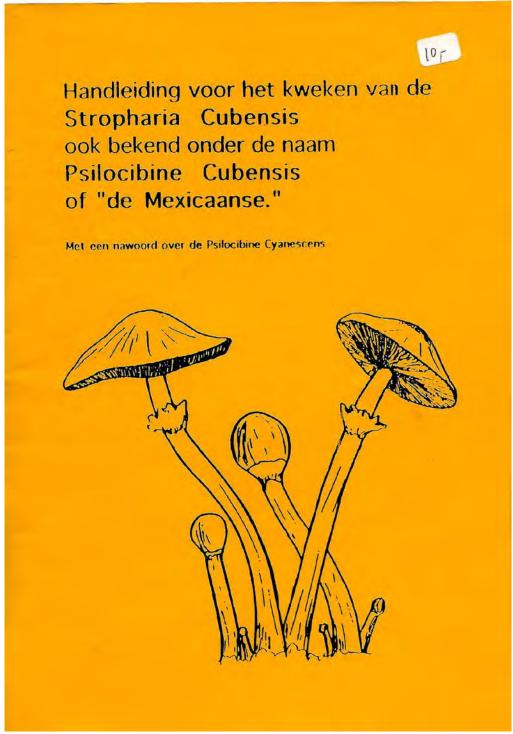


Fig. 189. Cover of booklet from an unknown author. In Dutch, 1995.

And here is the Table of Contents for this Dutch pamphlet (Fig. 190).

Inleidin	g – – – 3	
Het kv	veekproces 7	
Stap 1		-
	opkweken tot mycelium op agar	_ /
Stap	2	
Het	mycelium op graan laten	
doorg	roeien	
Stap	3:`	
	mycelium op compost laten	
doorg	roeien. — — — 13	
Tot sl	ot 18	
Psiloc	bine Cyanescens 20	
	4	
	*	
	4.0	

Fig. 190. Contents of this anonymous Dutch cultivator's Grow Manual. In Dutch. 1995.

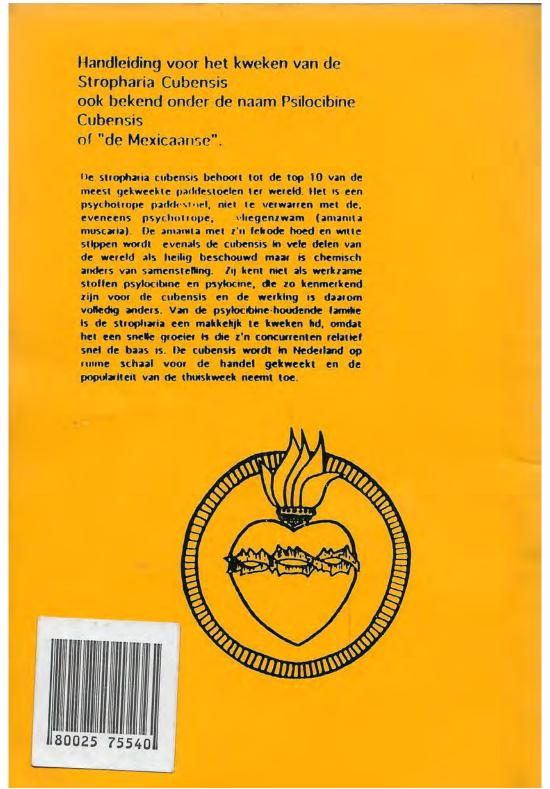


Fig. 191. The back cover of this Dutch pamphlet.

SOME SPORE VENDORS NO LONGER IN BUSINESS

This company was another that had numerous online complaints about bad or damaged products, as well customers reporting that they never received their orders. This particular add appeared in several issues of *TRP* (*The Resonance Project*) magazine (Fig. 192).



Fig. 192. An ad for Smart Botanics in *TRP* (*The Resonance Project*) vol. 1. Summer, 1997 and in vol. 2.15, 1998.

Also in TRP was this ad for Pray for Pan, spore vendor from Florida (Fig. 193).

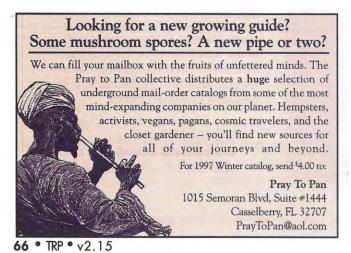


Fig. 193. Pray for Pan ad in TRP vol. 2.15. Winter 1997-1998.

Both Smart Botanics (Fig. 192) and Pray for Pan (Fig. 193) folded after a few years.

In 1998, while attending and lecturing in Amsterdam during the Psychoactivity 98 conference, the senior author (JWA) met a young Dutch entrepreneur, René Rikkelman who shared a love for the mushrooms and had published a small pamphlet on the cultivation of *Psilocybe cubensis* (Figs. 194-197. However, listed as authors along with René Rikkelman were, Psilocybe Fanaticus (PF) and Hans Vogt. Over the past 20 years or so, Rikkelman was PF's number one fan and promoter of the PF TEK. He also has a book in Dutch on that TEK.

This author has also published papers on the cultivation of *Psilocybe cubensis* under the pseudonym as Yachaj, as published in an issue of *The Entheogenic Review* (Fig. 199).

And he also co-authored another book on cultivation as we will present an image of the front and back cover of that grow book later in this section.



Fig. 194. Paper cover of *Paddoteelt*. 1998. Nederlands.

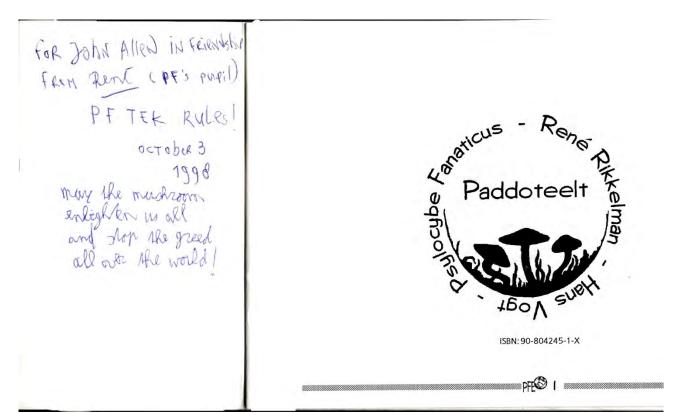


Fig. 195. Inside first two pages of *Paddoteelt* with an autograph to JWA by René Rikkelman

PADDO'S TO THE PEOPLE!



Vind je paddo's te duur? De kwaliteit niet constant? Heb je ze liever van eigen teelt?

PADDOTEELT maakt kweken gemakkelijk. Vergeet het laboratorium: als werkruimte volstaat een tent. Petrischalen, snelkookpan of handschoenkast zijn niet nodig. Als kweekomgeving heb je genoeg aan een plastic zak.

PADDOTEELT laat andere methoden ver achter zich. Je koopt voor f15,sporen, maakt en kookt beslag, spuit het in, wacht anderhalve maand en plukt. Je eerste oogst van twee ons levert genoeg sporen voor honderd kilo (1) verse Psilocybe [Stropharia] cubensis van maximale potentie.

PADDOTEELT maakt je meteen zelfstandig. Kweekpakketten of paddo's hoef je nooit meer te kopen. Een volcontinue oogst kost maandelijks minder dan drie tientjes en een half uur werk per dag.

PADDOTEELT is de officiële Europese uitgave van de PF TEK <www.fanaticus.com/pf-tek.html>. De Psylocybe Fanaticus TEchnieK is de populairste methode van de Verenigde Staten en Internet, ruim honderdduizend maal gedownload en wereldwijd het meest gekopieerd.

PADDOTEELT is bondig geschreven. Het is gemakkelijk leesbaar, rijk geïllustreerd, van referenties voorzien en bevat adressen van sporendistributeurs. Het is de best gedocumenteerde, duidelijkst vormgegeven, meest informatieve en laagst geprijsde Nederlandstalige kweektekst.



PADDOTEELT kost vijftien gulden (f11,- per boekje bij een afname van 25 en f8,- per exemplaar bij vijftig stuks). Bestel het bij je boekhandel (ISBN 90-804245-1-X) of stort het benodigde bedrag op gironummer 4890400 van Stichting Perfect Fungi Europe te Wageningen onder vermelding van aantal en bestelnummer. Bestelcode MA01 voor de Engelse versie, MA02 voor de Nederlandse. De Duitse vertaling MA03 is in voorbereiding.

Stichting Perfect Fungi Europe, postbus 416, 6700 AK Wageningen

Fig. 196. An inserted sheet into the cultivation pamphlet, *Paddoteelt.* 1998.

Mushrooms for the masses, not for money!

Als je je geld liever ideëel dan zakelijk gebruikt wilt zien, ben je bij stichting PFE aan het goede adres.

STICHTING PERFECT FUNGI EUROPE is Nederlands' eerste nonprofit paddo-project. PFE maakt psychonauten zelfvoorzienend en paddo-distributie overbodig. PFE maakt principieel geen winst.

STICHTING PERFECT FUNGI EUROPE investeert in zinnige zaken. De omzet is primair bestemd voor verbetering en verbreiding van kweekmethodes en een archief over de geschiedenis van mycologische thuisteelttechnieken. Eventuele meeropbrengsten komen ten goede aan gelijkgestemde projecten.

STICHTING PERFECT FUNGI EUROPE ondersteunt ook MAPS (een internationale organisatie die wetenschappelijk onderzoek naar psychedelica financiert) en de juridische strijd om religieus gebruik van entheogenen in Amerika te legaliseren. Verder hopen we de Peyote Foundation te kunnen bijstaan, een groep die de cactus Lophophora williamsii kweekt en van uitsterven wil behoeden.



STICHTING PERFECT FUNGI EUROPE is aangesloten bij vereniging Het Verband, een Gelderse federatie van projecten in zelfbeheer. Het Verband wil binnen de zogenaamd vrije markt een meer anarchistische, ecologische en feministische praktijk uitdragen. Verenigingsadres: Begijnenstraat 34, 6511 WP Nijmegen, tel/fax 024-3231708, email assata@antenna.nl.

STICHTING PERFECT FUNGI EUROPE accepteert geen aansprakelijkheid voor verkeerde juridische interpretaties. Het door de meeste regeringen ondertekende Psychotrope Stoffen Verdrag legaliseert de teelt van psilocybine bevattende paddestoelen weliswaar, maar de precieze regelgeving verschilt per regio. Ken je wet en respecteer haar grenzen!



Stichting Perfect Fungi Europe, postbus 416, 6700 AK Wageningen

Fig. 197. Suggestions from the authors. 1998. Nederlands. Some good Information.



Fig. 198. Graphic Shroom Visual Designed by John W. Allen

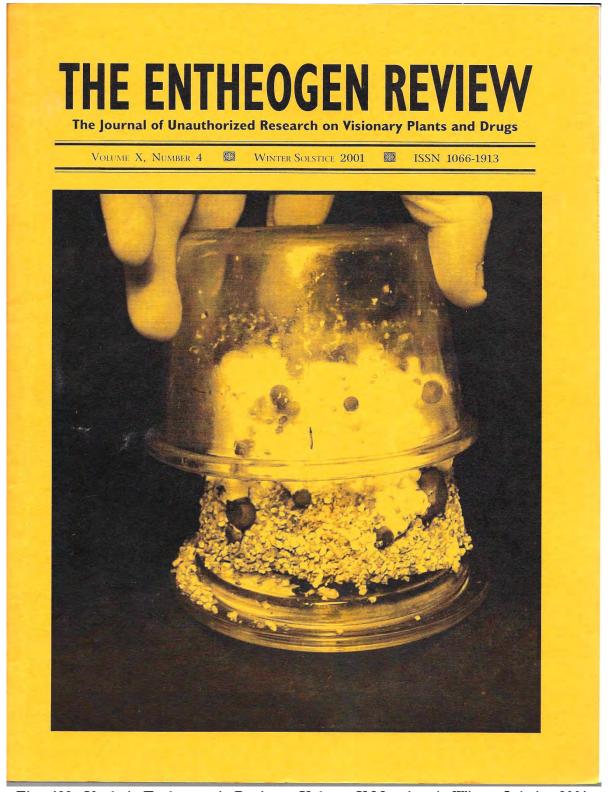


Fig. 199. Yachaj. Entheogenic Review. Volume X Number 4. Winter Solstice 2001.

SOME OTHER SHORT LIVED SPORE VENDORS



Fig. 200. A short lived advertisement of 5 issues from The Spore Trading Post, Inc. *High Times Magazine* Issue 316, November of 2001 to Issue 320 in March of 2002.



Fig. 200b. From The Spore Trading Post, Inc. A. Left: *High Times* Magazine Issue 320. April, 2002. *High Times* ad ran 9 issues from 320 ending to 328 in December of 2002. And again for 2 more issues in Issues 348-349. B. Right: *Heads Magazine* (Canadian) Issue 10. October 2002.

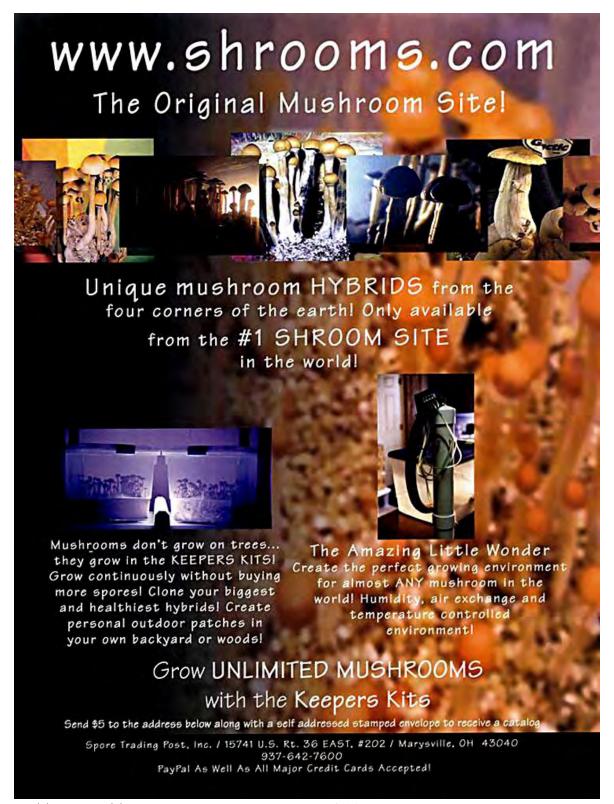


Fig. 201. The Spore Trading Post Full Page Ad. *High Times Magazine* Issue 330 February 2003 to Issue 333 in May of 2003. Four ads, and none until issues 248 and 249.

Suddenly A new name appeared for The Spore trading Post and now with an address in Canada. Such new ads appeared in the Canadian Magazine, *Heads*. Figure 201 and Figure 205 are for www.shrooms.ca. Figures 203-204 are for Green Rhino, an Online spore vendor.

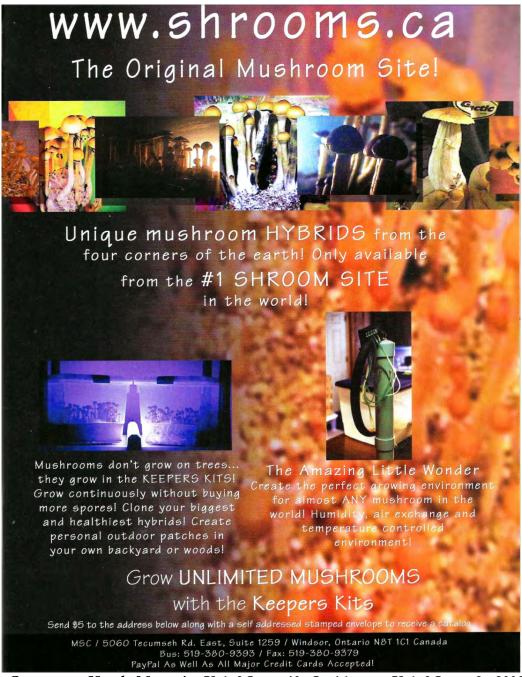


Fig. 202. Cover says *Heads Magazine* Vol. 3 Issue 10. Inside says Vol. 3 Issue 9. 2003. Ad for www.shrooms.ca. This was also the Spore Trading Post with a Canadian address.

This is a 2 pager ad for Green Rhino-Botanicals in Canada. They offer spores and numerous legal high entheogenic plants and growing supplies. Here is their ad for spore prints. Some sound too good to be true (Fig. 203-204)?

Mushroom spores

WE HAVE SELECTED SOME OF THE FINEST MUSHROOM STRAINS FOR NOVICE OR EXPERIENCED GROWERS. WE ALWAYS RESTOCK OUR SYRINGES AND PRINTS WITH FRESH SAMPLES AS TO ASSURE THE VITALITY OF OUR SPORES. IF YOU ARE NEW TO MUSHROOM GROWING AND MYCOLOGY, WE HIGHLY RECOMMEND THE VERY COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE BY

PAUL STAMETS AND J.S. CHILTON , THE MUSHROOM CULTIVATOR.

Psilocybe cubensis strains 40 \$/syr.

SPORE SYRINGES

Occurring from Mexico to Costa Rica, the Zacatechichi (Bitter grass) is extremely important in folk medicine. It is used in Oaxaca in the form of a tea, providing mild hallucinations and visions seen in vivid dreaming. Chontal medicine men call the plant Thle-Pelakano or "Leaf of God".

M1. Psilocybe cubensis

40 \$/syr.

Even if it's true origin is still unclear this cubensis remains one of our most popular strains. Some say it comes from a Psilocybe azure and cubensis hybrid but that has not been established. It is known for it's quick germination, fast colonization and potency. It is also known as "Golden Teacher", "Hawaiian Hybrid" or "Pacific Hybrid".

M2. Psilocybe cubensis var. Tapalpa

40 \$/syr.

This strain comes straight from Mexico, near Tapalpa. Not only does this strain has a great germination and colonization speed, it is also a heavy spore producer.

M3. Psilocybe cubensis

40 \$/syr.

This strain was found in southeast Asia and has the most prolific mycelial growth of all our strains. It can provide many flushes and offers fruits with large stems and caps and an excellent yield. A great stain indeed!

M4. Psilocybe cubensis var. Wollonpong

40 \$/syr.

A new strain for Australia, this Wollonpong variety is referred to as "Golden Tops". They produce very nice fruits with extremely long stalks.

OTHER SPECIES

THE GREENRHING IS CURRENTLY WORKING HARD TO PROVIDE YOU WITH A WIDE ARRAY OF MUSHROOM SPECIES. FOR STARTERS, WE HAVE INCLUDED THE PSILOCYBE CYANENSCENS SPORE PRINTS. THE CYANENSCENS SPECIES IS GREAT FOR OUTDOOR GROWING AND IT'S ADAPTABILITY MAKES IT A EASY MUSHROOM TO GROW. IF THE OUTDOOR BEDS ARE PROPERLY PREPARED, THE COLONY CAN REMAIN FOR YEARS AND PRODUCE MANY FLUSHES PER YEAR.

M5. Psilocybe cyanescens SPORE PRINT

40 \$/syr.

This Psilocybe is great for outdoor growing on wood-based substrates. If properly prepared, the fruiting can be relived for 2 or more years.

WARNING : SOME OF THESE SPECIES MAY CONTAIN PSILOCYBIN AND/OR PSILOCIN. THESE ARE NOT INTENDED FOR INGESTION BUT FOR GROWING EXPERIMENTATION AND RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY.

US FUNDS

203. Spores from Green Rhino in Heads Magazine Vol. 3 10(9). 2003. (Canadian Publication).

Information for Green Rhino-Botanicals in Canada. They also sell Relaxing Herbs and Cacti seeds, as well as seeds for both entheogenic and narcotic plants.

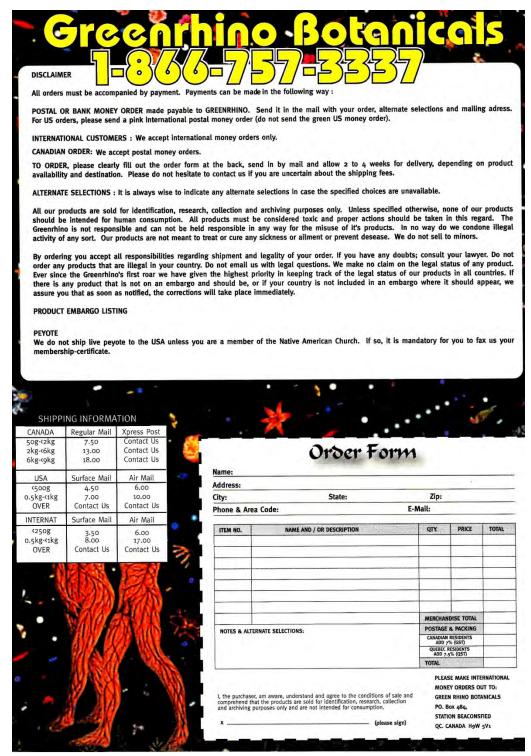


Fig. 204. Heads Magazine Vol. 3. Issue 10(9). (Canadian Publication). 2003.

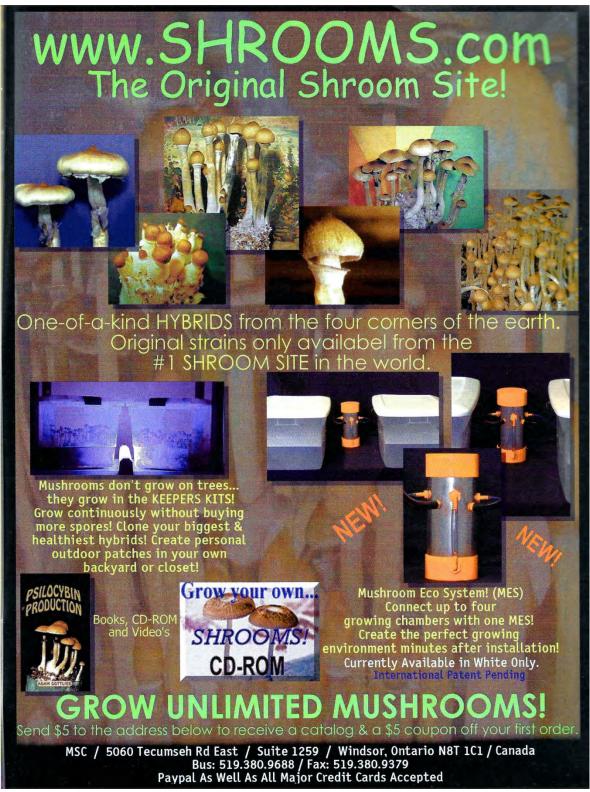


Fig. 205. Another ad for www.shrooms.ca. Heads Magazine Vol. 5 Issue 5. 2005. (Canadian Publications).

The following 8 pages represent various ads found in Issues 1-4 of *Shroom Talk Magazine* published between 2006-2007. Vancouver B.C., Canada (Figs. 206-213).



Fig. 206. An ad for Mushroom John's Shroom World. Shroom Talk Magazine Issue 1. Spore prints for Asia, India, and African strains of Psilocybe cubensis were once available April 2006.



Fig. 207. An ad for Spores 101. Shroom Talk Magazine Issue 1. April 2006.



Fig. 208. An ad for Spores 101. Shroom Talk Magazine Issue 1. April 2006.

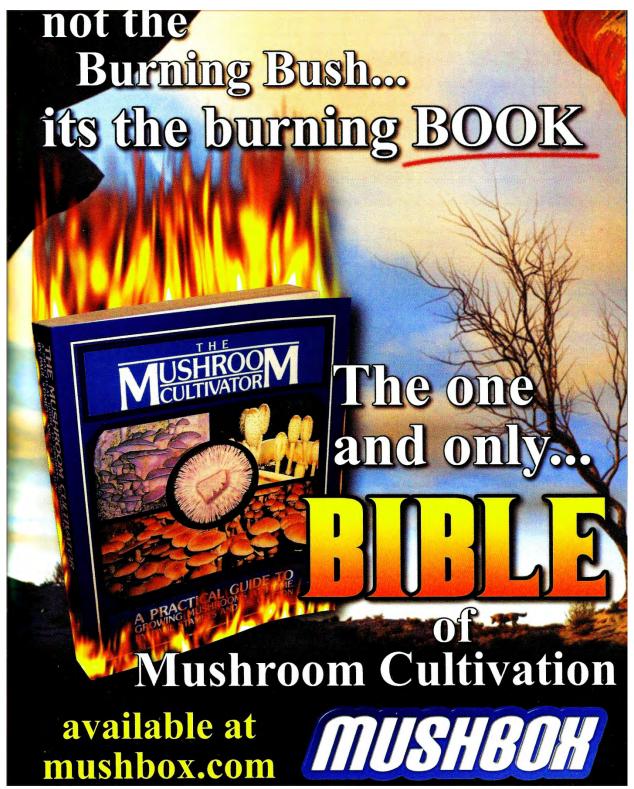
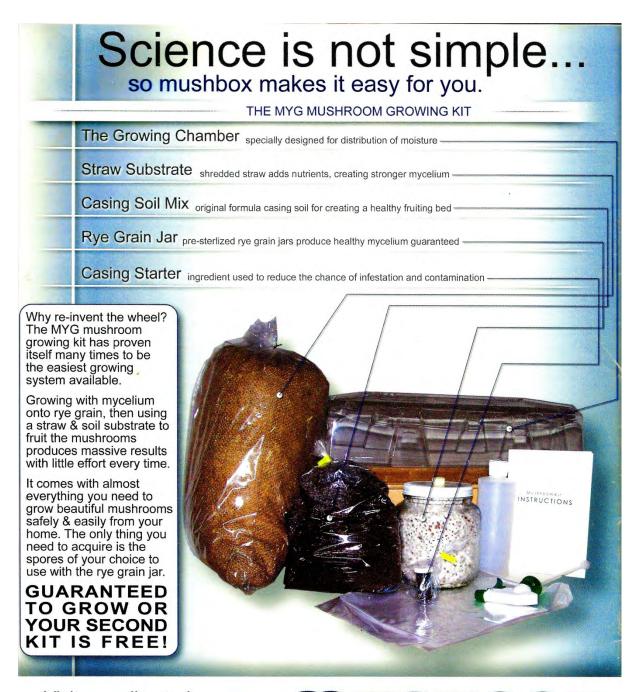


Fig. 209. A Free ad from Shroom Talk for Paul Stamets and Jeff Chilton's, *The Mushroom Cultivator. Shroom Talk Magazine* Issue 1. April 2006.



Fig. 210. An ad for Spores 101.. Shroom Talk Magazine Issue 2. July 2006.



Visit us online today enter this discount code to get \$20.00 off your next purchase of the MYG mushroom kit

CODE: MYG4ME



Fig. 211. An ad for Growing Kits from Mushbox. Shroom Talk Magazine Issue 2. July 2006.

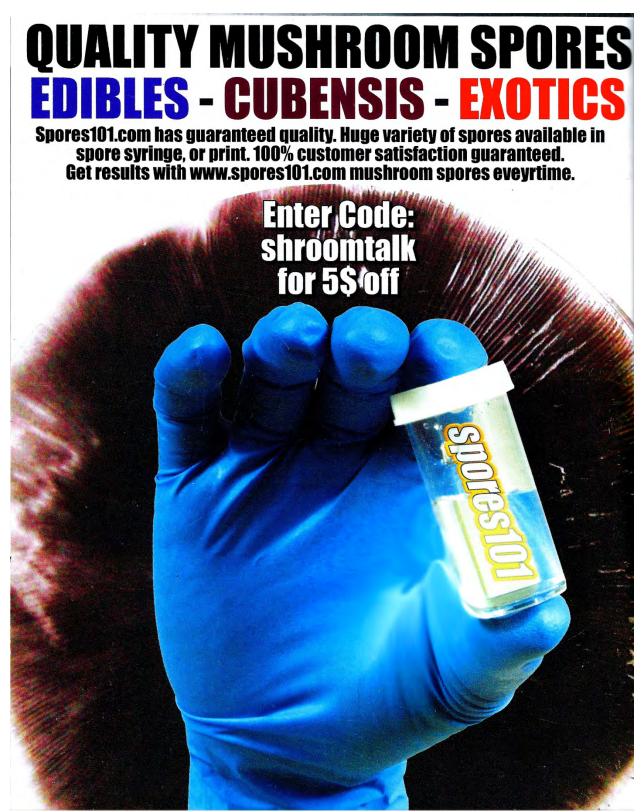


Fig. 212. A Discount Coupon Ad for Spores 101. Shroom Talk Magazine Issue 3. August 2006.



Fig. 213. A Discount Coupon Ad for Mushbox Grow Kits (Edible and Magic species). Shroom Talk magazine Issue 4. January-March, 2007.

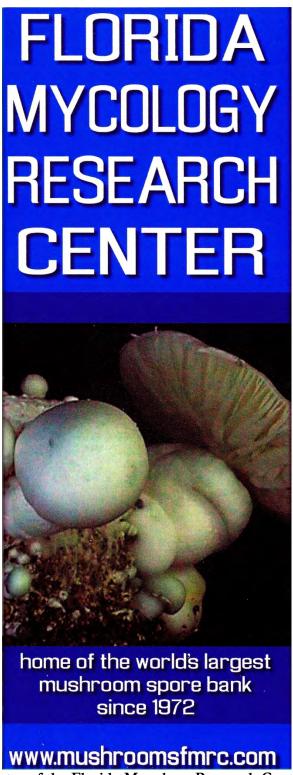


Fig. 214. Steven Peele, curator of the Florida Mycology Research Center ran a single ad in the last issue of *Shroom Talk Magazine* Issue 4. January-March, 2007.

PSILOCYBE FUNGI AND THE LAW

Under the provisions of public law 91-513, the chemical substances psilocybin and/or psilocin are Schedule I as controlled substances. Possession, sale, and/or manufacture of these alkaloids carry both usurious fines and/or severe prison sentences. The registry numbers for psilocybin and psilocin are #7437 and #7438, therefore, unauthorized use of these two chemicals is prohibited under Federal law in these United States (Boire, 1997)-(Fig. 216). Recently, several states had local and state ballots to legalized all drugs or all natural plants such as in Oakland, California and in 2020, Oregon State legalized all drugs.

Most states have no laws or local provisions governing the collecting of wild mushrooms and therefore the identification of such fungi by local law-enforcement officials would be subjective and questionable. However, there have been instances of small time cultivators being prosecuted and imprisoned for growing *Psilocybe cubensis*.

Additionally, an interesting mushroom bust occurred when a drug entrepreneur was arrested for selling \$24,000 worth of canned, LSD-laced mushrooms to undercover agents. This individual was later justly charged with fraudulent sales (Unsigned, 1976). Twenty-two years later, a similar charge of possession with the intent to deliver LSD and LSD-laced mushrooms occurred when Gideon Love, a member of the 'hippie' commune belonging to the 'Love Israel' family pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a nine-month jail-term. Mr. Israel also lost his 'Rainbow' Valley Ranch and the proceeds from the sale of his ranch was turned over to the Thurston County, Washington Police Department (Unsigned, 1998).

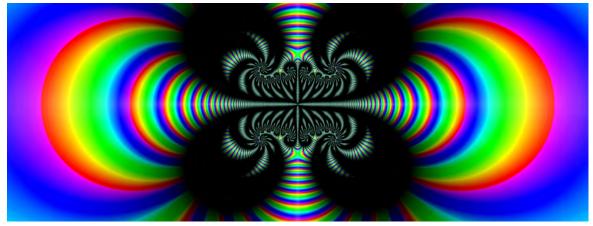


Fig. 215 Graphic Art Shroom Visual Designed by John W. Allen.

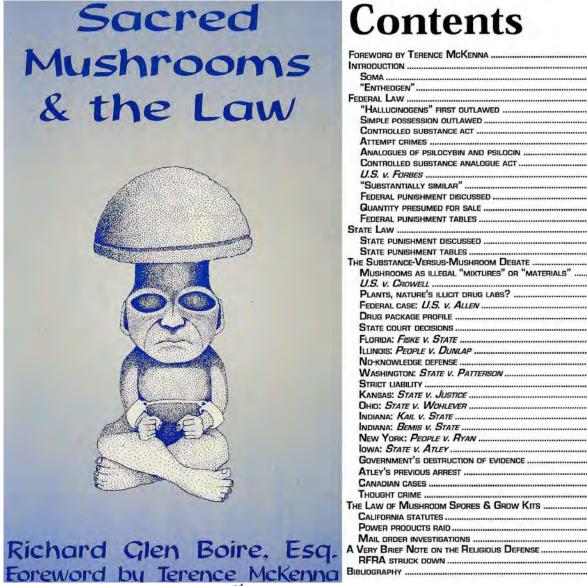


Fig. 216. Richard Glen Boire's-2nd Edition of the laws prohibiting psilocybian mushrooms in America.

In the Pacific Northwest United States, trespassing citations are usually meted-out to violators as a punishment and warning. In 1998, Great Britain (Unsigned, 1976b), two provinces in Canada (Unsigned, 1980), and some areas in Scandinavia, considered the possession of small amounts of fresh mushrooms as not being illegal. At the same time, in Amsterdam, fresh specimens of *Psilocybe cubensis* (Fig. 217), Copelandia cyanescens (Fig. 218), and Panaeolus subbalteatus (Fig. 219) were legal until 2 December of 2008, while the possession and sales of the sclerotia of *Psilocybe tampanensis* (Fig. 220), *Psilocybe mexicana* (Syn.=*Psilocybe galindoi*), and *Psilocybe atlantis*, as well as spores

and grow kits are both legally grown and sold in Smart-Shoppes or Head-Shops throughout the Nederlands.



Fig. 217. *Psilocybe cubensis*. Fresh Mushrooms of Tiel, Nederlands, 2005. Photo: Courtesy of Hans Grootewal.



Fig. 218. Copelandia cyanescens. Fresh Mushrooms of Tiel. Nederlands, 1998. Photo: Courtesy of Hans.





Fig. 219. Panaeolus subbalteatus. Fresh Mushrooms of Tiel, Nederlands, 2005.



Fig. 220. The sclerotia of Psilocybe tampanensis. Pro-Care (Truffle Magic). Nederlands. 2007.

The cultivation of mushrooms in the Nederlands will be discussed later in another chapter. On the other hand, dried mushrooms were considered as illegal to sell, yet many head-shops in Amsterdam did sell mushrooms in their dried form but very few arrests or prosecutions took place when the mushrooms were legal. In 1998, the city council of Wageningen in the Netherlands has determined that dried psilocybian mushrooms are 'tolerated' (which means that they may be sold in the open). According to Rene Rikkelman (Pers. Comm., Oct., 1998) "this makes Wageningen one of the more progressive cities of the Netherlands."

After the 2 Dec 2008 ban on the sales, possession, and distribution of fresh mushrooms in the Nederlands, the sclerotia of a few species of psilocybian mushrooms was still legal, as were the sales of spores and grow kits.

The ban of 180 species of psilocybian mushrooms was based on a list of the known species published in *Integration: Journal of Mind Moving Plants and Culture* (Fig. 221), authored by me (JWA), Gastón Guzmán and Jochen Gartz. Unfortunately, the Dutch Parliament also mistakenly listed several edible species and some non-active species as also being banned (Allen, Gartz and Guzmán, 1992; Guzmán, Allen and Gartz, 1999[2000].



Fig. 221. Integration: Journal of Mind Moving Plants and Culture Vol. 2-3. 1992.

In Florida, two mushroom-hunters found harvesting Psilocybe cubensis in a fenced pasture were shot to death in their backs by a deputy sheriff while they were handcuffed (Fig. 222). The sheriff had previously warned the two pickers about picking mushrooms (Unsigned, 1976c). Five years later, the deputy sheriff who shot the mushroom pickers received a prison term of twelve years for manslaughter (see Fig. 223)- (Unsigned, 1979c). That very same year, the Florida State Supreme Court ruled that *Psilocybe* mushrooms were legal to pick (Unsigned, 1976b; Peele, Pers. Comm. 1989), inasmuch as the Florida law proscribed the chemicals psilocybine and psilocine, not mushrooms per se, as illegal. Thus trespassing tickets are issued.

Florida Cop Kills Mushroom Pickers

Two Tennessee men were shot in the back of the head and killed by a Florida policeman who caught them trespassing in a field of wild psilocybin mushrooms outside Parkland, Florida. Officer William Cobb, 28, fatally shot Donald Everett Eldridge, 22, and Roger Daugherty, 24, both from Cookeville, Tennessee. Eldridge died instantly, and Daugherty died the next day at Margate General Hospital, never regaining consciousness.

Cobb was indicted on two counts by the Broward County Grand Jury several weeks after the murders took place. The details of his indictment were not released, but sources close to the case indicated that the only possible charges were firstdegree murder, second-degree murder and manslaughter. Cobb, who had not yet been served with a warrant for his arrest, appeared voluntarily before the grand jury and was suspended without pay. He had served on the three-man Parkland force for less than a year.

According to Cobb's statement, | he entered the field, which is owned by Leadership, Inc., a development company that leases the land to rancher Lynn Dew to graze cattle, after receiving a phone call one Saturday night from neighbors complaining that two men were scaling the fence enclosing the pasture. Cobb had arrested two other trespassers in that same field earlier that day.

Returning to the area, he found Eldridge picking mushrooms about two-tenths of a mile from the road. Cobb said that he asked Eldridge to leave, he refused, and the officer clamped a handcuff on his left wrist.

At this point, Cobb contends that Daugherty rushed him from behind, knocking him to the ground. Cobb said he fired two warning shots into the air, when Daugherty turned, yelled an incoherent phrase and ran toward him. Cobb claims he was being tugged by Eldridge, but still managed to fire two more shots at the charging Daugherty. Cobb told the investigators that he did not know



Officer William Cohb

if he had hit him, but did see him fall to the ground on his knees. Cobb said that he then went to Even though they contain an illegal drug. help Daugherty, but Eldridge, still handcuffed to Cobb, hit him

> According to Cobb's account, he and Eldridge wrestled to get hold of Cobb's revolver, and

across the face with the cuff.

At about this time, Parkland Police Chief Richard Nickel arrived, bringing with him the two trespassers who had been arrested earlier, because there is no holding jail in Parkland. However, investigators believe that they did not witness the shooting. One of the officers reportedly overheard Cobb tell Nickel, "One guy is and one guy isn't."

Trespassing and mushroom picking have been growing problems in recent years in this area. Chief Nickel said that there are currently seven cases concerning mushroom picking pending in Parkland. There have been about 100 arrests in the last few years for mushroom picking. Under Florida law, there is no penalty for mushroom picking. The maximum penalty for trespassing is \$500 or 60 days in jail.

Local farmers said that the mushroom pickers coming onto their property are "a constant problem?' Said one, "It's been getting worse lately. They vandalize sheds and leave gates open so cattle can get out. We want the police to keep them out."

However, local resident David Shell denies this, "Most pickers are afraid of cows and especially bulls, thus avoiding them. The situation was ridiculous, and now it is insane.

Greg Rimoldi, a friend of the two slain men, described them as mild-mannered people, not the type to challenge police, "They were stopped by a policeman for trespassing before, and there was no problem," he said. "I find it hard to believe that they would attack a cop.

This News Item is in the Sane Issue of High Times.

British Court Finds Magic Fungi Legal

Psilocybe mushrooms are legal in Great Britain, held the Reading Crown Court in the case of Garland v. Wilkinson, Judge Blomefield reasoned. "Psilocin is a chemical; these mushrooms are mushrooms."

Fig. 222. High Times Magazine Issue 14. October 1976. Page 40.

Cop Convicted in Mushroom Murders

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA—Former Parkland patrolman William Cobb, who shot two men dead for picking magic mushrooms in 1976, has finally been convicted of manslaughter for one of the deaths. Cobb had answered a trespassing complaint upon a field known to be a psilocybin patch and found two Tennessee men there gathering 'shrooms. While Cobb was clapping the cuffs on Donald Eldridge, Roger Daughtery tried to run away. After a

couple of "warning shots," Cobb shot Daughtery in the back of the head. At this, says Cobb, Eldridge made a try for his gun, so he shot him in the head as well.

In court, Cobb claimed to have been in danger of his life he even tried to have the special-for-police charge of "unnecessary killing" declared unconstitutional. The judge gave him the maximum 15 years in jail for the murder of Eldridge; he was not convicted for slaying Daughtery.

Fig. 223. High Times Magazine Issue 49. September 1979. Page 31.

Large Cultivation Busts

In the late 1970s, there was a large mushroom-cultivation arrest in the Los Angeles area (Unsigned, 1978a). It allegedly involved several tons of psychoactive fungi confiscated by several teams of state and federal narcotics-law-enforcement agents. As it turned out, only about five pounds of *Psilocybe cubensis* were confiscated and several tons of compost and casing being used to grow the fungi were also hauled away. Most of the charges against the growers of these mushrooms were eventually dismissed.

In 1981, three men from Bellingham, Washington, were arrested in what was reported by the press as being the largest mushroom-growing operation in the United States (Unsigned, 1981a). News of this story occurred when three juveniles were arrested for house burglaries. Their car was stopped for traffic violations and "\$20,000 worth of psilocybin mushrooms and some firearms" were found in their possession (Unsigned, 1981a). Police reported that the youths had broken into a house and had stolen the mushrooms. After tracing the mushrooms back to the house, the police obtained a search warrant for the suspected house where the burglaries occurred. They found that "all three floors of the house were being used as an extensive and sophisticated factory for the cultivation, processing, drying and shipping of psilocybin."

Seized in this gigantic mushroom-growing factory were over seven truck-loads of evidence which included microscopes, culture tubes, large sterilizers, drying racks, grow lights and hundreds of mason jars. Also seized were numerous jars of "magic mushrooms" in their various stages of growth.

Police reports the next day indicated that the mushrooms were being process and shipped via United Parcel Service throughout the Northwest and quite possibly to

other states. They also took phone-calls from suspected buyers; some of whom became aware that something was wrong and hung up on them. Two of the suspects were released without charges "for lack of evidence" while a third person was charged with four drug counts; among them possession of psilocybian mushrooms and marijuana (Unsigned, 1981b).

In a third report regarding the above incident Police Chief Terry Mangan stated that "I'd love to tell you that this was a tough case we had worked on for months. But we really fell into it". The police departments drug enforcement people weren't even on the case. Svein Giije (1981) reported that the drug enforcement agents "had bigger fish to catch, a cocaine dealer". Besides the above mentioned confiscated mushroom growing equipment, police also reported seizing "wheat to help start the germination, peat moss, chemicals, pressure cookers, gas masks, hot plates, lights, sheets of plastic to seal off areas where high humidity was desired, plastic bags for packaging ground-up dried mushrooms, receipts and other documents, a scale, and literature on chemistry and how to grow mushrooms." Altogether over 3000 jars containing dried mushrooms were seized along with half a trash-bag full of marijuana for personal use by the alleged factory workers.

The following incident occurred in Oakland, California: "Psychedelic Mushrooms Found By Firefighters---Firefighters battling an apartment house blaze stumbled onto a psychedelic mushroom factory jammed with about 2,000 jars of spore cultures, police said yesterday. 'The whole apartment was just turned into a mushroom growing factory. There was no room to sit or sleep in the place' said Oakland vice officer Chuck Holland. He estimated that the 8 to 10 pounds of dehydrated mushrooms taken from the four-room apartment were worth about \$100.00 an ounce. But he said Oakland police hadn't had much experience dealing with "magic mushrooms" (Unsigned, 1982). In 1985, California made Spore Prints illegal.

Two recent busts for cultivating "magic mushroom" occurred in Rochester and Olympia, Washington in July and December of 1997. The first bust occurred when several county officials and local police officers served a search warrant at a secluded rural home and found nothing during the first three hours of their search (Unsigned, 1997a). According to local news reports, "a sharp-eyed detective noticed a secret metal door." Beyond this door they found what they believed to be the biggest bust of psilocybin mushrooms in Washington State: 500 pounds of dried, processed and bagged mushrooms. They estimated the wholesale value of the mushrooms to be at least worth \$500.000 and noted that the grower, who was arrested at the time, was probably the prime wholesale mushroom supplier for the Puget Sound area. A

second news item on this report indicated that between 800 to 1,000 pounds of mushrooms were confiscated during the bust (Unsigned, 1997b). A third follow-up article appeared 3 months later and by now the amount of confiscated fungi was reduced to only 409 pounds (Unsigned, 1997c).

A man and woman were arrested and charged with manufacturing and intent to sell psilocybin mushrooms and unlawful possession of firearms. The defense attorney for the couple said that "the mushrooms ought not to be against the law, and there's no proof that the Hoffman's (the couple arrested in the raid) made any money from selling mushrooms." The attorney also added the following comment, "What's the flap? They're mushrooms. They make you giggle."

In December, 1997 (Unsigned, 1997d), an undercover drug-buy set-up occurred in Chehalis, Washington. Narcotics agents arranged a deal to purchase 50 pounds of psilocybian mushrooms for \$37,000 (at \$100.00 per pound, this would make this buy worth only \$5,000 dollars). Instead, they [the narcotics agents] ended up with several hundred pounds of hallucinogenic mushrooms which authorities estimated to be worth more than \$1 million. It should be noted that in the above reported bust for 409 pounds, the worth of the confiscated fungi was valued at only \$500,000. In this bust, seven adults, including a father and daughter, were arrested and charged with possession and intent to sell a controlled substance. This bust occurred after authorities in Montana stopped three people en route to Missoula and found that they had \$20,000 to be used for purchasing hallucinogenic mushrooms.

THE ALASKA POWER PRODUCTS SPORE RAID

Power Products in Junau, Alaska was a distributor of spore prints and grow kits for *Psilocybe cubensis*. They begin selling such products in March of 1993 through ads in both *High Times* and *Psychedelic illuminations Magazines*.

On the 6th of May in 1994, Law Enforcement agents conducted a raid on their business with a search warrant, taking mushroom growinig books, glass jars, and their records of sales and a mailing list of over 600 shroom lovers who had written them and or pucharsed their products.

The raid was brought on after a Washingron State father of a 14 year old teenager found a suspected grow kit or mushrooms in his daughter's possession.

Below are some of the ads for their merchadise. First every other month for five months and then each month thereafter. Eventually after the bust, this companies ads changed from Alaska to a Las Vegas P.O. Box (Figs.

GROW PSILOCYBIN MUSHROOMS

New kit makes mushroom growing super easy. No sterile work or expensive equipment needed. Guaranteed results! Complete kit and instructions \$50.00. Information and catalog (included with kit) \$3.00 and \$.A.S.E.: Power Product, P.O. Box 35073, Juneau, AK 99803-5073.

Fig. 224a. Power Products of Alaska Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 213. May 1993.

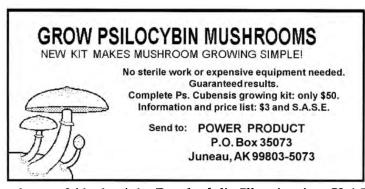


Fig. 224b. Power Products of Alaska Ad. *Psychedelic Illuminations* Vol 5. 1994. Also in *High Times Magazine*. 1993.

GROW PSILOCYBIN MUSHROOMS

New Kit makes mushroom growing super easy. No sterile work or expensive equipment needed. Guaranteed results! Complete kit and instructions \$50. Information and catalog (included with kit) \$3 and SASE: Power Product, PO Box 35073, Juneau, AK 99803-5073.

Fig. 224c. Power Products of Alaska Ad. High Times magazine Issue 226. June 1994.

GROW PSILOCYBIN MUSHROOMS

New Kit makes mushroom growing super easy. No sterile work or expensive equipment needed. Guaranteed results! Complete kit and instructions \$50. Information and catalog (included with kit) \$3 and SASE: Power Product, Suite 221, 1736 East Charlston Bhd., Las Vegas, NV 89104.

Fig. 224d. Power Products of Alaska Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 227. July 1994.

GROW PSILOCYBIN MUSHROOMS

New kt makes mushroom growing easy. No expensive work or equiptment needed. Guaranteed results! Complete Kit and instructions \$50. Information and catalog (included with kit \$3 and SASE: Power Product, Suite 221, 1736 East Charleston Blvd., Las Vegas, NV., 89104.

Fig. 2-24e. Power Products of Alaska Ad. High Times Magazine. Issue 234. February 1995.

All in all, Power Products ran a total of 22 ads in High Times from Issue 213 through issue 234. One add was also found in *Psychedelic Illuminations* Issue 5 as seen above (Fig. 224b).



Fig. 224f. Grown from a Power Product Kit. Psilocybe cubensis. Strain Unknown.

Power Products Busted

Spore Seller Raided - Log-book of 600 customer names seized!

By RCHARD GELN DOIRE

On or about May 6,1994, Alaska drug enforcement agents, armed with a search warrant, raided Power Products, an Alaska-based company selling Psilocybe cubensis mushroom growing kits. During the search, agents seized books, glass jars, letters, and business records, including a logbook of all people (estimated at approximately 600) who corresponded with the company or ordered mushroom kits since the company began doing business in March 1993.

The raid was evidently the result of a Washington man who alerted authorities after finding his fourteen year old daughter in possession of either a Power Products' growing kit or mushrooms produced by such a kit. Washington drug enforcement agents then traced the kit to Power Products in Juneau, Alaska.

In an unfortunate twist, approximately three months before the raid, the proprietor of Power Products was arrested after receiving marijuana in the mail, which he was importing to aid a friend suffering from AIDS (The friend has since died, but his statement under oath, that the marijuana was to relieve the symptoms of his disease, was captured on videotape). The marijuana case was set for trial when the Power Products raid occurred.

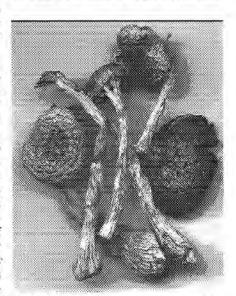
The District Attorney handling the marijuana case threatened to introduce evidence related to the Power Products raid in an effort to paint the proprietor as a major "drug dealer" thereby negating his defense that the marijuana was solely intended for the man's ailing friend. The District Attorney also threatened to charge the proprietor with multiple felony counts arising from the Power Products raid, including: psilocybin distribution, aiding and abetting misconduct related to a controlled substance, and contributing to the delinquency of a minor. Feeling the pressure of these threats, the proprietor of Power Products agreed to settle both cases by pleading guilty to a single count of misconduct involving a controlled substance in the fourth degree (Alaska Stat. Sec. 11.71.040). In exchange for the plea, the District Attorney agreed not to prosecute on any charges that could arise

from the Power Products raid.

The proprietor of Power Products is set for sentencing on August 8, 1994. Under Alaska law, the crime of misconduct involving a controlled substance in the fourth degree is a class C felony carrying a maximum sentence of five years in state prison and a maximum fine of \$50,000 (Alaska Stat. Secs. 12.55.125;12.55.035(2)).

It appears that Power Products advertisements appeared in *High Times* magazine as well as *Psychedelic Illuminations*. The Alaska authorities, at the very least, nowhave the names of perhaps as many as 600 people who wrote to, or ordered products from, Power Products.

I believe this is the first arrest of a commercial seller of mushroom spores, so it is difficult to predict what, if anything, law enforcement authorities are likely to do with the 600 names. There have, however, been instances in the past where authorities have obtained the order lists of companies selling hydroponic growing equipment through advertisements in High Times. In several such reported cases, the authorities used the order information to trigger investigations



Nearly all Psilocybe cubensis mushrooms available in the US are grown from mail-order spore kits.

into the people who placed orders. Often the first step in such an investigation is to run all the names through a network of law enforcement computer system to see if any of the people have a prior conviction for a drug offense. If a "hit" is made, the authorities will sometimes show up unannounced to search the person and his home under the authority of a search and seizure waiver that is a common condition to probation or parole on a drug case.

In almost all circumstances, however, simply placing an order from a company such as Power Products, will not by itself give the authorities probable cause to search the home of the person who made the order. Additional factors reasonably indicating that the person is

currently engaging in criminal conduct are almost always necessary before an officer can obtain a valid search warrant for the home of a person who made an order.

Regarding seized letters which might detail mycological activities of the writer, the marijuana/hydroponic equipment cases teach that the authorities will often use such documents as the first tip to begin investigating the letter writer. The depth of the investigation depends a lot on the contents of the letter. Recently dated letters mentioning an ongoing growing operation seem to prompt the most attention. The corollary to this is that most people who wrote letters to, or purchased supplies from, such a company would not have anything to worry about, especially if the letters were several months old. Those most at risk would be those who placed orders and received shipments in the several weeks before the raid.

Updates on the Power Products case, including the punishment imposed at sentencing, will appear in the next Issue of the Entheogen Law Reporter. *Used with Permission of Richard Glen Boire.

Fig. 225. The Alaska Power Products Spore Bust. *Psychedelic Illuminations Magazine vol.* 6. 1994. Originally in *The Entheogenic Law Reporter* Issue 3. Summer 1994.

PowerProduct Proprietor Sentenced

It was previously reported (pp. 16, 24-25), that the proprietor of Power Product, a company selling *Psilocybe* growing kits, pled no contest to Misconduct Involving a Controlled Substance in the Fourth Degree in violation of Alaska law AS.11.71.040(a)(3).

On August 16, 1994, Superior Court Judge Walter L. Carpeneti ordered imposition of sentence suspended for a period of four years on the conditions that the proprietor serve six months in jail, waive his Fourth Amendment right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures, pay a fine of \$3,600, and perform240 hours of community service work. (State v. Paramore, Case No. 1JU-S94-1SOCR).

On September 11, 1994, the State of Alaska file a notice of appeal asserting that the sentence handed down by Judge Carpeneti is "too lenient." TERL will continue to follow the case as it proceeds through the Alaska Court of appeals. fmR1. (Boire, 1994b-Used with permission).



Fig. 226. From Brazil, Cultivated Cogumelos Mágicos, *Psilocybe cubensis*. Our Heart of Souls. Photo: Courtesy of Basidium Rafa.

Psilocybian Grow Videos

This first video in VHS format was offered through Homestead Book Co. for \$55 dollars as advertised in *High Times Magazine* vol. 277 in April of 1998 (see Fig. 80).

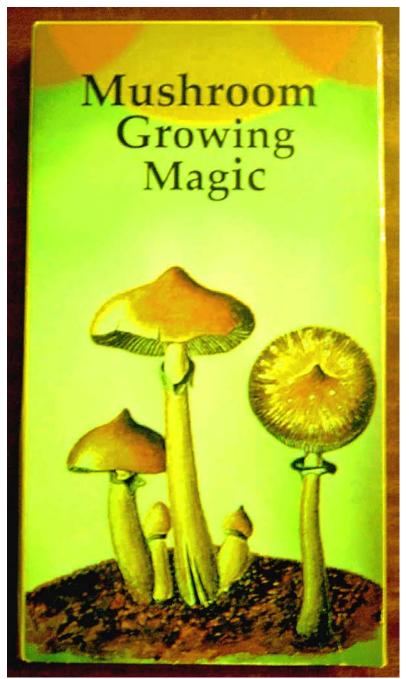


Fig. 227. Grow Video Cultivator remains anonymous. 1998.

Although there are several grow videos online at You Tube, here is one of the best by Marc R. Keith, also known online as Roger Rabbit. Roadkill of the Shroomery also contributed to this grow video (Figs. 228-229).



Fig. 228. Let's Grow Mushrooms. This is the best of the grow videos. 2007.

DISC 1 CONTENTS DISC 2

Brown Rice Flour: Disk 1 begins with the easiest method of all to get started growing mushrooms. No pressure cooker is required. The only ingredients needed are brown rice, vermiculite, and ½ pint wide mouth mason jars. Full step-by-step instructions are included on mixing, sterilizing, terrarium building, and the fruiting parameters for several species of edible mushrooms.

Grain Preparation: This chapter takes you through the entire process of preparing rye grains for generating mushroom spawn. Includes instructions on obtaining the perfect moisture content, plus lid preparation with several types of filters explained. Full instructions for sterilization in a pressure cooker ensure success.

Grain-to-Grain Transfers: This chapter shows you how to turn one jar of rye or other grain spawn into ten more. Includes a detailed explanation of sterile procedures.

Rye Grass Seed: An explanation of the method the author uses to prepare rye grass seed for use with sclerotia producing species.

Manure Substrates: A detailed step-by-step procedure for preparing horse manure to grow mushrooms. Includes an easy to understand method for determining 'field capacity' moisture content.

Straw Pasteurization: Follow along as Marc prepares a batch of straw for growing mushrooms. Full instructions on chopping, soaking, and heat pasteurizing the exact batch of straw that was used to build the laundry basket full of oysters that graces the front cover of this DVD.

Straw Projects: Watch as Marc prepares and inoculates the laundry basket of Oyster mushrooms that are pictured on the front cover of this DVD. Full step-by-step instructions for the laundry basket and straw logs are given in detail.

Agar-Petri dishes: Disk 2 contains the more advanced mycology subjects that you're sure to need as you progress in the hobby. The first section on agar work takes you through the process of mixing up a batch of agar and pouring your Petri dishes. Sterile procedure is covered in depth.

Strain Isolation: This section shows how to take a swipe of spores on agar, and as the mycelium differentiates into visible sectors, to transfer those to new Petri dishes to grow out until you reach single-sector isolates.

Master Culture Slants: This chapter covers preparing, inoculating, and recovering mycelium from master culture slants in test tubes. This procedure is for advanced growers who have isolated or cloned strains that they wish to store long-term in the refrigerator so they can continue to use the strain in perpetuity.

Cloning: Watch as the author demonstrates how to take mushroom tissue from a fruit body and transfer it to agar to grow out. This mycelium can then be used to inoculate future projects.

Sporeprinting and syringe making: The procedure for taking spore prints, and then using them to make spore syringes are shown in this section.

Sawdust-woodchips: Watch as Marc prepares a batch of supplemented hardwood sawdust and woodchips for growing mushrooms. The addition of wheat bran, gypsum, and Marc's own method of using tyvek sleeves in the filter patch bags to prevent contaminants from entering is shown in detail.



www.mushroomvideos.com

Fig. 229. Back cover of Let's Grow Mushrooms. The best of the grow videos.

Here are two pages on Kowanite, a short lived product of a couple of years that produced really good fast colonizing crops of *Psilocybe cubensis*. After a while they became known as the Dung Brothers (**Fig. 230-231**).

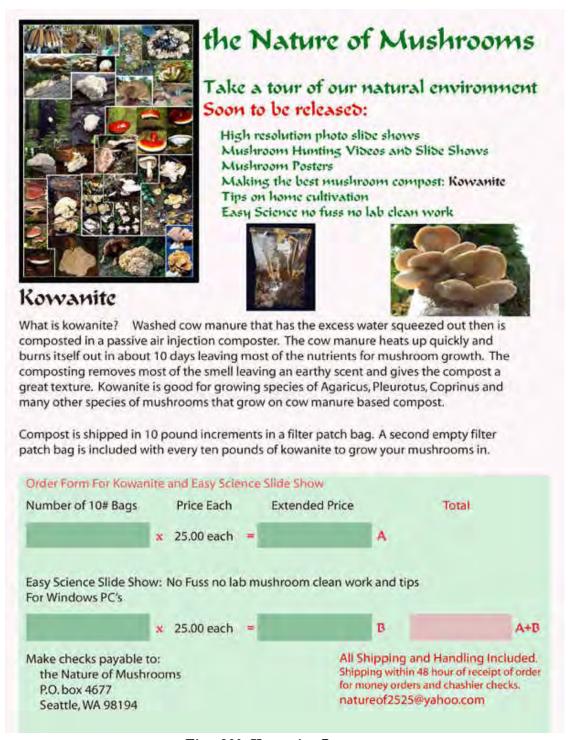


Fig. 230. Kowanite Compost.



Fig. 231. Kowanite Compost with spawn forming mycelia on Pasteurized Rye-Berry Seed.



Fig. 232. Esporos de cogumelos mágicos. *Psilocybe cubensis*. On Aluminum Foil. Brazil. Photo: Courtesy of Eder of Brazil. Used with permission.



Fig. 233. Graphic Art Shroom Visual Designed by John W. Allen.



Fig. 234. Naurally occurring Sporeless Psilocybe cubensis. Na Muang, Koh Samui, Thailand.

Featured below is a specimen from a spore print obtained from the very same rice paddie field shown above in Na Muang, Koh Samui, Thailand. The senor author (JWA) produced a fantastic crop of *Psilocybe cubensis* that provided a great supply of spores to keep this strain available for years to come. Hoveever, two specimens of that grow were as sterile as the ones in the image above (Fig. 235).



Fig. 235. Sporeless Psilcoybe cubensis from a 2005 invtro gtow. Observe light bluing in cut stipe.

Mushroom Kits

Spores and magic Mushroom Kits are the latest introduction into the world of mushroom cultivation. They were developed to make cultivation of medicinal and gourmet mushrooms simple. Our microenvironments are made of a durable translucent plastic that allows even the most curious an intimate and close up view of the exciting and constant changes involved in the growth of mushrooms.

Each kit includes a Mushroom Growing Environment, a SuperSpawn Spore Kit (Psilocybe cubensis), compost and a Tubs of Mushrooms instruction booklet containing 73 color pictures to help explain the growing process.



SuperSpawn Spore Kits are used when you want to plant mycelium into your compost using a large amount of inoculum (mycelium). This results in the rapid and complete colonization of the compost by the mycleium and lessens the chance that competing organism will invade the compost. One spore kit is sufficient to inoculate (plant) up to 20 pounds of compost. SuperSpawn Spore Kits can also be used to inoculate agar culture plates, sterilized grain in jars or sterilized grain in plastic bags.



Fig. 236. Unknown grow kit advertisement.

ABOUT PET FUNGUS OF SPRINGFIELD, OREGON

Pet Fungus was a spore vendor of edible species of fungi out of Springfield, Oregon who also led mushroom forays into the rainforests of Oregon. They were very expensive forays, costing several thousands of dollars per tour. Of course, they were successful and ran an honest business as far as their edible shrooms were concerned. And they were highly qulified as PNW mycologists.

The senior author first became aware of this company from a couple members of the sShroomery and that led me to surf the Internet for spore vendors to record both relaiable and unreliable sources that I might recommend to those interested in obtaining spores for whatever reason they wanted them for.

Because of those Shroomery members, who had alerted me to Pet Fungus as vendors selling expensive spore prints anew species that I had discovered back in 1990 on the tiny Island of Koh Samui, Thailand, situated in the southern oportion of the Gulf of Thailand, 710 km south of Bangkok, and 80 km from the western Thai pinisula of Surat Thani Province.

The costs for their spore prints of *Psilocybe samuiensis* Guzmán, Bandala and Allen were extremely high; as much as \$60 dollars for a print. After I had complained to them about thathigh price, they raised it to \$169.00 dollars a print as a rare species from Western Wahington.

That price hike came about after I spoken with one of their employees or a CEO of their company, asking them how they were able to obtain spores of a recently discovered species that only a few had acess to. I cannot actually recall whom it was that I had connected to at Pet Fugus. However, that person had informed me that the spores he was selling were a Western Oregon variety of *Psilocybe samuiensis* which was collected in a pasture in Western Washington on a Thai farmer's property who allegedly brought horses from Thailand to Oregon.

The following information was copied from their website in 2001 and 2002. However, the copies were damaged in my home form water damage and so are incomplete. Yet they show the cost of some of their spore prints, many which were not active yet being sold as psilocybian species containing psilocine and psilocybine which were abriviated as 'psiki.' This data reveals some of those species from a damaged paper.

Pet Fungus ran a total of 86 monthly clasified ads in *High Times Magazine* from Issue 288 in August of 1999 through Issue 374 in March of 2007. Shown below.

PET FUNGUS CLASSIFIED ADS IN HIGH TIMES MAGAZINE 1999-2007.

Eight ads from Pet Fungus are posted, each different. Out of the 131 monthly ads, they kept changing single words or a few price increases over the years at *High Times*. Here are the main ads of which all others were the same as these.

RARE MUSHROOM SPORES

160 species. P. baeocystis, cubensis, cyanescens. \$20 ea. SASE \$2 MT1. P.O. Box 724, Springfield, OR 97477

Fig. 237a. Pet Fungus' First Ad in High Times Magazine Issue 288. August 1999.

RARE MUSHROOM SPORES

275 Species. P. baeocystis, cubensis, cyanescens, stuntzii. \$20 ea. SASE \$2. MTI, P. O. Box 724, OR 97477

Fig. 237b. Pet Fungus' New Ad in High Times Magazine Issue 294. February 2000.

RARE MUSHROOM SPORES

300 Species. P. azurescens (\$45). baeocystis, cubensis, cyanescens, stuntzii. \$20 ea. SASE - \$2. MTI. P. O. Box 724, Spfd., OR 97477 raremushroomspores@petfungus.com

Fig. 237c. Pet Fungus' New Ad in High Times Magazine Issue 297. May 2000.

RARE MUSHROOM SPORES

355 Species. P. azurescens (\$45), cubensis, stuntzii \$24 ea. #10/SASE/\$2. MTI, P.O. Box 724, Spfd., OR 97477.

Fig. 237d. Pet Fungus' New Ad in High Times Magazine Issue 300. August 2000.

RARE MUSHROOM SPORES

400 species: azurescens (\$35), cubensis, stuntzii. \$20 ea. Limited Magic Fall Foray Reservations, #10/SASE/\$2, MTI. P. O. Box 724, Spfd. OR 97477 (www.petfungus.com)

Fig. 237e. Pet Fungus' New Ad in High Times Magazine Issue 301. September 2000.

RARE MUSHROOM SPORES

400 species: azurescens \$35, cubensis, stuntzii \$20 ea. NEW: Growth Chamber Supplies. #10/SASE/\$2, MTI, P.O. Box 724, Spfd., OR 97477. Or visit us online at petfungus.com

Fig. 237f. Pet Fungus' New Ad in High Times Magazine Issue 313. September 2001.

RARE MUSHROOM SPORES

600 species: azurescens (\$35), cyanescens (\$30), cubensis \$20 ea., #10/SASE/\$2, MTI, PO BOX 724, Spfd. OR. 97477 or www.petfungus.com

Fig. 237g. Pet Fungus' New Ad in High Times Magazine Issue 332. April 2003.

The ablove ad ran from April of 2003 until their final ad in the *High Times Magazine* appeared in Issue374. Duringthose final issues from 332 to 374, their ad chaned a few lines or prices in those final issues but reverted back to the same s in issue 332. While the final ad was a replicated ad of Issue 332, it was formatted a little different in its appearance. As seen in Fig. 374h posted below.

RARE MUSHROOM SPORES

600 Species:azurescens(\$35). cyanescens(\$30). cubensis(\$20) ea. \$10. SASE/\$2. MTI. P O Box 724, Springfield, OR 97427 or www.petfungus.com

Fig. 237h. Pet Fungus' Last Ad in High Times Magazine Issue 374. March 2007.

On the following pages I am posting Pet Fungus' expensice foray data on their costs and services they are offering to the public.

In Addition I am posting some relevant data on the Shroomery posts regarding Pet Fungus. And also some of my personal thoughts about this matter at the tome that I became aware of the company and their expensive prices for spore prints and for their services as well.

Below are three retyped from my damaged papers, three images of their company's address and their service and an image of some of their prices for prints. Plus my own opinions in Red Font of the situation with their P. samuiensisossip species...

For a Brochure or More Information - Send:
\$2.00 & #10-SASE
to

Micro-Tech, Industries

Dept. 2001

P.O. Box 724

Fig. 237i. Pet Fungus' Address from their website. Circa Dec 2001-Jan 2002.

Springfield, Oregon, 97477-0119, U.S.A.

```
GPG (Our Founder / President / Grunt / Lab Specialist & Camera at Large or Small)
Sugarpine (Our Founder's Lovely Companion & Field Research Assistant Paul R. (Our First Class All Weather Assistant & Rain Shield)
Terri R. (Paul's Wonderful Wife and Hostess during extensive Northern Oregon Field Research Projects)
Freeman R. (Our Mushroom Guru since 1968)
Bruce N. & Peg B. for there Expert Guidence on CMS Forays as well as CMS Leadership and its Founding
(Text is missing here. Also Pet Fungus misspelled their as there).
```

Fig. 237j. Pet Fungus' About their Staff, from their website. Circa Jan 2002.

```
No. 369 - Psilocybe mexicana - (Mushroom of the Gods) - Psy/Brn/Shrp - 65.00
     No. 368 - Psilocybe moellerii - (Cinnamon Psili - Psy/Brn/Must - 35.00
     No. 229 - Psilocybe montana - (Moss-Psili) - Psy/Brn/Shrp - 35.00
     No. 230 - Psilocybe pelliculosa - (Forest-Psili - Psy/Yel/Mild -24.00
     No. 385 - Psilocybe samuiensis - (Thailand-Samuies) - Psy/Yel/Must - 20.00
     No. 328 - Psilocybe samuiensisopsis - (Western Oregon)
                                            (PNW Strain) - Psy/Yel/Mild -169.00
                                           (New and Very Rare)
     No. 158 - Psilocybe semiglobata - (Little Round Slimer) - Psy/Yel/Mild - 30.00
     No. 231 - Psilocybe semilanceata - (Liberty Cap) - Psy/Brn/Shrp - 24.00
     No. 232 - Psilocybe silvatica - (Duff-Psili) - Psy/Brn/Mild - 25.00
     No. NR - Psilocybe squarmosa - (Scaly) - Psy/Unk/Tart/Mild - 15.00
     No. 234 -Psilocybe strictipes - (Field-Psili) - Psy/Brn/Shrp - Not Readble
     No. NR - Psilocybe stuntzii - (Blue-Legs) - Psy/Brn/Shrp - Not Readable
     No. 350 - Psilocybe subfimetaria - Dung Liberty) - Psy/Brn/Must - Not Readable
Fig. 237k. Pet Fungus' About their Staff, from Their Website. Circa Jan 2001.
```

Shroomery Member mjshroomer:
Sage.
Registered: 07/21/99.
Posts: 13,774.
Loc: gone with my shrooms.
Another Warning about Pet Fungus
#436379 – 25 October 2001. Posted at 10:34 AM (20 years, 3 months ago as of 27 January 2022)
JWA : Well they are advertising expensive membership for a northwest mycological research team.
Most mycological societies only charge a minimum of \$20.00 per year.
Check this shit out. Company name is -Pet Fungus, abbreviated as 'PF'.
PT::
Spore Bank Page.
General
HOME / SPORE BANK / GROWTH CHAMBERS / LAB SUPPLIES / FORAYS / DIRECTIONS / CONTACT US / ORDER / IDENTIFY / PHOTOS
Grain / Grass Seed / Pasture Seed / General Seed / Bean / Nut / Pea / Variable / Select / Additives / Discounts / Kits / Lab Equipment / Books
A / B / C / D / E / F / G / H / I / J / K / L / M / N / O / P / Q / R / S / T / U / V / W / X / Y / Z Microscope Slides / General / Services
Live Spawn / Tissue Cultures

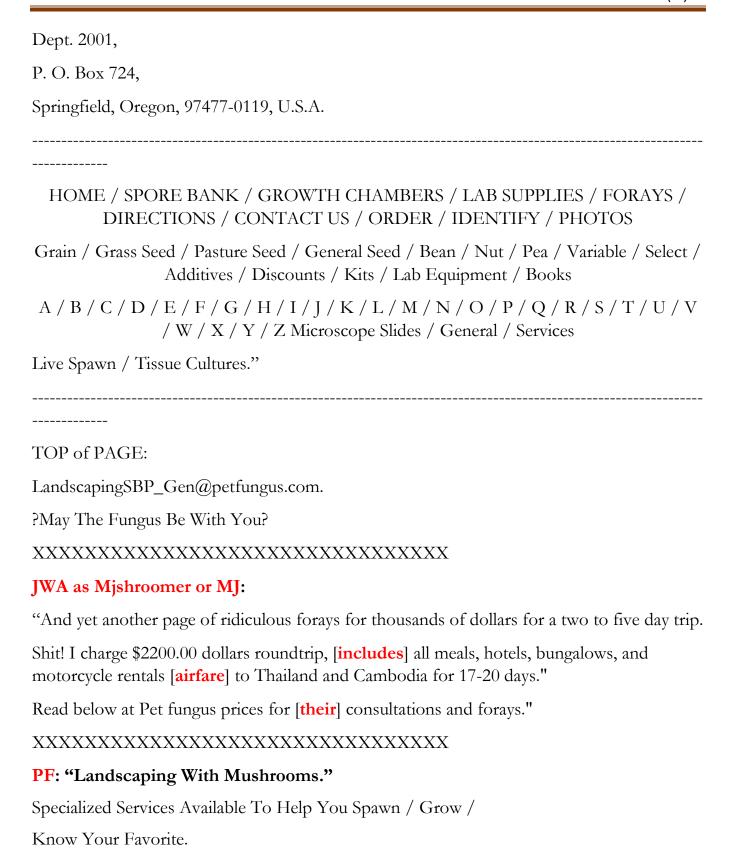
Landscaping With Mushrooms

The Newest Concept in Mushroom Cultivation and Yard Care

We are Dedicated to Providing Services and Other Options that will benefit our society and it?s health through the search for New and Innovative discoveries of Medicinal value. We believe they are out there. With your help and assistance in your own area, through memberships and donations of time and revenues, we will succeed with new discoveries that will surely affect the World, as well as those we Love.

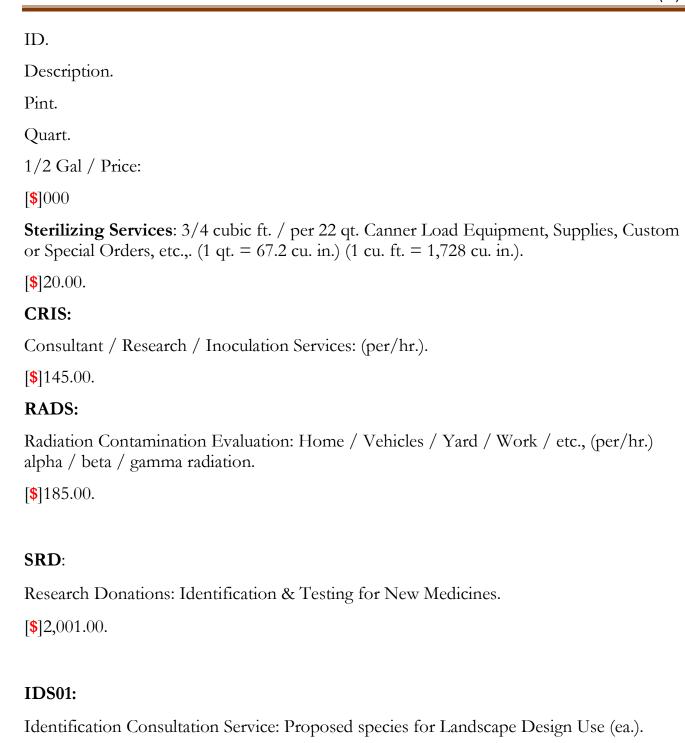
will surely affect the World, as well as those we Love. Previous. T. Description. Price. CAL. 2001 Shroom Calendar: Win \$500 per Photo used. Deadline 12/21/01. [\$]20.01. CPC. 2001 Calendar Photo Contest: Fee 10 or more spore prints of ea. Entry. **[\$]**2.00. SGD. Simplified Growing Directions (Free with Order). **[\$**]4.50. SQB. Shroom Room Quarterly Bulletin: 1 Year Subscription. [**\$**]16.00. 01M.Membership: Pacific NW Mycological Research Team (1 yr). [**\$**]99.95. 12M. Membership: PNW Mycological Research Team (12 yrs).

[\$]1,000.00.
00M.
Membership: PNW Mycological Research Team (Life) Includes Bulletins, Forays, Discounted Orders & Services, Free Test Samples, Free Photo Email and much more.
[\$]4,500.00.
SRD.
Research Donations: Identification & Testing for New Medicines.
[\$]2,001.00.
Previous ORDER:
To Order: Copy ID and Description, Go to Order Page, Print Order Form, Fill Out then Send with Payment.
?The Ultimate Experience In Mushrooms?
?Science & Beyond?
?May The Fungus Be With You and Your Experience Be A Safe And Memorable One.?
Make Money \$\$\$\$\$\$ in your Spare Time Advertising for Us or Inoculating Landscapes.
Designed, Formatted, Published & Printed By Panda Productions: January 1, 2001 All Rights Reserved ?
For a Brochure or More Information - Send:
\$2.00 & #10-SASE.
to
Micro-Tech. Industries,



313

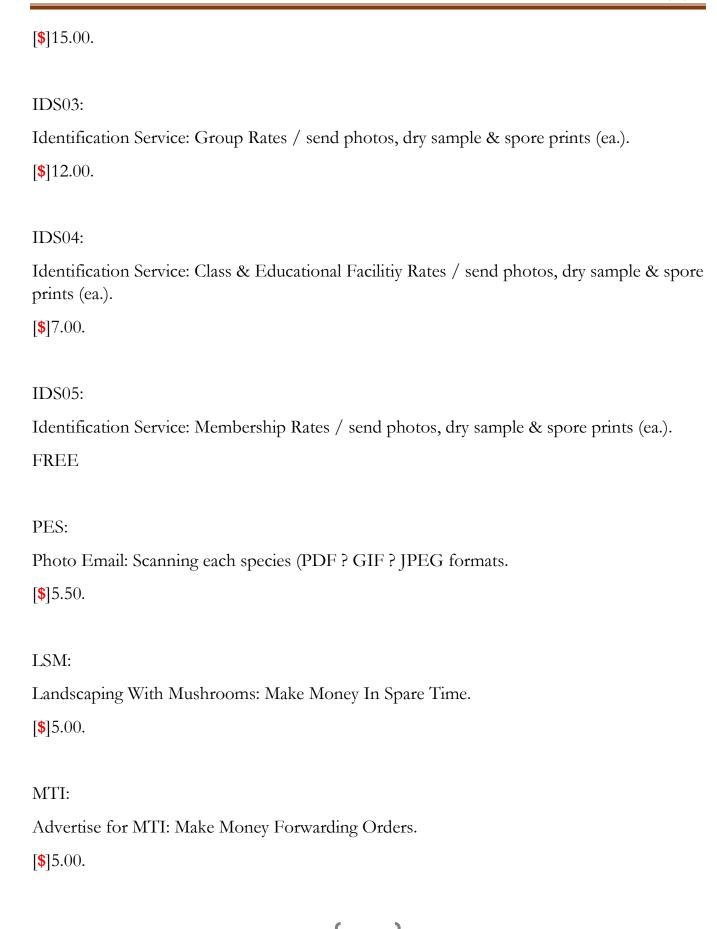
MILLENNIUM 2000 MUSHROOMS



IDS02:

[\$]65.00.

Identification Service: General Public / send photos, dry sample & spore prints (ea.).



MTIS:

MTI Suppliers: Make Money Supplying Mushroom Spores (Stringent Quality Controls Required).

[\$]5.00.

GFS:

Guide / Foray Services: 2-5 Day Trips S & F (per/day).

[**\$**]2,400.00.

G998:

Growth Chamber Lid Puncture: Special puncture-taped and sealed hermetically to prevent contamination-for easy hypodermic inoculation.

[**\$**]2.50.

[**\$**]3.50.

[**\$**]4.50.

NCSA:

Nitro/Calcium-Super Grow Juice: Added to Growth Chambers of Your Choice To Improve Growth Yields.

+40%.

+40%.

+40%.

Proposed species for Landscape Locations:

A detailed description of the intended location is required to assist you in determining what Genus & species, based primarily on desired Classification by Edibility / Color / Scent, might best work out for your design. You must accurately describe surrounding trees, shrubs and other plant species, lawn, bed or general surrounding ground conditions as well as fertilizing techniques applied, lighting and moisture conditions. A photograph of the location

is recommended but not required. It can be sent or uploaded as our current system will permit. The Consulting fee is \$65.00 per species and includes methods of propagation and best recommended inoculation zone. Success is contingent on numerous criteria beyond our control and cannot be Guaranteed, only suggested or proposed.

Identification Guidelines:

All Identification services: require several spore prints (mushrooms set on clean white or black paper to allow spores to land on paper) to assist in microscopic identification confirmation, along with a photograph of the subject in it's natural environment along with one next to it, on it's side to view the gills / pores / surface. Submit photos by Email, US Mail or by form Submission at our Identification Page. Because of complications with CGI scripts and Forms, we recommend sending a printed page and photo by US Mail also.

General Individual Identification Rates:

Send: \$15.00 per specimen Identification Request.

Group Rates:

For numerous Identification requests you can place a deposit for 10 or more and the cost will only be \$12.00 each and deducted from your account as you need.

Class / Educational Facility Rates:

For numerous Identification requests you can place a deposit for 40 or more and the con-	st
will only be \$7.00 each and deducted from your account as you need.	

JWA:

"[Below I present their price guide]."

PF: Magic Pet Fungus Spring / Fall RESERVATION / REGISTRATION

"Individuals, Members Of Official Mushroom Clubs And Research Facilities Are Welcome.

The purpose of the MTI Magic Forays are to educate amateurs and others about the proper identification of Mushrooms and to encourage increasing knowledge and awareness of fungi for Landscape applications. Our primary emphasis is on safely enjoying wild mushrooms for personal use and their potential cultivation for commercial use as well. Forays are not to be exploited for outlaw and commercial picking, but enjoyed instead.

Spring Season: Late March to Mid June? Fall Season: Mid September to Mid January
This Is Your Chance To Get In On Ground Breaking Research
Location : To be arranged based on the specific preferred species desired by the group or group of individuals. For the most part forays will be in Oregon on the Coast, in the Valley or Mountains. Some locations are highly restricted and require negotiation and payment of special fees or permits for access and picking.
Transportation: Forays leave from Base Lodging for the field at 9:00 a.m.
To be arranged based on the type of foray and location of starting point. Transportation from Airports / Buss Stations to Base Lodging are responsibility of the client. Special rentals/towing/rescue are the responsibility of the client. All standard 4x4 crew type transportation vehicles will be provided by MTI to all locations on foray. Mobile RV for field Base Stations will be provided by MTI.

Equipment / Supplies / Expertise:

Clients Responsible To Bring: 1 (ONE) suitcase or duffel bag only - with change of underwear, pants, socks, alarm clock, rainwear/with hat, regular shoes, rubber boots (knee high) or anything special for forest and wet conditions, 6v flashlight, picking basket, wax bags, WATCH, compass, cold weather coat & gloves. Extra - sleeping bag & blanket, camera and research/printing equipment. A small back-pack for emergency blanket, flashlight and small lunch/snacks is recommended.

Supplied By MTI	ed By MT	I:
-----------------	----------	----

- 1) Mushroom Identification Books ?Mushrooms?, by Thomas Laessoe & Gary Lincoff and ?Psilocybin Mushrooms of the World?, by Paul Stamets.
- 2) Picking knife/brush & 5 gallon bucket / extra wax bags
- 3) Boxes for mushroom storage
- 4) Expert Identification Services

Guidelines: Be prepared to be safely pampered!

Limit - NO more than 7 clients or 5 days per foray group. No alcohol, drug or psychoactive mushroom use during forays so as not to disrupt or delay each foray. No smoking in vehicles or lodging facilities. Forays last as long as there is light to see. Forest forays get dark earlier and can be dangerous because of this.

Forays & Fees:

1a) Psychoactive? Poisonous? Edible Mushroom Combination Forays.

Minimum 1 species/per category/per day.

(per day / person).

[\$]2,400.00.

1b) Discounted \$200 per day / person for same-group packages..

Minimum 2 Day Forays.

(per day / person).

[**\$**]2,200.00.

2a) Poisonous? Edible Mushroom Combination Forays.

Minimum 6 general species per day.

(per day / person).
[\$]2,400.00.
2b) Discounted \$300 per day / person for same-group packages.
Minimum 2 Day Forays.
(per day / person).
[\$]2,100.00.
3a) Exclusive Unlimited Private Combination Forays (1 client only).
Anything Goes / The Ultimate Get-Away.
(per day / person).
[\$]18,000.00.
3b) Discounted for 2 to 3 Client Private Combination Foray Packages.
Anything Goes / The Ultimate Get-Away.
(per day / person).
[\$]8,500.00.
Payments: Personal Checks require 3 weeks to clear. Bank Checks or Money Orders secure immediate reservation. Allow 2 weeks for scheduling. Mid-Season Rush Scheduling Fee - \$400 per person. Full payment must be made in advance.
Lodging : All custom 1st class lodging accommodations will be specially scheduled and paid by MTI. All lodging shared by 3, same sex and will be assigned unless otherwise specified. Special lodging for couples: . Special Individual Lodging is the responsibility of client.

Meals: All meals scheduled and prepared for field lunches by MTI. Breakfast: 7:30 a.m., Lunch: 12:00 a.m., Supper: 4:30 p.m., Dinner: 7:30 p.m.

Terms, Conditions and Liability Waiver: By signing below, I release Mycro-Tech. Industries, their officers and members from any and all liability and loss arising from any accident, injury, or illness which may result from activities at all Foray events. All Mushrooms picked on all Forays are for personal use only, are not to be sold and 1/3 of all specimens including all rare specimens are to be turned over to MTI and remain the property of MTI for spore printing/collection after-which the remains will be returned to the collector. Because of weather conditions and competitive outlaw & commercial picking, MTI can not guarantee the discovery of desired species on every foray. Every effort will be made to exceed the proposed species minimum for discovery and make this foray an experience you will never forget. Any physical, verbal or mental abuse of other clients, MTI staff or equipment, or any-other disruption of forays, etc., will result in immediate termination for the offending client, without refunds. No Refunds once fees have been paid and reservations have begun. Return completed signed form for each client, with payment to MTI at the address below. Children are the responsibility of Parent Clients and must be attended at all times.

attended at all times.
Please Print.
Client/Registrant:
Age:
Desired Roommate:
Address:
Dietary Concern:
City/State/Zip:
Vegetarian:

Diabetic:
Phone:
Email:
Smoker:
Non-Smoker:
Single Bed:
Double Bed:
Mushroom Species Desired:
#1).
#2).
#3).
#4).
#5).
#6).
#7).
#8).
#9).
#10).
#11).
Foray #
Number of Days:
Amount Enclosed: \$
Desired Dates:

Authorized Signature (Parent): Date: .
Simply Print, Complete, Sign and Return by US Mail with Payment, to Reserve Your
Place on One of the World's Most Exclusive First Class Trips You've ever been On.
As your Host and Hostess
We welcome you and look forward to sharing the most exclusive and exhilarating experience possible.
?The Ultimate Experience In Mushrooms?
?Science & Beyond?
?May The Fungus Be With You and Your Experience Be A Safe And Memorable One.?
Make Money \$\$\$\$\$\$ in your Spare Time Advertising for Us or Inoculating Landscapes
Designed, Formatted, Published & Printed By Panda Productions: January 1, 2001 All Rights Reserved?

For a Brochure or More Information - Send: \$2.00 & #10-SASE

to

Micro-Tech. Industries
Dept. 2001
P. O. Box 724
Springfield, Oregon, 97477-0119, U.S.A.

HOME / SPORE BANK / GROWTH CHAMBERS / LAB SUPPLIES / FORAYS / DIRECTIONS / CONTACT US / ORDER / IDENTIFY / PHOTOS

Grain / Grass Seed / Pasture Seed / General Seed / Bean / Nut / Pea / Variable / Select / Additives / Discounts / Kits / Lab Equipment / Books

A / B / C / D / E / F / G / H / I / J / K / L / M / N / O / P / Q / R / S / T / U / V / W / X / Y / Z Microscope Slides / General / Services

Live Spawn / Tissue Cultures

JWA: "And finally a picture of the perpetrators of these high priced rip-off people. [Unfortunately, I was a little upset at these prices which I and most members here also felt were unbelievably outrageous. The photos I wanted to share of the host and hostess of Pet Fungus apparently had been removed from the pages of the Shroomery website. And while I referred to these prices as a rip-off, well that was, at the time in 2001, only my personal opinion and not that of others].

Furthermore, the [owners of Pet Fungus] had security on their [photos] which [were] available at their website, [but were not able to be downloaded or copied. They were the ones] who promoted [spore prints of a] non-existence US alleged variation of *Psilocybe samuiensis* [Guzmán, Bandala and Allen].

So I cannot share their images. [However, I took photos at the time of their screen and those are what were missing at the Shroomery when I scanned this data of Pet Fungus in 2001 for my records].

I should also mention that besides a high charge for membership in their NW mycological Research team they also suggested that some areas of shroom hunting are restricted and require special permits to enter.

[While this is true, The costs are not that expensive in the Pacific Northwest], Weyerhaeuser lands and other timber companies usually charge a \$20-\$35.00 fee for entrance to two or three of their clear cut logging sites to hunt for mushrooms.

Watch [out for] these people. [Those are the prices of] thieves and [they deserved to be] hassled for selling non-existent species, and especially [for] spores for species which have never been able to be grown commercially in vitro.

Mj,

Have a shroomy day.",

[NOTE from JWA. I leave the spelling of members who responded to this thread].

Shroomery Member strang:

Registered: 04/23/01

Posts: 671

Re: Another Warning about Pet Fungus [Re: mjshroomer]

#436385 - 10/25/01 10:42 AM (20 years, 3 months ago)

[NOTE from JWA" I leave the spelling of members who responded to this thread]

Strang:

i hate peolpe like this. i would like to shut this asshole down ya know... mj, since the sami is yours, can you screw him for using your species which he shouldnt even possess? goddamn this place.... oh yeah, 1000's of \$ to be a member of a myco society, ha...... that site got me heated for some reason...."

ETHNOMYCOLOGICAL JOURNALS: SACRED MUSHROOM STUDIES Vol. XI:(1)

Extras:

Shroomery Member Proteus:

Registered: 10/04/01.

Posts: 103

Loc: Dallas, TX

Last seen: 19 years, 6 months Re: Another Warning about Pet Fungus [Re: strang]

#436554 - 10/25/01 01:59 PM (20 years, 3 months ago)

Proteus:

"I'm sorry...

Did I read right that you know how to get to Thailand and Cambodia for 3 weeks with losging, meals and a scooter for \$2200??? If so - please help me out - Wife and I need to go on a vacation and we really want to head out to Asia again.

Thanks - Sorry if I misread that line..

Oh - and that crazy company selling 70 dollar prints sucks!

Good for you for exposing them!

There is the theory of the Mobius Strip"

30 January 2002-Shroomery about Pet Fungus

mjshroomer

Sage

Registered: 07/21/99

Posts: 13,774

Loc: gone with my shrooms Warning: A Big Priced Rip-off

#536211 - 01/30/02 05:56 PM (19 years, 11 months ago)

"Well two people brought this to my attention again.

There is a site advertising expensive spore prints, humongous high-priced \$1000-\$2500.00 mushroom hunting forays, and a rip off my mushroom species, *Psilocybe samuiensis* Guzmán, Bandala and Allen.

[At that period in my history, I had posted numerous photos at the Shroomery in this thread. In 2007, I removed 13,000 photographs from their ite due to a dispute with the owners. I had not been back to that site since 2007. However, I had friends who had scanned and saved for me, hundreds of pages from their site over the years. If possible, I may try to ad some of these photos back into this thread below. Otherwise, I might not].

Here is a picture from their site at http://petfungus.com

And here are a few images from the field in Thailand on Koh Samui Island in the Gulf of Thailand. [Not Shown at this moment]

[It was there in the rice paddies of Ban Hua Thanon along Highway 4169, in 1990, that I first discovered *Psilocybe samuiensis*, which I later named, along with Dr. Gastón Guzmán of the Instituto de Ecologia in Xalapa, Mexico, and Dr. Victor M. Bandala, named in a paper published in the journal, Mycotaxon. At the time I had only collected approximately 74 actual specimens. Not all of the spore prints I made from those specimens were viable].

When I asked Pet Fungus about this, the owner told me that the specimen was found in a horse filed where Thai farmers lived who allegedly brought their horses from Thailand to Eastern Oregon.

I really doubt that. To begin with [Psilocybe samuiensis is a tropical species, not a cold weather species, and Thai people usually own cattle, goats, and water buffalo, not horses, although there are horses in Thailand, they are a smaller horse then those in the west. And to ship horses from Thailand to America is [very] expensive, [especially] when [one] can [purchase horses here in America at an affordable cost].

Pet Fungus at first charged \$65.00 for a single print of *Psilocybe samuiensis*. After I complained, they raised the price to \$196.00 for [a] print of *Psilocybe samuiensis*.

Now Workman [had informed me that] he purchased a print from [Pet Fungus of that supposed Thai horse grown strain at their cheaper price] and it turned out to be *Psilocybe semiglobata*.

After complaining to Pet Fungus they raised the price to what it is now,[\$169.00].

They also advertise *Psilocybe mexicana* as the landslide mushroom. This is not so since the derrumbe mushroom (landslide) is *Psilocybe caerulescens*. And *Psilocybe mexicana* is a grass lands mushroom. Later on their site they then referred to Psilocybe mexicana as "Mushroom of the Gods."

Here are two images from my collections last October.

and finally a few collected specimens.

Mjshroomer,

If you all have a moment to spare, I hope some of you can find time to write these people and tell them that what they are doing is not nice.

Shroomery Member ralphster44:

collector

Registered: 01/03/01

Posts: 4,657

Re: Warning: A Big Priced Rip-off [Re: mjshroomer]

#536715 - 01/31/02 08:54 AM (19 years, 11 months ago)

Post deleted by administrator.

[Not sure why Ralphster's Post here was removed, as were numerous other responses by Ralphster who was a great honest Spore vendor from Idaho, and when they banned spore prints in Idaho, Ralphster moved to the East Coast and continued for many years to sell spore prints and other goodies to the public].

www.RalphstersSpores.com

WE SHIP TO CANADA FROM WITHIN CANADA

For your safety and security, we have a Secure Website.

Also for your security, we will not take your credit card number.

Your security and safety is of utmost importance to us.

Extras: Shroomery Member [Master Grower] Roadkill Retired Shroomery Mod Registered: 12/11/01 Posts: 22,674 Loc: Montana Re: Warning: A Big Priced Rip-off [Re: mjshroomer] #536892 - 01/31/02 12:33 PM (19 years, 11 months ago) Roadkill: "MJ, Sorry to hear that man. That is some fuld up shit. Lets spam em...lolz Laterz, Road Who the hell you callin crazy?

You wouldn't know what crazy was if Charles Manson was eating froot loops on your front porch!

Brainiac said:

PM the names with on there names, that means they have mushrooms for sale.

Extras:

Shroomery Member retardricky

Registered: 01/10/02

Posts: 178

Loc: hanover park Il

Re: Warning: A Big Priced Rip-off [Re: Roadkill]

Registered: 01/10/01

Last seen: 17 years, 2 months

Posts: 191

Last seen: 17 years, 5 months Re: Warning: A Big Priced Rip-off [Re: mjshroomer]

#537083 - 01/31/02 05:30 PM (19 years, 11 months ago)

czx:

"Ahhh......Those last three pictures made my mouth water.

Extras:

Shroomery Member Glacius Lang

Registered: 10/16/00

Posts: 1,167

Loc: Western Cordillera(Inverm...

Last seen: 9 years, 9 months Re: Warning: A Big Priced Rip-off [Re: retardricky]

#537440 - 02/01/02 12:42 AM (19 years, 11 months ago)

Glacius Lang:

"Some wonderful pics, as always MJ. It's too bad people are getting ripped off. We should do something to get the word out. It sad, how they are lying about their product, and praying on people that don't have any experience or knowledge in the field of mushroom cultivation. It's WAY too much to pay for a single print. Bunch of ass-holes..."

addicted to reason

a hollow understanding trapped me

I cannot see outside but its calling

Extras:

Shroomery Member Ryche Hawk:

A Messenger.

Registered: 03/01/01

Posts: 2,112

Re: Warning: A Big Priced Rip-off [Re: mjshroomer]

#537895 - 02/01/02 02:53 PM (19 years, 11 months ago).

"So now they have changed their story about the spores coming from horses from Thailand since last time you tried to set them straight. Sounds like they are just adding lies to hide their scam.

I have plenty of prints of the ps. samuiensis as well. I'm going to try and find some time to post some video footage later this week of mjshroomer and others rediscovering the ps. samuiensis in Thailand this past summer..... great footage.

Unless of course John objects to ppl seeing him hunting mushrooms in the wild.. he's like a kid in a candy store

Peace-"

High Quality MUSHROOM SPORES and CULTURES for microscopy at www.muShrooms.com

muShrooms.com is the new web site of

www.thehawkseye.com."

Extras:

Shroomery Member 3DSHROOn:

loon

Registered: 04/19/99

Posts: 2,878

Last seen: 8 years, 11 months Re: Warning: A Big Priced Rip-off [Re: Ryche Hawk]

#538012 - 02/01/02 05:33 PM (19 years, 11 months ago)

3DSHROOn:

"I would absolutely love to see that footage! How about it MJ?"

Your friendly neighborhood loon

Extras:

Shroomery Member mjshroomer

Sage

Registered: 07/21/99

Posts: 13,774

Loc: gone with my shrooms Re: Warning: A Big Priced Rip-off [Re: Ryche Hawk]

#538189 - 02/01/02 10:55 PM (19 years, 11 months ago)

mjshroomer:

"Hey Hawk, go ahead, I have been trying to get the big Chief himself to bring me the footage so I can make some images from the digital stuff. Haven't seen any of it at all.

Been almost three months and I am curious.

There is also much footage of me with Mr. Sawat and Nong.

And other farmer friends I have known over the year.

Already a few people have grown the samuiensis pretty good. I finished my new book this morning. Just sent Gartz a copy of the CD-ROM for a final edit and then I am going to add another 20 pages of text from a member of the sub-culture who just wrote a chapter on Fanaticus and what's next.

It has just appeared in the Entheogenic Review and I want to incorporate it into my book with Gartz since there are some cult techniques which all will come to appreciate.

have a shroomy day,

Μj

Please post the video. Can I make images copies from it or is that impossible?"

Extras:

Shroomery Member Roadkill:

Retired Shroomery Mod

Registered: 12/11/01

Posts: 22,674

Loc: Montana Re: Warning: A Big Priced Rip-off [Re: mjshroomer]

#538374 - 02/02/02 04:04 AM (19 years, 11 months ago)

Roadkill:

"MJ,

I can teach you how to take frames out of videos if you want.

Just let me know."

Laterz, Road

Who the hell you callin crazy?

You wouldn't know what crazy was if Charles Manson was eating froot loops on your front porch!

Brainiac said:

PM the names with on there names, that means they have mushrooms for sale.

6 February 2007-Pet Fungus-Shroomery.

Shroomery Member Topcorn:

Stranger

Registered: 02/02/07

Posts: 264

Last seen: 2 months, 8 days pet fungus - scam?

#6536902 - 02/06/07 01:39 PM (14 years, 11 months ago)

Topcorn:

"Is there anyone out there who knows of somebody who has ordered Psilocybe cultures from pet fungus(MTI) and received their shipment? How long did it take to arrive?"

Extras:

Shroomery Member Prisoner#1:

Even Dumber ThanAdvertized!

Registered: 01/22/03

Posts: 193,665

Loc: Pvt. Pubfag NutSuck

Re: pet fungus - scam? [Re: Topcorn]

#6537092 - 02/06/07 03:04 PM (14 years, 11 months ago)

Prisoner#1:

"This thread has been closed.

Reason:

sorry man, the cultures you want are illegal in the US, can't let this one stay open

I've also never known anyone to have ever done business with pet fungus and they're overpriced anyway."

18 October 2006-Shroomery.

Knowledgespeaks, wisdom listens

Registered: 09/14/06

Posts: 533

Loc: the beach pet fungus

#6183239 - 10/18/06 04:41 PM (15 years, 3 months ago).

elsig:

"I came across this spore bank called pet fungus when i was looking for spores no vendor here has, are they reliable?

also they sell two species

psilocybe samuiensisopsis & psilocybe cubensis var. azurligncola.

could not find any info on these two, it doesn't sound promising when they sell spores to species that does not exist."

Extras:

Shroomery Member Babo911:

Pooper Scooper

Registered: 09/05/05

Posts: 1,745

Loc: Arizona Bay

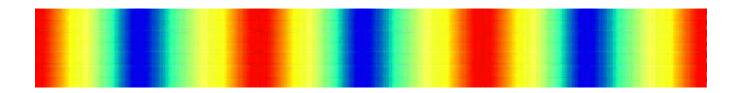
Last seen: 8 years, 7 months Re: pet fungus [Re: elsig]

#6183406 - 10/18/06 05:33 PM (15 years, 3 months ago).



"Trust only Shroomery sponsers.... That is all that needs to be said."

Ronhero on the Growery is me



MYCELIUM FRUITS

Mycelium Fruits ran a total of 47 Classified ads in *High Times Magazine*. These ads were for Growing Supplies only. They offered no spores.

Their ads ran from Issue 234 in February of-1995 ending in Issue 281 in January of 1999. During that run, Mycellium Fruits only changed their ads three times. In one of those ads they raised the price from \$2 dollars for their catalog to \$3 dollars. In the 2nd change they added their URL to their web site. Below I present first a free blurb for Mycellium Fruits from Jon Hanna's 1996 *Psychedelic Resource List*, and then the three ads from this company for Growing Supplies. This was a reliable company.

MYCELIUM FRUITS POB 55I-SG (DEPT. PRL) Iron Station, NC 28080

No psychoactive mushrooms here, but Mycelium Fruits does offer a large selection of supplies and equipment to grow nearly any kind of mushroom. Their catalog is \$2.00.

Fig. 238. A blurb for Mycellium Fruits. Courtesy of Jon Hanna. *Psychedelic Resource List.* Page 87. 1996.

MUSHROOM GROWING SUPPLIES

Catalogue \$2. Refundable with first order.

Mycelium Fruits
PO Box 551-HT
Iron Station, NC
28080-0551

Fig. 239. This is Mycelium Fruits first Classified Ad. *High Times Magazine* Issue 234. February 1995.

MUSHROOM GROWING SUPPLIES

Catalogue \$3, Mycelium Fruits, PO Box 551-T, Iron Station, NC 28080-0551

Fig. 240. This is Mycelium Fruits 2nd changed Classified Ad. *High Times Magazine* Issue 264. August 1997.

MUSHROOM GROWING SUPPLIES

www.myceliumfruits.com Catalogue \$3. Mycelium Fruits, PO Box 551-T. Iron Station, NC 28080-0551.

Fig. 241. This is Mycelium Fruits 3rd Classified Ad. *High Times Magazine* Issue 278. October 1998. Their last ad appeared *in High Times Magazine* Issue 281 in January 1999.

THE FS BOOK COMPANY – SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

FS Boo Co began as a spore vendor that advertised exclusively in the *High Times Magazine's* Classified ad columns and later ran added a second ad for Spores and Books. Usually both ads appeared in the classified section of the magazine..

During their run of ads, they only changed their address three times. One such address featured an ad from them from Oregon. There was no explanation why that ad came from Oregon as the substance of the ad was the same as their first ad for an Amazonian strain of *Psilocybe cubensis*.

This particular company posed the senior author a problem because of the many changes back and forth of their ads.

Eventually their spore business was used to later be part of their book selling business of counter culture books.

Between Issue 111 in November of 1984 to Issue 232 in December of 1994, FS ran a total of 187 ads in 120 issues of *High Times Magazine*.

Beginning in Issue 233, FS changed their Classified column ad to read as. "Exotic Mushroom Books and More" while maintaining a larger a for their counter culture book companies primary larger ad. One of those ads will also be featured here in this section on the FS spore and book company.

Basically, this section will feature approximately 20 ads from FS of which 6 ads will be presented along with the Classified Ads that ran at different sizes between issues 111 to 232.

As noted above, beginning with issue233, That ad offering readers 'Exotic Mushroom Books and More' ad ran alongside of FS' 2nd ad of books, but never mentions spores again.

After issue 267, FS only ran their one third of a page counter-culture books ad from issue 268 in December of 1997 until their last ad in *High Times Magazine* in Issue 425 in June of 2011. Altogether, The FS 1/3rd of a page ads ran in 314 issues, 2nd to Homestead Book Co.'s full page ads in 453 issues of *High Times Magazine*.

Because of bad reproduction, the authors had to rewrite the ads to better display them as the originals were too small to post and were not readable.

The FS Book Co. was one of the first vendors to offer spore prints for the Amazonian Psilocybe cubensis. It ios presently not known where those prints came from.

Presented here is a full page ad for the FS Book Co. that appeared in an issue of *Psychedelic Illuminations* VIII in the summer of 1995.



Fig. 242. A Full Page ad for FS Book Co. Psychedelic Illuminations VIII. 1995.

AMAZONIAN STRAIN

Psilocybe cubensis spore print, \$15; Mushroom kit. \$40: Catalog, \$1. FS. P.O. Box 420435. Sacramento, CA 95842.

Fig. 243 FS Book Co.'s First Ad. High Times Issue 111. November 1984.

AMAZONIAN STRAIN

Psilocybe cubensis spore print, \$15; Mycological books, spores and supply catalog \$2. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY! FS. P.O. BOX 420435, Sacramento, CA 95842.

Fig. 244. FS Book Co.'s Second New Ad. High Times Issue 115. March 1985.

AMAZONIAN STRAIN

Psilocybe cubensis spore print, \$10. catalog \$1. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY! FS. P.O. BOX 420435, Sacramento, CA 95842-0435

Fig. 245 FS Book Co.'s Third New Ad. High Times Issue 120. August 1984.

MUSHROOM SPORE PRINTS, many species. Catalog \$1, FS, P.O. Box 420435. Sacramento, CA 95842-0435.

Fig. 245. FS Book Co.'s Fourth New ad. High Times Issue 126. February 1986.



Fig246. FS Book Co.'s Fifth New ad. High Times Issue 129. May 1986.

MUSHROOM SPORE

prints and cultures. Many species, catalog \$2. FS, PO Box 420435, Sacramento, CA 95842-0435

Fig. 247. FS Book Co.'s Sixth New ad. High Times Issue 132. August 1986.

AMAZONIAN STRAIN

Psilocybe cubensis spore print \$15. Psilocybe cyanescens \$20. Catalog \$3. F S. PO Box 448, Woodburn, Oregon 97071.

Fig. 248. FS Book Co.'s seventh New ad. High Times Issue 133. September 1986.

EXOTIC MUSHROOM spores and books. Catalog \$2. FS. PO Box 417457, Sacramento, CA. 95841-7457.

Fig. 249a. FS Book Co.'s Eighth New ad. High Times Issue 145a. September 1987

SPORES & BOOKS

BOOK & SPORE CATALOG	\$ 2.00
MUSHROOM RESOURCE GUIDE	\$15 00
AMANITA MUSCARIA SPORES	\$10.00
THE MUSHROOM CULTIVATOR	\$24 95
PSYCHEDELIC CHEMISTRY	\$14.95
MAGIC MUSHROOM HANDBOOK	\$10.95
GROWING WILD MUSHROOMS	\$ 5.95
PS. MUSHAMS & THEIR ALLIES	\$12.95
ROTTEN WORLD OF FUNGUS-VHS	\$34 50
MARIJUANA GROWING TIPS	\$10.95
INDOOR MARIJ. HORTICULTURE	\$14.95
MARIJUANA GROWERS GUIDE	\$19.95
SINSEMILLA TECHNIQUE	\$12 95
GROWING INDOORS	\$ 8 95
THINK & GROW RICH-CASSETTE	\$14 50
POSTAGE PAID! IMMEDIATE DEL FS. P.O. BOX 420435	
SACRAMENTO, CA 95842-0435	8

Fig. 249b. FS Book Co.'s Ninth New ad. High Times Issue 145b. September 1987.

These two above ads ran consecutively for the next two issues and change in Issue 154 as seen in Figure 250. Each new ad also ran the together with the Classified ad for spores and the FS catalog ad in the Classified section of each issue and the counter-culture book listings ad on another page...

MUSHROOM SPORE

Prints. Many exotic speces. Spore Catalog \$5. Amanita muscaria Spores \$10. FS. PO Box 420435, Sacramento, CA 95842-0435.

Fig. 250. FS Book Co.'s Tenth New ad. High Times Issue 149. January 19886.

EXOTIC MUSHROOM

Species and Discount Books, Catalog \$2. Amanita muscaria Spores - \$10. The Mushroom Cultivator - \$22. Psychedelic Chemistry - \$12. Marijuana Horticulture-\$14. Postage Paid! Immediate Delivery! FS. P.O. Box 317457. Sacramento, CA. 95842-7457.

Fig. 251. FS Book Co.'s New ad. High Times Issue 154. June 1988.

DISCOUNT BOOKS

INDOOR MARIJ. HORTICULTURE \$15.95 MARIJUANA GROWERS GUIDE ...\$18.95 MARIJUANA BOTANY\$13.95 MARIJUANA HYDROPONICS\$13.95 MARIJ, GROWERS HANDBOOK ... \$18.95 MARIJUANA QUESTIONS?\$15.95 MARIJUANA POTENCY\$13.95 PSYCHEDELIC CHEMISTRY......\$12.95 **CLANDESTINE LABORATORIES \$10.00** COCAINE HANDBOOK\$23.95 HOW TO DISAPPEAR\$12.00 THE MUSHROOM CULTIVATOR ...\$22.95 **GROWING WILD MUSHROOMS\$ 8.95** MUSHROOM RESOURCE GUIDE \$12.00 AMANITA MUSCARIA SPORES\$10.00 BOOK & SPORE CATALOG\$ 2.00 FREE SHIPPING! IMMEDIATE DELIVERY! FS BOOK CO., P.O. BOX 417457 **SACRAMENTO, CA 95841-7457**

Fig. 252. FS Book Co.'s New ad. High Times Issue 167. July 1989.

spores and books. Catalog \$2. FS. PO Box 417457, Sacramento, CA. 95841-7457.

Fig. 253a. FS Book Co.'s New ad. High Times Issue 168a. August 1989.

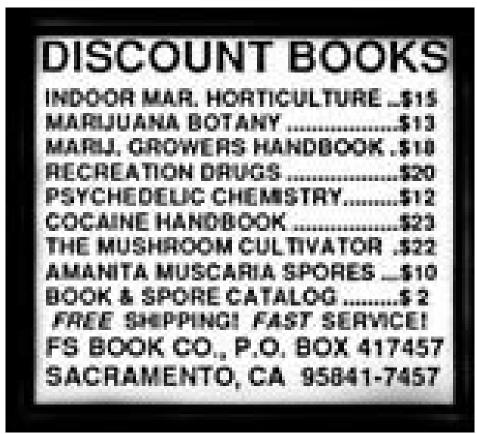
DISCOUNT BOOKS

INDOOR MARIJ. HORTICULTURE \$15.95 MARIJUANA GROWERS GUIDE ...\$18.95 MARIJUANA BOTANY\$13.95 MARIJUANA HYDROPONICS\$13.95 MARIJ, GROWERS HANDBOOK ... \$18.95 MARIJUANA QUESTIONS?\$15.95 MARIJUANA POTENCY\$13.95 PSYCHEDELIC CHEMISTRY.....\$12.95 CLANDESTINE LABORATORIES \$10.00 COCAINE HANDBOOK\$23.95 HOW TO DISAPPEAR\$12.00 THE MUSHROOM CULTIVATOR ...\$22.95 **GROWING WILD MUSHROOMS\$ 8.95** MUSHROOM RESOURCE GUIDE \$12.00 AMANITA MUSCARIA SPORES\$10.00 BOOK & SPORE CATALOG\$ 2.00 FREE SHIPPING! IMMEDIATE DELIVERY! FS BOOK CO., P.O. BOX 417457 **SACRAMENTO, CA 95841-7457**

Fig. 253b. FS Book Co.'s New ad. High Times Issue 168b. August 1989.

spores and books. Catalog \$2. FS. PO Box 417457, Sacramento, CA. 95841-7457.

Fig. 254a. FS Book Co.'s New ad. High Times Issue 173 January 1990.



January Fig. 254b. FS Book Co.'s New ad. High Times Issue 173. January 1990.

spores and books. Catalog \$2. FS. PO Box 417457, Sacramento, CA. 95841-7457.

Fig. 255a. FS Book Co.'s New ad. High Times Issue 182a. October 1990.

BOOKS & SPORES FREE SHIPPING! FAST SERVICE! **DISCOUNT PRICES** CATALOG \$2 INDOOR MAR. HORTICULTURE ... \$18 MARIJUANA GROWER'S GUIDE ... \$10 MARIJUANA HYDROPONICS \$14 MARJ, GROWER'S HANDBOOK _\$19 MARIJUANA BOTANY..... CANNABIS ALCHEMY..... THE ANARCHIST COOKBOOK ___ \$20 RECREATIONAL DRUGS _____ \$21 PSYCHEDELIC CHEMISTRY............ \$16 CLANDESTINE LABORATORIES. \$10 COCAINE HANDBOOK \$24 THE MUSHROOM CULTIVATOR _528 GROWING WILD MUSHROOMS __\$10 MUSHROOM RESOURCE CURDE _\$12 AMANTA MUSCARIA SPORES\$10 **ALLOW 1-2 WEEKS FOR DELIVERY** FS 800K CO., P.O. BOX 417457 **SACRAMENTO, CA 95841-7457**

Fig. 255b. FS Book Co.'s New ad. High Times Issue 182b. October 1990.

spores and books. Catalog \$2. FS. PO Box 417457, Sacramento, CA. 95841-7457.

Fig. 256a. FS Book Co.'s New ad. High Times Issue 188a. April 1991.

BOOKS & SPORES MARIJUANA GROWERTS GUIDE "\$18 M. GROWER'S INSIDER'S GUIDE \$19 MARJUANA BOTANY. GREAT BOOK OF CANNABIS INDOOR MAR. HORTICULTURE _ MARLJUAHA CHEMSTRY MARIJUANA HYDROPONICS MARIJ. GROWER'S HANDBOOK MARIJUANA BOTANY. SINSEMILLA TIPS - THE BOOK EMPEROR WEARS NO CLOTHES \$12 MARLIUANA GROWING TAPS .. M. CULTIVATOR'S HANDBOOK MARIJUANA AS MEOKINE ... DRUG TESTING AT WORK. ECSTASY: THE MOMA STORY . CANNABIS ALCHEMY... THE ANARCHIST COOKBOOK RECREATIONAL DRUGS _ PSYCHEDELIC CHEMISTRY COCAINE HANDBOOK. THE MUSHROOM CULTIVATOR _ 628 Bacred Mushroom Seeker 🗕 GROWING WILD MUSHROOMS MUSHROOM RESOURCE GUIDE . \$12 MAGIC MUSHROOM SPORES ... ALLOW 1-2 WEEKS FOR DELIVERY or add 12 per book for air mar. FS BOOK CO., P.O. BOX 417457 SACRAMENTO, CA 95841-7457 24 HR. C.O.D. LINE (916) 721-5629

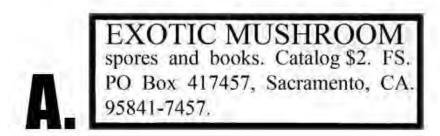
Fig. 256b. FS Book Co.'s New ad. High Times Issue 188b. April 1991.

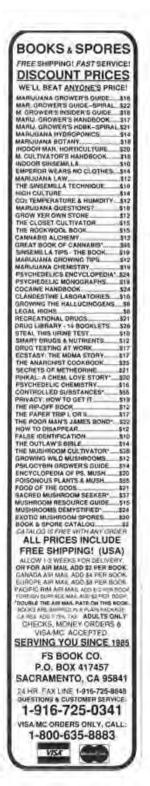
spores and books. Catalog \$2. FS. PO Box 417457, Sacramento, CA. 95841-7457.

Fig. 257a. FS Book Co.'s New ad. High Times Issue 205a September 1992...



Fig. 257b. FS Book Co.'s New ad. High Times Issue 205b. September 1992.





B.

Fig. 258a-258b. FS Book Co.'s Two ads. High Times Issue 214a. June 1993.

Below here is the last ad from the FS Book Co. for the sale of their spores (Fig259). However, in Fig. 2608, we note that now the company is using all their Book Ads listing them as "Exotic Mushrooms and More" in their Classified ad from Issue 233 to Issue 267.

EXOTIC MUSHROOM spores and books. Catalog \$2. FS. PO Box 417457, Sacramento, CA. 95841-7457.

Fig. 259. FS Book Co.'s New ad. High Times Issue 232. December 1994.

EXOTIC MUSHROOM Books and more. Catalog \$2. FS. PO Box 417457, Sacramento, CA. 95841-7457.

Fig. 260. FS Book Co.'s New ad. High Times Issue 233. January 1995.

The above ad (Fig. 260), ran until issue 267 in November of 1997. After that there were no more classified ads from the FS Bool Co. that advertised spores in *High Times*. Only their monthly ad listing counter culture books for sale was very successful lasting almost 14 more years.. And as previously noted, their full sized one third of a page ad ran until Issue 427 in August of 2011. After that last issue, it is not currently known where they went to or why they were no longer in business.

Their final ten ads, featured at the end of each of the ten issues ran four colored photographs of book covers in those ten ads as seen in the final two images from their company of their last issues.

While the Senior author (JWA) labored hard in putting this companies ads together, It took three full weeks of going through all of *High Times'* issues a fourth time to get this data and cut and paste of every ad page for this companies spore and book products here into this chapter.

THE LAST TWO ADS FOR FS BOOK CO.



Fig. 261. FS Book Co. High Times Issue 424. May 2011.



Fig. 262. FS Book Co.'s Last Ad. High Times Issue 427. August 2011.

MORE VENDORS OF SPORES, KITS, AND OTHER GROW PRODUCTS. ALL WITH LESS THAN A TWENTY-FIVE ISSUE RUN.

MAGIC SHROOMS

This vendor may or may not be associated with the other earlier noted vendors whose companies used the name 'MAGIC' in their ads.

Here is a vendor whose ad first appeared in *High Times Magazines* Classified Ads in Issue 303 in November of 2000. This vendor ran his ad for a total of 15 issues of which the last ad appeared in Issue 317 in January of 2002.

HALLUCINOGENIC MUSHROOM KITS

Under \$70 with FREE shipping. MagicShrooms.com

Fig. 263. Magic Shrooms Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 303. November 2000.

Below here in Fig. 442, we have a company using the itintials, A. R. F. out of Springfield, Oregon. Unfortuntely, this compnany had only this one ad. Most likely the vendor was not able to afford the high cost of advrtizzing or just failed in selling any of their listed products. There are at least another 30 small one to 3 ads per vendor to post still.

Attention mushroomers: Sterilized

grain jars, easy-to-grow kits, 90 species, supplies, A.R.L., P.O. Box 628, Spfd., OR. 97477.

Fig. 264. A.R.L SporesAd. High Times Magazine Issue 8. December 1982.

BACKSTAIR LIBRARY MUSHROOM GROW BOOKs AND PRODUCTS

This vendor ran his ad for four issues only beginning in Issue 224 of *High Times Magazine* to April of 1984, ending in Issue 227 in July of 1984.

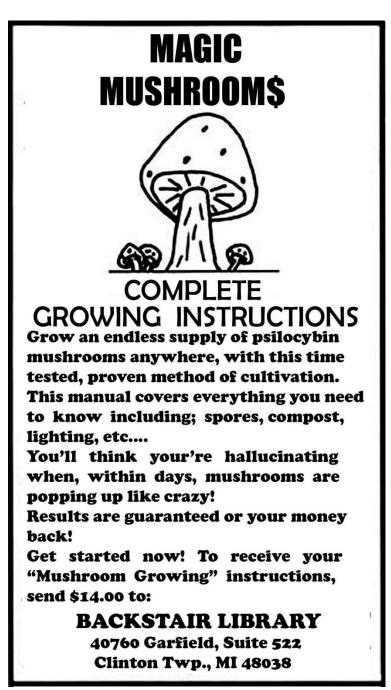


Fig. 265. High Times Magazine. Issue 224. April 1984.

EDWARDS NOVELTIES

Another vendor offereing kits and supplies for Cutivation. This vendor also ran a total of only 4 ads, beginning in Issue 37 of *High Times Magazine* in September of 1978. His products only appeared in four issues, ending in Issue 40 of *High Times* in December of 1978.

MAGIC MUSHROOM Growing kit complete with fertile spores. Instrutions, inoculating loop, & MEA agar only \$12. Fertile opium poppy seedsm \$3/350, \$5/700. EDWARDS NOVELTIES. P. O. BOX 84. South Bend, IND. 46824.

Fig266. Ad for Ewards Novelties. High Times Magazine Issue 37. September 1978.

MINDEXCURSIONS.COM OFFERING SPORES AND SALVIA DIVINORUM.

This company ran 7 ads between Issue 346 to 354. They were somewhat scattered far and inbetween. Their first ad appeared in Issue 346. Issues 347-348 had no ads for this company. They returnied Issue 349 ending in Issue 354 in July of 2005.

WWW.MINDEXCURSIONS.COM Mushroom Spores. Super Caps.Salvia Divinorum

Fig. 267. An ad for *Mind Excursions* Online Spores. *High Times Magazine* Issue 346. September-October 2004.

EARTHS TONGUE SPORES AND KIT

Another company wih a small colored ad. This ad ran in four issues beginning in *High Times Magazine* Issue 384 in January of 2008 and ending with Issue 388 in May of 2008.



Fig. 268. Eath's Tongue Grow Kits and Spores. High Times Issue 288. May 2008.

MIKA DRAKE"S MUSHROOM KITS

MAGIC MUSHROOMS

100% FAILPROOF MUSHROOM KIT. ALL Exclusive failproof kit. No sterile work needed. For more info send SASE to Mika Drake, 351 Pleasant St. Box 239. Northhampton, MA 01060. Rated #1 on Market. Satisfaction guaranteed!

Fig. 269. Mika Drake Ads for Mushroom Kits. High Times. Issue 249. May 1996.

MIDWEST ORGANICS COMPLETE KITS ONLY

Midwet Organics of Trenton, Nebraska ran a total of 7 ads in High Times Magazine beginning in February of 1999 to Issue 282 and ending in August of 1999 with Issue 288.

POTENT PSILOCYBIN EXTRACT

150x's greater than Cubensis mushrooms. Totally amazing. Satisfaction Guarenteed. Cmplete kits only \$99. + \$15 shipping. M/O only. COD's OK. Information available. Midwest Organics. P. O. Box 442. Trenton, NE 69044.

Fig. 270. Midwest Organics Grow Kits Ad. High Tmes issue 282. February 1999.

PERUVIAN JOURNEY SPORES AND OTHER MAGIC

Although this ad's companyname is Peruvian Journey, they are atually ouot of Webster, New York. They not only offer spores, but also in later ads *Amanita muscaria*, and other herbs, seeds, cacti and plants. They ran a total of 18 ads in *High Times* beginning in June of 2001 in Issue 310 and ending in Issue 327 in November of 2002.

WWW. PERUVIAN-JOURNEY.COM

Ethnobotanical seeds, plants, cactus, spores, and herbs of ancient power and magic. We offer San Pedro, opium poppy, baby Hawaiian woodrose, Syrian rue, morning glory, datura, salvia divinorum, ayahuasca, Amanita muscaria [fly agaric], and many others. Catalog \$2. Peruvian Journey, HT, 75 W. Main St. Webster, NY 14580.

Fig. 271. Peruvian Journey's Spore Ad. High Times Issue 310. June 2001.

SPORES FOR LESS

Another Vendor with a short run was, "9Spores for Less." Their three ads began in *High Times Magazine* in January of 199, ending in Issue 283 in March of 1999.

SPORES FOR LESS

P.S. Cubensis - Potent Fertile Spore. \$45. Send to: SFL. PO Box 11121. Erie, PA. 16514

Fig. 272. Spores for Less Ad. High Times Issue 281. January 1999.

NEBULA INDUSTRIES OF BRITISH COLOMBIA, CANADA

This new Canadian Vendor, Nebula Industries lasted a total of only four issues. Their first ad appeared in *High Times Magazine* in Issuhree times and then changed it to a larger ad in Issue 348 in October of 2003. IT was then changed in Issue 340 in January of 2004. A larger ad, but then that was their final ad in the magazine. This ad occurred a few years prior to Shroom Talk Magazzine's various ads for spores and mushroom growing kits that appeared in 2005-2007.

CANADA'S FAVORITE COMPLETE PSILOCYBIN CUBENSIS "SPAWN" KIT"

Create Super-Vigorous Mycellium In 10 days!!! Send International Money Order US\$ 49.95 Inc. S + H to: Nebula Industries P. O. Box 20026, Duncan, B.C., V9L 5H1, Canada.

Fig. 273. Spores for Nebula Industries. High Times Issue 338. October 2003.

CANADA'S FAVORITE COMPLETE PSILOCYBIN

cubensis "soawn-kit". Create
Super-Vigorous Mushroom in
Spawn 10 days!!! Send
International Money Order
US\$49.95 inc. S + H to Nebula
Industries P. O. Box 20026,
Duncan, B.C. V9L 5H1, Canada,
Or call Toll Free 877-587-1646.

Fig. 274. Spores for Nebula Industries. High Times Issue 341. January 2004...

FUNGI SUPPLIES FROM CITRUS HEIGHTS, CALIFORNIA

Fungi Supplies ran 9 ads in *High Times Magazine* offereing spore prints for *Psilocybe cyanescens*. However, their last two ads were for a resource guide offereing a list of 43 companies that dealt in mushroom cultivation.

Their first seven ads for a spore print of *Psilocybe cyanescens* began in May of 1985 in Issue 117 of *High TimesMagazine* (Fig. 275). That ad ended with Issue 124 in December of 1997. And then there were no more advertisements from Fungi Supples until Issue 145 appeared on the newstands in September of 1987

PSILOCYBE CYANESCENS

Spore print \$20. Catalog Free. FUNGI SUPPLIES. P.O. Boc 1374, Citrus Heights, CA. 95611-1374.

Fig. 275. Fungi Supplies. Ads. High Times Issue 117. May 1985.

In Figure 276, Fungi Supplies was no longer offering spore prints for *Psilocybe* cyanescens. However, the senior author [JWA] has no explanation why this cmpany

was no longer selling spore prints. As one can see, this next ad appeared 27 issues later and now were offering a guide, yet the ad does not explain what the guide is for.

MUSHROOM RESOURCE

Guide: \$15. Information \$1. Fungi Supplies. PO Box 1374. C.H., CA. 95611-1374

Fig. 276. Fungi Supplies. Ads. High Times Issue 145. September 1987.

And then again, 9 issues later, Fungi Supplies then offered a Guid that lists 43 companies that apparently are related to the business of Mushroom Cultivation. This was their last ad in High Times Magazine (Fig. 277).

MUSHROOM RESOURCE

Guide \$14 [43 companies listed] Details-\$2. FUNGI SUPPLIES. P.O. Box 1374. C.H., CA. 95611-1374.

Fig. 277. Fungi Supplies. Ads. High Times Issue 154. June 1988..

THE NATURAL HIGH MUSHROOM CO.

The Natural High Mushroom Co ran a total of 41 ads beginning with *High Times Magazine's* Issue 207 in November of 1992 and ending with Issue 283 in March of 1999.

However, during that long period between Issue 207 and 283 (Natural High Mushroom Co. had no ads in issues 209; 214-217; 219-231; 238-241; 246; 250-254; 266; and 274-281. As noted above, two more ads followed with Issue 282 and ended with their last ad in Issue 283 in March of 1998.

More confusion arose in documenting this company when they ran three adresses in their ads. One from California, one from Arizona and a third address for Textas. Yet RediGrow is the same as the Natural High Mushroom Co. The authors did not learn why this company listed three separate locations for their business ads. This caused the senior author [JWA] a lot of confusion]. Especially when organizing these small *High Times* Classified inch-high ads saved in 96 DPI from the *High Times* Archive Site which I spent hundreds of hours collecting the ads for this study.



Fig278. Natural High Mushroom Kit's First Ad. *High Times* Issue 207. November 1992. This ad ran a total of seven issues ending in Issue 213 in May of 1993.



Deluxe kit includes 7 lbs. rich, high-yield compost, lifetime supply of fertile spores & complete instructions. \$39.95 includes P/H, make money orders & checks payable to Natural High Mushroom Co.

NATURAL HIGH MUSHROOM CO.

5225 S. Hwy. 95, Suite 8-132, Mohave Valley, AZ 86430 Mushroom kits are only shipped from 10/1 - 5/1

Fig.279. Natural High Mushroom Kit's Second Ad. *High Times* Issue 217 and ran for 14 Issues ending in Issue 249 in May of 1996.. This ad also appeared in issue 6 of *Psychedelic Illuminations*, 1995.

The ad below stayed the same for 24 issues before ending their run at *High Times* Magazine Issue 255 in November of 1996 (Fig. 280).

NATURAL HIGH MUSHROOM CO. NATURAL HIGH MUSHROOM CO. 2350 S. Miracle Mile 188-132, Bullhead City, AZ 86442 Mushroom Kits are only shipped from 10/1 - 5/1

Fig. 280. Natural High Mushroom Co.'s. First Ad. . *High Times* Issue 255. November 1996.

L. E. R. SPORE PRINTS

L.E.R. of Coconut Grove, Florida ran a toal of 15 afs in *High Times Magazine*. Their first ad appeared in Issue 204 in August of 1992 and ended in Issue 212 in April of 1993; offering only spores for *Psilocybe cubensis* and *Panaeolus cyanescens* (Fig. 281).

MUSHROOM SPORES AND LIVE TISSUE CULTURES

P. CUBENSIS (Spores/Cultures) \$25/\$85,
PAN. Cyanescens (Spores/Cultures) \$45/\$95.
Large Woodrose Seed (\$50 per oz.) Very Fresh.
1/2 oz. \$25. 1 oz. \$35. 4 oz. \$100. 1 lb. \$325.
Catalog \$2/Free with order. We carry herbs,
mushroom compost, petri dishes, and tools.
Send check or money order to L. E. R.
P. O. Box 1676
Coconut Grove, FLA 33233

Fig. 281. L.E.R. Spore Ad. Higth Times Magazine Issue 204. August 1992.

Their second and last ad ran from issue 223 to Issue 328. L..E.R. Ran no ads for spores or plants between Issues 212-223 (Fig. 282).



Fig. 282. L.E.R. Spore Ad. High Times Amgazine Issue 223. Narch 1994.

SMALL CLASSIFIED ADS IN HIGH TIMES MARIJUANA GIRLS MUSHROOM KITS

Marijuna girls ran one ad in four issues of *High Times Magazine*. Beginning with Issue 330 in February of 2003 and ending in Issue 334 in June of 2003. Issue 333 in May of 2003 contained no ads for this company (Fig. 283)..



Fig. 283. Marijuana Girls Mushroom Kit Ad. High Times Issue 330. February 2003.

SHROOMS.CANADA

Shrooms Canada ran a total of 6 ads beginning in Issue 347 in November-December 2004 with smaller version of the same ad in Issue 349 in Feb of 2005 (Fig. 284). A full page ad appeared in Issues 352-355 (Fig. 285). There was no Issue 354..



Fig. 284. Shroom Canada's Ad. High Times Issue 347. Noember-December 2004.



Fig. 285. Shrooms Canada Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 352. May 2005.

BOURGEOIS SPORE PRINTS

This small company ran ads for three months beginning in November of 1979 and ending in issue 353 in January of 1980.

PSILOCYBE CUBENSIS spores, \$5/pkt. BOURGEOIS P. O. Box 2143, Baton Rouge, LA 70802.

Fig. 286. Bourgeois Ad. Higth Times Magazine Issue 51. November 1979.

LUMBERTON MUSHROOM KIT

This advertisment was apparently in *High Times Magazine* appears with an incomplete address for their kit (Fig. 287).

GROW PSILOCYBIN MUSHROOMS

New kit makes mushroom growing super easy. No sterile work or expensive equipment needed. Guaranteed Lumberton, MS 39455.

Fig, 287. A Lumberton Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 215. July 1993.



Fig. 288. Graphic Art Shroom Design by John W. Allen

MUSHROOM KITS FROM CHARLES WILLIAMS

This vendor, one of several, ran only one ad in *High Times* (Fig. 289).

GROW PSILOCYBIN

mushrooms at home. Complete kit for 10 lbs. of mushrooms only \$15. Nitrous Oxide 10 lb. tank \$15. CHARLES WILLIAMS, P.O. Box 115HA. Prattsburg, N.Y. 14873.

Fig. 289- Charles Williams Ad. Hogh times Magazine Issue 215. February 1978.

THE CULTURAL CENTER

This vendor offers a book on how to produce a high yield of mushrooms. He to ran just one ad in *High Times* (Fig290).



12 to 20 pounds of mushrooms a month is an average harvest from a bench top unit. Growing system explained complete with plans in the detailed 150 page book Research to Increase the Yeild of Psilocybe Mushrooms by Franz Magyar \$85 post paid Disappointing harvests? New technology makes the difference! TELEPHONE ORDERS for Visa Mastercard 815 / 653-3304 The Cultural Center P.O. Box 610 Wonder Lake, IL 60097

Fig290. The Cultural Center Ad. High Times Issue 170. October 1989.

MUSHROOM GROW KITS FROM THE DOORWAY

Another one ad only. Thyis vendor vendor is out of Utah,

WORLD'S FINEST

Psilocybe Mushroom Kits. Send \$1.00 for catalog to: The Doorway, P.O.Box 12553, Ogden, UT 84412-2553.

Fig. 291. The Doorway Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 213. May 1993.

ECHO LAB SPORE PRINTS

Another of several spore vendors. This company ran only one ad in Issue 131 in July of 1986 (Fig. 292).

MUSHROOMS

Home growing guide \$5.50. Psilocybe cubensis spore print \$25.00. Ecolab, Suite 190, 125 11th. Boise, ID 83702.

Fig. 292. Echo Lab Spore Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 131. July 1986.

ERIC WILHELM NEPALESE SPORE PRINTS

Not sure who the vendor is, but this is the only person who offered spores for *Psilocybe cubensis* ferom Nepal. Moswt likeky from Pokhara, a toruist destiny for magic shrooms in Nepal.

MUSHROOM SPORES. PSILO cybe cubensis from Nepal. \$5 per 1/2-square-inch; \$4 basic growing instructions. ERICWIL-HELM. 5132 McAnulty. Pitts-burgh, Pa. 15235.

Fig. 293. Eric Wilhelm Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 32. April 1978.

CYBER VISION SPORES

One ad only in September of 1999 (Fig. 470).,

PSILOCYBIN SHROOM SPORES! Catalog \$5. CYBERVISION. P.O. Box 2898, W. Lafayette, IN 47996-2898.

Fig. 294. Cyber Vision Ad. Hogh Times Magazine Issue 289. September -1999-

ACTIVATE SPORES

One Ad. Only in November of 1980 (Fig. 295).

Mushroomer's Best Buy Aggressive cubensis mycelia, \$12 10/95! ACTIVATE. P. O. Box 132, Midway, TX 75852.

Fig. 295. High Times Magazine Issue 63. November 1980.

MYCO SPORES

One ad only in May of 1977.

Magic Mushroom
Spores. Psilocybe cubensis
Fertile, with complete
Instructions for a superior
higher yeild. Indoor method included. Only \$4.
Malt extract agar, 1 oz. \$1.
MYCO, BOX 4051, Austin,
TX 78765.

Fig. 296. Myco Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 21. May 1977.

P C BOOK CO., SPORES

This vendor ran three ads, all the same between issue 107 and issue 114. No ads appeared in Issues, 108, 109, 110, 112, and 113. (Fig. 297).

Psilocybe cubensis Spore prints, \$12.50. Easy to grow Mushroom Kits \$35. Immediate Delivery, P. C. BOOK CO., P. O. Box 293, Roseville, CA 95661

Fig. 297. P.C. Book Co. Ad. *High Times Magazine* Issue 107- July 1984; Issue 111 November 1984; and Issue 114 February 1985.

S. F. F. SPORES

This vendor also ran onl one ad in *High Times Magazine* in Issue 213 in May of 1993 (Fif. 298).

PS CUBENSIS SPORES

Fertile, fresh, aseptic. While Supplies last. \$10 to: S. F. F., 3704 W. Lincoln Way, #105, Ames, LA 50010.

Fig. 298. High Times Magazine Issue 213. May 1993.

WHITE RABBIT SPORE SYRINGES

White Tabbit, whose ad ran only once in *High Times Magazine* in Issue 260, is somewhat confusing. They advertise two species as 'POTENT' *Psilocybes.*, featuring both *Psilocybe cyanescens* and *Psilocybe tampanensis* (Fig. 299). The latter species they describe as being known as Hawaiian blue caps. Usually that refers to *Copelandia cyanescens* which is common in the Hawaiian Islands. *Psilocybe cyanescens* is a cold wether species. So the authors are not sure of which species they are selling.

GROW THE MOST POTENT 'SHROOMS

Psilocybe Cyanescens, Psilocybe Tampanensis (Hawaiian blue caps). 10cc syringe \$28, 30cc syringe for either strain \$52. Discreet shipping to insure your privacy. Send cash,check, or money order to: White Rabbit Shrooms, PO Box 115, Drummond, OK 73735-0115

Fig. 299. High Times Magazine Issue 260. April 1997.

ASCIAN INC. LIVE STARTER TUBES

Again we have another vendor with only one ad in *High Times Magazine*. This vendor offers starter tubes for *Psilocybe cyanescens* (Fig. 300).

PS. CYANESCENS LIVE STARTer from vigorous fruiting strain. Single tubes \$35 ppd. ASCIAN, INC., 9826 Hollow Glen Pl., Silver Spring, MD 20910.

Fig. 300. ASCIAN INC., Ad. High Times Magazine Iseue 55. March 1980.

SPOREWORKS (STILL ONLINE as of MARCH 2022)

Thiss vendor is Workman, originally situated in Oregon, and now in Tennessee. Some of his cultivated *Panaeolus cyanescens* (Pan Goliath) cultuvation may be viewed on pages 252-254) offers a wide varieity of spore syringes and cultures of many species.



Fig. 301. Penis Envy Spore Syringes. Sporeworks Labs. Tennessee. 2022.

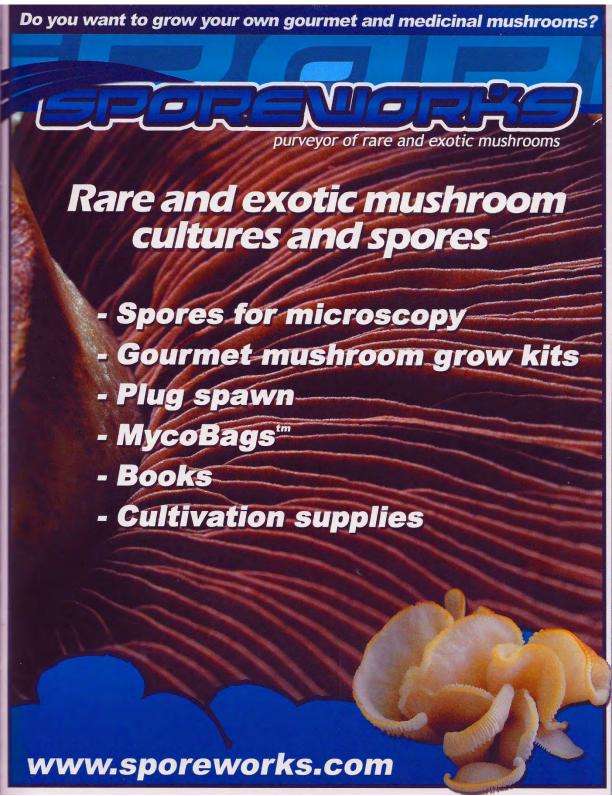


Fig. 302. Sporeworks Labs Ad. Shroom Talk Issue Issue 4. Jan-Mar 2007.

CLASSIFIED SHROOM GROW SUPPLY ADS

While these classified ads rarely offerred spores, they did offer compost, petri dishes, grow chambers, agar, instruction booklets and catalogs of their products. Most of these vendors ran ads of one month, three months and one below at six months.

MGK – THE SHROOM FACTORY

MGK, out of Ohio, also online as ShroomFactory.com, offers a growing instruction manual on how to grow 36 lbs. of fresh mushrooms per month. They ran a total of six ads in *High Times Magazine* beginning in Issue 348 in January of 2005, and ending in Issue 353 in June of 2005 *Fug. 303).



Fig. 303. High Times Magazine Issue 348. January 2005.

P.I. L GROWING SUPPLIES

MUSHROOM CULTIVATION UNIT

Keeps growing agents moisture level high, essential for mushroom growth \$20. Send to PIL, 233 Palm Island, Miami Beach. FL 33139.

Fig. 304. P.I.L Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 247. March 1996.

FSS (GROW INSTRUCTIONS)

This is an ad for the *Anarchist Cook Book*. Why? Because it has a chapter on how to grow *Psilocybe cubensis*. It was one of the first books published that provided instructions on how to grow *Psilocybe* species. As usual, it was based on the writings of Heim and Wasson, and Abert Hofmann's early cultivations of psilocybian fungi in the mid to late 1950s. This may have come frm a military personal as the address suggest it is from Fort Ord, California (F.O. CA.)-(Fig. 305).

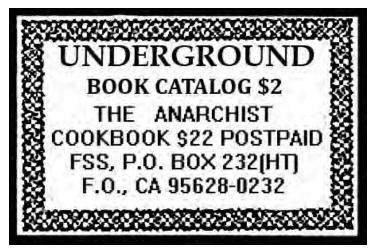


Fig. 305. FSS Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 191. July 1991.

MUSHROOMS.20M.COM

This vendor offers a grow manual for growing various species of psilocybian mushrooms.magic fungi.

PSILOCYBIN MUSHROOM CULTIVATION

Growing guide to Cubensis, copelandia, panaeolus. mushrooms.20m.com

Fig. 306. Mushroom's Grow Guide. High Times Magazine Issue 317. January 2002.

MAGI GROW DOME

Magi company out ofr Wheeling, Illinois ran only one ad in *High Times Magazine*. Offeriong a Growing Domed Chamber (Fig. 307).

GROW BIG

trols tepmperature, humidity, contaminants. \$39.95. Details, Magi, 395 Oakcreek, #508A, Wheeling, IL 60090.

Fig. 307. Magi Grow Dome Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 244. December 1995.

MUSHROOM PEOPLE

This vendor may or may not be Bob Harris who also used the name Mushroom People. No location is provided by the vendor and only an 800 number is listed in their ad. This vendor ran a total of 22 ads beginning in Issue 270 in February of 1998 (Fig. 308a)m and ending in issue 296 in April of 2000 (Fig. 308b). Between issue 270, Mushroom People also ran no ads in issues 274, 275, 289, 290, and issue 291.

MUSHROOM PEOPLE
Top quality growing supplies, Traditional, high - yield methods, and videos. "Grow Dutch" video-\$24.95 Free catalog (800) 692-6329

Fig. 308a. Mushroom People Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 270. February 1998,

MUSHROOM PEOPLE

Top-quality growing supplies, Industrial, high-yield methods, books and photos, Free catalog (800) 692-6329.

Fig. 308b. Mushroom People Ad. *High Times Magazine* Issue 292. December 1999.

HEAD NATIONAL ENTERPRISES

Head National Enterprises is offering Magic Mushroom Growth Units that have been preinoculated. Their ad ran only once in *high Times Magazine* and did not state exactly what the units were. Not sure if they are syringes, spawn or compost This cmpany is in Chicago, Illinois (Fig. 309).

MAGIC MUSHROOM GROWTH

units, preinoculated, nothing else to do. \$37/6. HEAD NATIONAL ENTERPRISES. P. O. Box 60266, Chicago, IL., 60660.

Fig. 309. Head Nattional Enterprises Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 57. May 1980.



LIVING WISDOM

Living Wisdom in Berkleley, California offers only their growing compost and Wheat Grass for the cultivation of *Psilocybe cubensis*. They too, also ran only one ad in *High Times Magazine* (Fig. 310).

PSILOCYBIN CUBENSIS COMPOST \$15/KG. Travelling Sprout Garden \$32.50 Live Wheatgrass \$10.00 Crate Details LIVING WISDOM BOX 482 HT 1600 Woolsey St. BERKELEY, CA' 94703

Fig. 310. Living Wisdom's Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 17. March 1977.

MAGICAL PLEASURES

Magical Pleasues ran a total of only three ads in *High Times Magazine* beginning in Issue 249 in May of 1996 and ending in issue 251 in June of 1996. They ran their ad with the heading of Magical Prices. Their ar listed Large Hawaiian Woodrose Seeds, Poppy Seeds and Compost for growing mushrooms. Prices (Fig. 311).

MAGICAL PRICES

Untreated LHWR seeds \$16 2.oz. \$65, lb. Mushroom growing supplies, poppy seeds, and more. \$1 Catalog. Magical Pleasures, P. O. Box 530278, Livonia, MI 48153.

Fig. 311. Magical Pleasure's Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 246. May 1996.

OSIRIS

This vendor offers A manua for preventing contamination, as well asinexpensive glove boxes for growing mushrooms. This ad ran only once (Fig. 213).

MUSHROOM GROWERS.

Eliminate contaminations. 75-page Guide to Contamination Identifivation and Prevention. Inexpesive professional glove boxes: OSIRIS. P. O. Box 463, Exton, Pa. 19341.

Fig. 312. Osiris' Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 30. February 1978.

GSH

GSH is one of two companies with similar names, each one offereing a catalog of 'How To" with complete instructions and an equipment list for a fee of \$5.00 dollars This company is out of Columbus, Ohio and they also ran only one ad in *Hgih Times Magazine* (Fig. 313).

MUSHROOMS

Grow Psilocybe inexpensively. Complete instructions and equipment list. \$5 to: GSH. P.O. Box 10526, Columbus, Ohio, 43201.

Fig. 313. GSH Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 214. June 1993.

THE GHS GUIDE

Another catalog of Counter-Culture listings of everything related to mushrooms, spores, seeds, growing supplies, bongs, books, paraphenalia and even drug synthesis methods. This c0mpany advertised only one time in *High Times*, however, their catalog was also offerred in other book companies ads in *High Times Magazine* (Fig. 314).

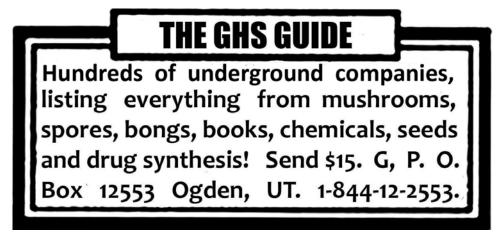


Fig. 314. GHS Ad. Hgh Times Magazine Issue 216. August 1993.

WETROOTS SHROOM SPORES

This company caused the senor author [JWA] a lot of confusion. This compnay, as well as the Mushroom People, had ads running for several years. Wetroots, ran ads for Inland Hydroponics. Such ads bean in Issue 298 in January of 2000 (Fig. 308a), and ended in Issue 323 in July of 2002. Issue 319 ran the ad for Spores.

Not sure why they placed only one ad for spores which is featued below in Figure 315b.

After the Ad ran, the company had four more ads with no mention of spores at all. And then they were gone. Before the spore ad, they sold growing supplies but their ads did not say what they were selling; except Hydroponics. Both Wttroots, and Mushroom People had interuptions in their ads in *High Times Magazine*, That is, their ads ran and then they would not have any for a few months and then they were selling again (Fig. 315b).

INLAND HYDROPONICS

Riverside Business Center, Suite M, Riverside, CA. 92503. 1-800-589-8878, Wetroots1@aol.com

Fig. 315a. Wetroots First Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 298. June 2000.

RARE MUSHROOM SPORES **INLAND HYDROPONICS**

11731 Sterling Ave. Suite M. Riverside. CA., 92503 1-909-688-0461. wetroots1@aol.com.

Fig. 315b. Wetroots only Spore Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 319. March 2002.

INLAND HYDROPONICS
11731 Sterling Ave. Suite M. Riverside. CA., 92503 1-909-688-0461. wetroots1@aol.com.

Fig. 315c Wetroots Last Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 323. This ad ran from Issue 320-323.

Regarding the vendor at Wetroots, Six issues of *High Times*, (issues 299 to issue 304) posted an ad that was featured in the same Cloassified section of High Times Magazine and was placed very close to Wetroots' Inland Hydroponics ad.

The advertisment was very similar to Inland Hydroponics ad. And it had a similar name, but with a different address than that of Inland Hydroponics. More than likely they were the same company (see Figures 315d). And as noted. Inland Hydroponics of Wetroots ran no more ads after issue 323 of High Times Magazine in July of 2002. A total of 35 ads. Of course they are both the same company.

RIVERSIDE DISCOUNT HYDROPONICS

Supplying quality indoor grow equipment to the Inland Empire. 9309 Narnia Dr. Riverside, CA. 92503. 1-888-292-6008.

Fig. 315d. A 2nd Ad from Wetroots. High Times Magazine Issue 299. July 2000.

WAKE AND BAKE SHROOM GROW VIDEO

This company ran a single a for two months and did place anymore ads afther is one appeared.



Fig. 316. Wake and Bake ad. *High Times Magazine* Issue 349. February 2005. This ad ran for two months only, ending in Issue 250. March 2006.

B. SMITH CANNED PSILOCYBIN MUSHROOMS!

Not sure about this Vendor. One time only ad in High Times Magazine. Although this ad sounds a little suspicious, at first it was thought that this ould of been those forzen canned mushrooms with LSD and PCP in them to hide the effects of the lysergic acid. It is hard to tell. However, the vendor suggetss one can make a prpfit if one might be a dealer. There is no mentioning of spores.

CANNED PSILOCYBIN

mushrooms invented recipe in home kitchen, tested many times. Psilocybin great after 2 years. Will send information for canning, drying, preparing, freezing, and cooking mushrooms for parties. No refrigeration needed to transport mushrooms. Make a profit, don't let your mushrooms roll. \$3. B. Smith, P. O. Box 40096, St. Petersburg, FLA. 33743

Fig. 317. Canned Psilocybin Mushroom Ad. *High Times Magazine* Issue 36. August 1978.

AMANITA MUSCARA SPORE VENDORS

Seems that there were only a couple of vendors at *High Times* who offered spore prints for *Amanita muscaria*. One ws Steven Peele of the FMRC (Florida Mycology Research Center, see pages 74-75). Two other companies ran from 59 ads to as amany as 226 consecutive ads in *High Tmes Magazine*. Both vendo ads are presented below.

JOKER OF DECAY

This vendor known as the Joker of Decay ran a single ad in *High Times Magazine* beginning in issue 372 in January of 2007 and ending in Issue 433 in December of 2011. The vendor only offered caps of dried *Amanita muscaria*.

MUSHROOMS

dried amanita muscaria shipping worldwide free catalog email jokerofdecay@aol.com

Fig. 318. Joker of Decay Ad. *High Times Magazine* Issue 372. January 2007. This very ad ran for 59 issues.

JLF

JLF ran a total of 226 ads in *High Times Magazine* beginning in Issue 149 in January of 1988 and ending in Issue 374 in March of 2007.

This company first began by offering only drief caps of *Amanita muscaria* var. *flaviovolvata*. Their first three ads noted the cost of the dried cap/caps at \$35.00 an ounce (Fig.. 319).

Their fourth ad they raised the price to \$40.00 per dried ounce (Fig. 320). Their ads in *High Times Magazine* Appeared first under the heading of "GROWING AIDS" and later on order the heading of "MERCHANDISE." That was because they

began selling other products such as entheogenic plants, cacti, seeds, andreserch chemicals which at the time were not illegal. However, JLF was theprimary vendor hawking dried caps for over 20 years. *Amanita muscaria* apparently broght them enough profit that they expanded their business. Their 226 ads in *High Times* changed their Bold Font Heading in Classified Ads only 4 times: 1. RED FLY AGARIC; 2. *AMANITA MUSCARIA*; 3. *AMANITA MUSCARIA* MUSHROOMS; and 4. DRIED MUSHROOMS.

Since they were constantly changing the size of their classified ads, only a dozen or so will be selected to post in this section. In their later ads they kept adding various new products to their ads, and even offered various updated cataloggsof their products. And they also kept increasing the cost of the dried *Amanita* caps.

RED FLY AGARIC Mushrooms, [Amanita muscaria var. flavivolvata]. \$35.00 dried ounce. JLF. P. O. Box 184. Elizabethtown, IN 47232.

Fig. 319 JLF's First Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 149. January 1988.

RED FLY AGARIC Mushrooms, [Amanita muscaria var. flavivolvata]. \$40.00 dried ounce. JLF. P. O. Box 184. Elizabethtown, IN 47232.

Fig. 320. JLF's Second Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 152. January 1988.

RED FLY AGARIC

Mushrooms [Soma] Amanita muscaria var. muscaria, grade A. 30g dried. \$60.00. Grade B. \$40.00. Other grades and variations available JLF, P.O. Box 184, Elizabethtown, IN. 47232.

Fig. 321. JLF's Thir6 Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 152. February 1989.

AMANITA MUSCARIA

MUSHROOMS. "Soma," "Fly Agaric."
Red, orange, yellow variations; also
roots, seeds (non-cannabis), herbs,
extracts and other poisonous non-consumables. New expanded catalog, \$2.
JLF, PO Box 184-HT, Elizabethtown,
IN 47232, (812) 379-2508.

Fig. 322. JLF's Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 233. January 1995.

AMANITA MUSCRIA MUSHROOMS

"Soma," "Fly Agaric." Red, orange, yellow variations; also roots, seeds [non-cannabis] herbs, extracts and other poisonous non-consumables. Catalog #18. \$2. JLF, P.O. Box 184-HT, Elizabethtown IN 47232. www.jlfcatalog.com

Fig. 323. JLF's Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 301. September 2000. .

As one an observe, JLF's ads varied every ten months or so Below is the last ad from JLF in *High Times Magazine* (Fig. 324).

DRIED MUSHROOMS

Fungi, algae, cacti, barks, roots, leaves, seeds, flowers, powders, liquids, extracts, and other products for science and hobby, arts & crafts, ornament & decoration, processing & manufactureing, research & development. Catalog - \$2.00. JLF Primary Materials. P.O. Box 184-HT, Elizabethtown, Indiana, 47232, USA. www.jlfcatalog.com

Fig. 324. JLF's Last Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 374. March 2007.

ADVERTISMENTS OFFERING HERBAL SHROOMS IN *HIGH TIMES* MAGAZINE

The next ads are from Sean Shayan, the creator of Herbal Ecstacy. When Sean was just 17-years-of-age, he marketed Herbal Ecstacy, a natural product sold in capsule form that soon became a multi-million dollar worldwide product.

The authors do not wish to promote this persons products, but over the years, people have sold mushroom capsules, phony and spore prints of edible shrooms, and other similar products, including canned mushrooms with LSD and adulterated with PCP.

This kid ran ads in *High Times Magazine* in the mid 1990s till the turn of the century, including 2-issues of his own Ecstacy Magazine offering herbal ecstacy, as well as alleged 'magic mushrooms in the form of pills and/or capsuls.

One thjing we know for sure is that shroomers want to see real mushrooms. Not a phony product like what this person marketed world wide that contained Ephedra..

Below is one clipped ad for shroom products from the maker of Herbal X.

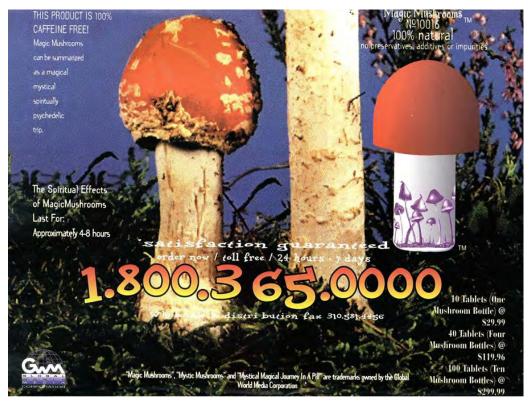


Fig. 325. Sean Shayan's Ad. High Times Magazine Issue 250. June 1996.

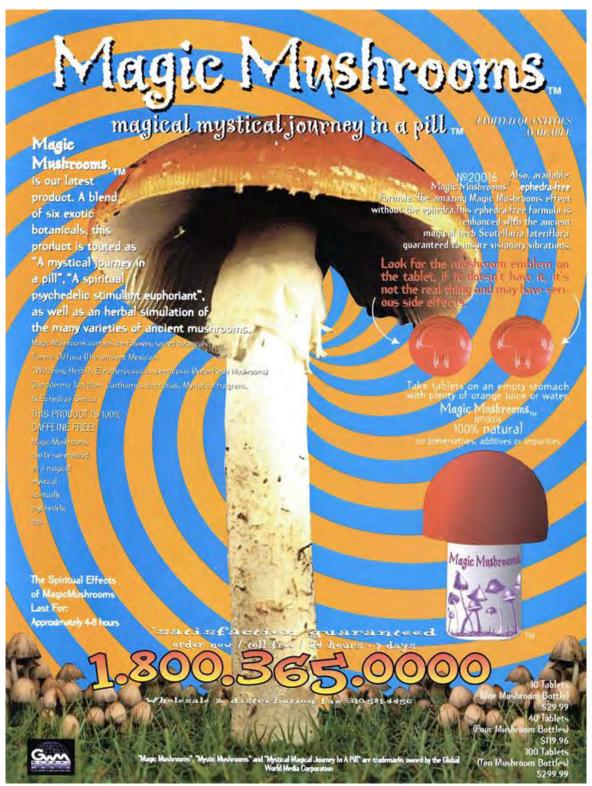


Fig. 326. Sean Shayan's Ad. *High Times Magazine* Issue 251 July 1996. This ad ran for 4 issues, endng in Issue 254 in October of 1996.



Fig. 327. Sean Shayan's Ad. *High Times Magazine* Issue 257 January 1997. This ad ran for 2 issues, endng in Issue 258 in February of 1997.



Fig. 328. Sean Shayan's Ad. *High Times Magazine* Issue 259 March 1997. This ad ran for 2 issues, endng in Issue 260 in April of 1997.

This same company ran two other consecutive ads for magic mushrooms in Issues 255 and 256, and in another color in 257 and 258 of *High Times Magazine*. The authors cropped the image to exclude their larger page ad vor their Herbal Exstacy (Fig. 383).



Fig. 329. Top Image A: *High Times* issues 255-256 in Nov.-Dec. 1996. Bottom Image B: *High Times* Issues 257-258 in Jan.-Feb.- 1997.

Beginning in January of 1998, This company published the first of two issues of a magazine titled as, ECSTACY (their spelling). It featured a dozen or so reprintred articles on magic mushrooms, both *Psilocybe* species and *Amanita*. Most likely without the permission of the authors. They pesented new ads for their mushroom

pills and products, and even ran free ads for known shroom vendors such as *Homestaed Book Co.* and for their spores, books and their growmkits.. They also ran numerous ads for other shroom cultivation books and other books on entheogenic active plants such as Iboga, Ayahuasca, and related subject matter.

In July of 1998, this company introduced two new shroom pill/capsuled products referred to as Utopia Virtual X and SHROOMZ too feed one's head (Fig. 330). This ad appeared twice. Once in Issue 270 in February of 1998, and again in Issue 275 in July of 1998. The comapany ran no ads in issues 271 to 274.



Fig. 330. New Ads for Shayan's Herbal Shrooms. *High Times Magazine* Issue 270. February 1998, and again in Issue 275 in July of 1998.

In Issue 1 of Ecstacy Magazine from the Temple of Ecstacy, which was mostly about Herbal X and other similar related botanical alternatives to X, mushrooms, and ayahuasca, etc., The issue ran numerous articles and offered dozends of ads for their products. The magazine onlu published one othr issue. During their five year explosiin into this market. Sean said that Herbals were the drugsof the future.



Fig. 331. Anoteher Shroom Ad from Sean. Ecstacy Issue 1. January 1998.

THREE FINAL IMAGES FOR CHAPTER ONE

Three recent images found after this chapter had been written. The first image (Fig. 332) is of a company that did not last more than a year. Spores offerred from this company were said to have come from the nefarious Mr. G. of the Foggy Mountain Farms on the East coast. He was also known as Master Grower. He is said to be the creator of the B+, and claimed to have brought *Panaeolus* (*Copelandia*) *cyanescens* to the online spore market. The 2nd image on this page (Fig. 333) was the 1st business card of the senor author (JWA) from the summer of 1976 when he published the 1st edition of 2000 copies of *Magic Mushrooms of the Pacific Northwest*. The 3rd image (Fig. 334) is one more Video Griw Ad frm QXZ in *High Times* Feb 1988.



Fig. 332. A business card for the Blue Fairy spore and grow supply firm. Circa 2002.



Fig. 333. John W. Allen's frst business card. July 1976.

MUSHROOMS If you ever tried to grow and failed,

If you ever tried to grow and failed, or never tried before, HOW TO VIDEO shows all. Send SASE to: QXZ, 18533 Roscoe, Suite 256, Northridge, CA 91324.

Fig. 334. QXZ Shroom Grow Video Ad. *High Times Magazine* Issue 150. Ferurary 1988.

When John Dies, Don't bury him in the ground. Put him in a satellite, spaceward bound. So all may come in the morning and night, to see John's spores in the satellite (Fig. 335).



Fig. 335. John W. Allen is Sporulating.

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Simulated Aztec Graphic Visual Designed by John W. Allen



Fig. 336. Tak Mountain Cube. Origin: Taksinmaharat National Forest, 1000 m. altitude, Tak, Thailand. Specimen for this grow was found by Dr. Prakitsin Sihanonth, 4 July 2004. Finished in Dreamscope's Angel Hair Plug-in.

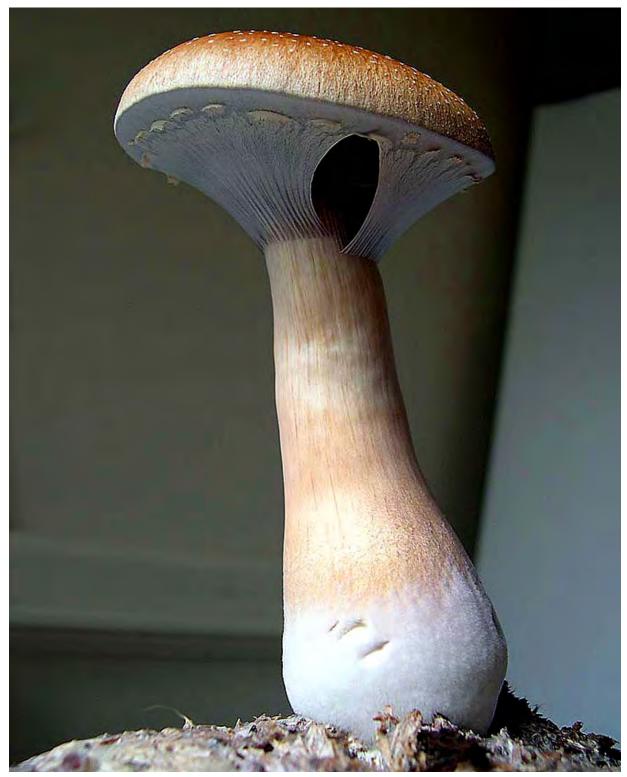


Fig. 337. Psilocybe cubensis. South African Transkei Strain.

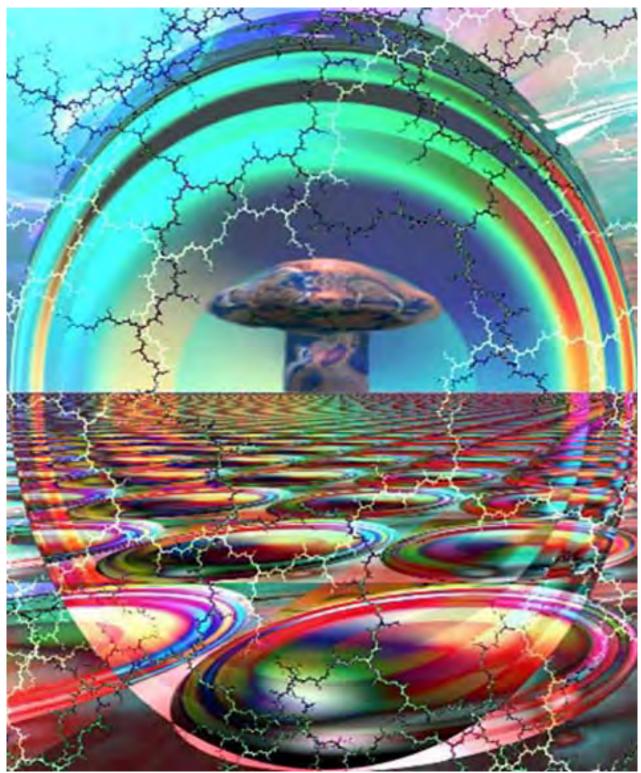


Fig. 338. Graphic Art Shroom Visual Designed by John W. Allen.

John W. Allen and his collaborators have given us several seminal documents about psilocybine mushrooms. They have provided details that readers will find nowhere else, and have done so in an engaging writing style. I have been interested in these "foods of the gods" for many decades, and paid an unforgetable visit to the home of Maria Sabina, the Mexican curandera and sabia (or shaman) in a small Mexican hamlet pf Huautla de jimenez. Little did I known at the time that psilocybine would become an innovative but effective treament for trained psychol therapists to use in the treatment of depression and other ills. These journals and documents are of historical value, and reflect John's long standing attempts to describe and record teonanacatl for posterity Stanley Krippner, Ph.D. California Institute of Integral Studies. Next Issue: Vol. XI (2). Jochen Gartz, Ph. D. Billy McPherson (PF). Steven Peele (FMRC). The Nefarious Mr. G. of Foggy Mnt. Farms.

Photograph and Graphic Art Designed by John W. Allen in Dream Scope.